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IN THE YEAR

1883.

26825
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

DELIVERED TO THE

LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

Thursday, January 14, 1875.

Vol. 1.

BY AUTHORITY.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

DOCUMENTS.

1. Report of the Secretary of State.
2. Commissioner of Insurance.
3. State Treasurer.
4. Commissioners of School and University Lands.
5. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
6. Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.
7. Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.
8. Northern Hospital for the Insane.
9. Institution for Education of the Blind.
10. Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
11. Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

the extraordinary proposals of the Lieutenant-General of the United States army in his dispatches from New Orleans, I believe the time has come for all of us to bury partisan spirit, in a common effort for the preservation of our constitutional sovereignty and the inherited liberties of the American people.

Complete statistics furnished you in the able and conscientious reports of the Treasurer and Secretary of State, and by representatives of other state departments, affirm the gratifying truth that during the past year all forms of state tax have been promptly paid; that our state debt, mostly due to the state itself, is of comparative insignificance in proportion to our resources and population; that the cause of popular education has rapidly progressed; that our institutions of public charity and benevolence have been conducted with marked efficiency and economy; that our public lands have been watchfully protected from encroachment; that in nearly every department the expenses of the state have been considerably reduced; that agricultural production has been sufficient for the necessities of the year; that our business men have been free from the more serious consequences of financial depression, and that the burdens of taxation for all state purposes is both actually and relatively less than at any previous period during many years.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts of the general fund during the fiscal year were \$1,231,158.44. The total disbursements were \$1,038,703.34. The deficiency in the general fund at the commencement of the fiscal year was \$66,923.80, and the excess of total receipts over total expenditures during the year was \$192,455.10, thus leaving in the treasury to the credit of the general fund, on the 30th day of September, 1874, the sum of \$125,531.70.

THE TRUST FUNDS.

During the past fiscal year the total increase of trust funds was \$125,942.52, divided as follows: School, \$55,641.64; University, \$4,313.68; Agricultural College, \$10,824.34; Normal School, \$55,162.86. The total amounts belonging to the trust funds at the close of the fiscal year were \$3,996,596.23, divided as follows: School, \$2,565,822.76; University, \$220,833.06; Agricultural college, \$236,-

134.07; Normal School, \$973,806.34. The total disbursements of income for the year were \$309,125.73, divided as follows: Schools, \$186,272.24; University, \$43,082.71; Agricultural College, \$18,642.08; Normal Schools, \$61,128.70.

GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year including all sources of income, were \$1,829,857.43. The total disbursements, for all purposes, were \$1,667,156.97. The balance in the treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year, on account of all funds, was \$215,644.52. The excess of total receipts over total disbursements during the year, was \$162,700.46, thus leaving in the treasury, to the credit of all funds, on the 30th day of September, 1874, the sum of \$378,344.98.

STATE TAXES.

For the year 1873, the State tax amounted to \$671,582.38. For the year 1874, the State tax levied and collected was \$526,606.35, or one and one-quarter mills on the dollar, less than one-half the average of county taxes and less than one-quarter the average for town purposes, while the aggregate taxation of the people for all purposes—including state, county, town, school, and road taxes—averaged less than two and one-third per cent. on an assessed valuation not exceeding one-half the actual cash value of taxable property.

The detailed estimates of the expenditures of the State government, submitted to you by the Secretary of State, in accordance with law, permit a still further reduction of the total State tax proper the ensuing year, to the comparatively nominal sum of about \$300,000—an amount deemed ample, with the receipts from special sources, to cover the current expenses of the State, including all the ordinary expenses of the benevolent and penal institutions. Extraordinary appropriations for the construction of new buildings not already contemplated by law, are not included in this estimate, but these should not, and probably will not, sensibly increase the rate of taxation.

FUTURE ECONOMY.

However gratifying these facts may be, the representatives of the people are thereby in no degree released from their obligation to promote additional economy in public expenditures, to the full extent permitted by a prudent regard for the public interests. All efforts to this end will receive the unreserved approval of the executive department. The bulk of state expenditures necessarily depends upon legislative discretion. The appropriations for the support of the charitable and penal institutions usually amount to nearly or quite one-half of all the disbursements from the general fund. The cost of the machinery of legislation itself often equals or exceeds one-tenth of all annual expenditure. Important reforms were inaugurated at the session of last winter, by which this last item of cost was considerably reduced, and provision made for equally important reductions in other departments, without any apparent detriment to the public service. I especially recommend to you the merit of brief and pertinent legislation only, and upon such subjects only as necessarily claim your consideration, and a corresponding brevity in the present session. A rigid adherence to those provisions of our constitution which limit your action to enactments of a general character, will facilitate this purpose and command the undoubted approbation of the people.

TIME OF PAYING TAXES.

In my last annual message, I called the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of changing the time for the payment of taxes, and also of providing, either for the collection of taxes semi-annually, or for an occasional deposit of surplus funds upon interest. Subsequent observation and reflection have served to confirm the views I then expressed. To require of the people the payment into the Treasury of large sums of money, many months before its use is ordinarily required, and this, at a period of the year most inconvenient for nearly all classes of tax-payers, is an exaction without apparent excuse. But, if insisted upon, the people should at least receive a partial compensation for the inconvenience thus unnecessarily imposed upon them, in the earnings to which the use of their idle money is entitled in the market. The change proposed is sanction-

ed by example and experience elsewhere, and no consequence could be anticipated from its adoption here, more serious than the imposition of this additional restraint upon lavish appropriation and expenditure.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.

The returns of property exempt from taxation, are again incomplete, and comparatively valueless as a basis of legislation the present year. Therefore, in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of State, I recommend the enactment of a law on this subject the present session, similar to chapter 43, Laws of 1874, with a view to more accurate and reliable statistics for future reference.

SALE OF MORTGAGED LANDS.

The report of the State Treasurer refers to cases of extreme hardship, occasioned during the past year by the sale, without notice, of lands mortgaged to the state and forfeited by purchasers for the non-payment of nominal sums of interest. No principle of justice can sanction proceedings of this character, and I urge a prompt amendment of the law in the manner indicated by the Treasurer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The sum paid from the general fund for the prosecution of the geological survey, the past fiscal year was \$13,000. The importance of this work to the complete development of the State, cannot be exaggerated. I recommend a careful consideration of the progress already attained, and of the propriety of further legislation, with a view to a more prompt and complete utilization of the results accomplished.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXATION.

Next to the question of prudent expenditure is that of an equitable apportionment of taxation. The total assessed value of taxable property in the State is about \$350,000,000, upon which the taxes of 1874, for state and local purposes, averaged about two and three-tenths per cent. It is believed that the actual value of the total

taxable property of the state, if such property were fairly and fully accounted for and assessed would equal or exceed twice the sum given, and that the average of total taxation for state and local purposes the current year is really about one per cent.

The aggregate of railway property returned to the State is stated by the companies themselves at about \$75,000,000. This includes a large amount of new road, which has thus far yielded little, or no profit upon investment. The receipts into the treasury from railway licenses for the fiscal year 1873-4, not including a deficiency of \$48,240.53, due but unpaid the previous year, amounted to \$344,994.87. By the legislation of last winter, the tax upon gross earnings of railways was increased from three to four per cent., and other things being equal, the receipts from this source for the fiscal year 1874-5, will amount to one-third more than the preceeding year, or about the round sum of \$460,000. Should the gross earnings of the two principal lines operated in the state for the year 1874, equal the gross earnings of the same lines for the year 1873, this increased tax, including the local taxes paid by these companies would approximate one per cent. upon any fairly estimated value of the property, and is therefore substantially equivalent to the estimated tax upon other property, at its full and fair valuation. A large variation from apparent equity arises, however, from the comparatively diminutive income of eleven of the thirteen railways operating under license. The gross receipts of these eleven roads bear no just relation to the actual or reported cost of the roads and the tax upon the property is correspondingly small. The present method of taxing railway companies upon the basis of gross receipts renders this result inevitable in the case of new roads, and implies an intent on the part of the state heretofore to extend a liberal encouragement to enterprises of this class. In view of the practical benefits of railway construction, by way of developing our material resources and in rapidly appreciating the aggregate of taxable property, and especially in view of the rapidly increasing revenue thus ensured from the roads themselves, I hesitate to condemn a policy so manifestly beneficial to the public and ultimately to the treasury itself.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The apparent partiality of past legislatures to express and

telegraph companies, with reference to taxation, is a just source of reprehension and complaint. Other public corporations are subject to legislative supervision, and in a large measure compensate the treasury for the protection afforded them by law. Nor do we hesitate to send the tax-gatherer into every farm-house, work-shop, ware-house, factory and foundry, to collect tribute from property assessed, somewhat in accordance with its productive value. In this respect our express and telegraph companies are exempt from the uniform rule.

It may be claimed that these corporations are already subject to local taxation upon their capital, at home or abroad. In these respects they are not peculiar, nor are their relations to the public distinguishable from those of banking corporations, or from those of railroad, plankroad and insurance companies. It is true that express companies, in addition to a nominal tax, already contribute indirectly to the support of government, by contributing to the gross receipts of railroad companies. But the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant also contribute indirectly to the treasury in a similar manner, without exemption from ordinary taxation on that account.

It is true, also, that the state derives no direct revenue from the Wisconsin earnings of sleeping car companies, or from the so-called colored freight lines organized without the state. Past legislation as to the taxation of public corporations seems to have been founded upon the theory that the exercise of any valuable franchise within the state implies an obligation to share in the burdens, as well as in the blessings of government. The exemption of earnings from telegraph lines, express companies, sleeping cars and colored freight lines, is apparently inconsistent with this or any other theory of equitable taxation. Possibly the local tax upon elevator property is now sufficiently large to exclude it from this list of discriminations, but the foreign sleeping cars, and colored freight lines above named, as well as telegraph and express companies, pay a tax merely nominal.

As to the latter corporations, complaints are frequently made that the fees charged are discriminating or excessive, and that the public are often compelled to endure losses or inconveniences for which the laws afford no adequate remedy. While I am in possession of no facts of sufficient authority to warrant a recommendation

of specific legislation, I suggest such action on your part as shall be necessary to bring these corporations clearly within the range of public supervision, and that in order to a more definite determination of the relations of these companies to the public, the Board of Railroad Commissioners be instructed to report to the next Legislature any and all material facts within reach, concerning their organization and management.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Again I call the attention of the legislative department to the costly and complicated machinery for conducting elections in this state. More than seven thousand dollars were required from the general fund the last year for the single item of election blanks, and the local expense incident to registration in all the election precincts throughout the state—amounting to many thousand dollars more—in my opinion far exceeds the benefits derived. It is charitable to suppose that the object sought to be obtained is the purity of the ballot-box. But it is difficult to see how this purpose is essentially promoted by the existing requirements of the act. In its application to towns, some of its provisions are especially expensive, superfluous and obnoxious. The average number of the voting population of each town is considerably less than two hundred, and the changes in the registry list from year to year, so insignificantly small in comparison with the whole number of legal voters, as to obviate every necessity for those slow and tortuous approaches to the ballot-box, sometimes deemed expedient in less conservative communities. The qualifications of electors are clearly and wisely prescribed by our state constitution. The impracticable character of some of the provisions of the existing registry law are the natural and manifest consequences of an effort to attach to those qualifications superabundant conditions, not contemplated by that instrument, and in clear violation of its spirit. Under the law as it is, no one is denied the right of suffrage who accompanies his ballot with the appropriate proof of qualification, and under the law as it is large numbers fail to comply with the requirement of previous registry. I advise the abrogation of no reasonable and efficient safeguard. Most heartily I commend every effort to prevent all corruption and punish all crime intended to subvert

the honest will of the people. But provisions of law which are in their nature offensive, expensive, practically inefficient, or actually void, furnish no protection and deserve no defence. Accordingly I recommend a repeal of such parts of the present law as require a preliminary registration of electors and the enactment of any compensating provisions that may be deemed requisite to secure an honest expression of the will of electors, and the faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of inspectors at elections.

TIME OF CLOSING POLLS.

I also renew in this place the recommendation of my previous message, for more liberal legislation in behalf of working men, by an extension of the time now provided by law for closing the polls in the larger cities. Experience has clearly established the fact that a large fraction of our laboring population are now practically denied the privilege of the elective franchise, under laws that do not permit the exercise of that privilege without a pecuniary sacrifice. It is too often the fact, moreover, that laboring men compelled to cast their votes during hours of the day belonging to their employers, are subjected to an annoying espionage, or an offensive dictation, wholly inconsistent with that freedom of individual action and opinion upon which the sacred character of the ballot depends. Such a reform would tend to preserve rather than endanger the purity of the ballot box, for the obvious reason that the additional time allowed inspectors for receiving votes, in crowded precincts, would furnish the most efficient security possible against corrupt voting. Another and still more wholesome result might be anticipated from this change, in the fact that it would wholly remove, on the part of candidates for office, all apology for corruptly offering money as a pretended compensation to voters for valuable time lost in going to and from the polls. Our system of government contemplates and requires a full, free and inexpensive exercise of the right of suffrage by all qualified electors, of whatever class, and every act of legislation to that end is sanctioned by every principle of justice, and must necessarily prove wholesome in its influence.

CORRUPT USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

I feel confident that you will concur with me in deprecating the

increasing evils attendant upon our elections, especially manifest in efforts to influence results by a corrupt use of money. That elector who measures the value of his vote or his political influence by dollars and cents, is unworthy the respect of honest men, or the privileges of a citizen. No legislation is too stringent, and no penalty too severe for the prevention and punishment of practices of this class; and I respectfully submit to you the propriety of such additional legislation as shall more effectually enforce the spirit and purpose of existing statutes. The payment of money or property at the polls or elsewhere in consideration of political services or influence, and for the purpose of unduly affecting the results of a nomination or election, is an offense against society, and should be unhesitatingly condemned by law.

CANVASSING VOTES.

The question is worthy of your consideration, whether more intelligent provisions of law should not be enacted for the security of the people against any fraudulent canvass of votes. The restrictions now imposed upon canvassing boards, by confining them rigidly to the discharge of a simple ministerial duty, cannot be too strongly commended. Most assuredly no judicial discrimination should be permitted on the part of political officers, far removed from the source of information, and likely to be consciously or unconsciously governed by partisian interest. But the power of revision and judicial determination should somewhere exist, to the end simply that the popular will may never be defeated through the error, incompetence or criminal purpose of any subordinate officer of the law. I furthermore recommend such an amendment of existing statutes on this subject as will remove from any canvassing officer now designated by law, both the opportunity and the temptation for erroneously canvassing votes cast for or against himself.

INDEPENDENT MILITARY COMPANIES.

The expediency of encouraging the organization of independent military companies is approved by continuous legislation, from the foundation of the state government until the present time. Under exigencies not unlikely to occur under our form of government, these organizations frequently furnish indispensable aid in the pres-

ervation of order and the administration of law. The public spirit which inspires their formation, often at large personal sacrifice on the part of both officers and men, deserves the highest commendation and I earnestly hope that you will deem it wise for the state to contribute more liberally to the support of these organizations hereafter, than heretofore, for the reason that an efficient organization of the militia cannot be maintained for the mere pittance now devoted to that purpose.

FISH CULTURE.

By an act of the legislature in 1873, there was appropriated the sum of \$500 to be expended under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, in promoting the artificial propagation, and introduction into this State, of the better kinds of fish. That money has been expended as required by law. By an act of 1874, the sum of \$360 was appropriated, to be expended for a like purpose, under the direction of three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor. Such Commissioners were duly appointed, and I herewith transmit their report and recommendations in respect to future operations. The United States Government annually appropriates considerable sums of money in procuring spawn of fish, which are gratuitously donated to States provided with similar Commissioners. Thirteen States are so provided, and their respective reports exhibit the most gratifying success in preserving and increasing the supply of this most wholesome food. The extent of waters adapted to fisheries in this state is immense, and with a trifling expenditure, the quantity and value of this product can be very largely increased. I accordingly recommend a suitable appropriation to enable the Commissioners to successfully carry out the plans presented in their report.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

I call your attention to the propriety of passing some proper statute which shall enable employees of railway companies to recover from their employers damages for injuries sustained in the line of their duty, caused by the negligence of co-employees, and for which the parties injured are not in fault. Such a statute would tend to secure the employment of more cautious and reliable men,

and thus afford greater security to the traveling public. And for liabilities thus increased, the companies should receive increased compensation.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LAND GRANT.

Early last year, application was made to me by the Wisconsin Central Railway Company for an official certification that certain sections of road belonging to that company had been completed in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress granting aid for the construction of this important line. I believed my duty in this case simply ministerial, and to call for no action except as to facts, which facts were not disputed. In this view I was supported by the Attorney-General and a multiplicity of other able counsel. I therefore declined to assume any responsibility as to the disposition of the lands by officiously deciding questions of law clearly belonging to a cabinet officer of the United States. After proper investigation, certificates were accordingly issued declaring the completion of the sections of road referred to, but accompanied by a further statement from me for the information of the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that no part of the line from Portage to Stevens Point had been constructed.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH LAKE SUPERIOR.

No reasonable doubt is entertained but that this important portion of the Central road will be built at an early day, provided the company is permitted those modifications of its chartered line between Portage City and Stevens Point, which seem to be required by the common interests of the public and the company. I am assured and believe that favorable legislation in the respect suggested, would also enable the company to sooner complete its line from Stevens Point to Ashland, only about fifty miles of which now remain unbuilt, and thus render immediately and fully available the whole of this line, including more than 400 miles of new road. The interest of the public in this result should not be underestimated. I am informed upon intelligent authority, that one of the immediate results would be to establish regular lines of communication, by steamers, with Silver Isle, Isle Royal, and other valuable mining districts in and about Lake Superior, thus ensuring valuable and

constantly increasing contributions to our general trade and commerce. The completion of the proposed line from Stevens Point to Portage City would especially tend to promote the prosperity of portions of the State now most in want of more adequate facilities for a mutual exchange of natural products. It would open a new and valuable market for the agricultural productions of the central and southern counties of the State, and also furnish a new and better market for the hard and soft lumber of our northern forests. The timber lands belonging to the Central Company would thus be largely enhanced in value both to the company and to actual settlers; the development of the vast mineral wealth of the north would be encouraged and more amply rewarded, and a new impulse given to the prosperity of the prairie districts of Wisconsin, whose progress in both manufacturing and agricultural industry is now largely impeded for the want of cheaper building and manufacturing materials, cheaper fuel and a diminished cost of transporting its surplus products to distant markets.

THE DEMAND FOR CHEAPER FUEL.

The natural and probable extension of the Central road southward from Madison would also afford the central and southern portions of our state the advantages of direct connection with the extensive coal beds of Illinois. The rapid advancement of our manufacturing interests during the past few years, the preference manifested for the use of steam as a motive power, and the increasing demand for cheaper fuel, particularly in the sparsely timbered portions of the state, render the encouragement of increased facilities in this respect, a question of great practical consequence to a large proportion of our most enterprising population. The number of tons of coal imported into Wisconsin by rail the past year, as shown by the reports of railroad companies, nearly equaled one-third the weight of all our merchandise by rail, and represented a productive force beyond the possibility of even an approximate estimate. Any legitimate action on your part to cheapen this valuable product, and encourage the further development of our manufacturing industry, cannot fail to command the general approbation of the people. Roads that will add so much to the convenience, the comfort, and to the material prosperity of our state are entitled to great encouragement at your hands.

ADJUDICATION OF EXECUTIVE DUTIES.

In the administration of the executive department of the government, legal questions of a grave character frequently arise, demanding prompt and final decision. The issuance of certificates to the Wisconsin Central Railway Company last year, and a recent demand for patents of lands by the North Wisconsin company, strongly contested by other parties, are examples of the legal problems which the executive is often called upon to determine under circumstances which invest an erroneous or dilatory conclusion with grave consequences to all the interests involved. I submit to you the propriety of providing for such an amendment of our laws, as shall be necessary to permit the direct reference of intricate legal, and clearly exceptional questions of this character to the Supreme Court for immediate and final adjudication. While the proceeding suggested would apparently conflict in no respect with the interests of the public, it would be likely to prove an important safe-guard against error or partiality on the part of the executive, and this practice is sanctioned by the example of several other states.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION—LIBERAL LEGISLATION.

It remains for you to determine whether further legislation is now required for the encouragement of immigration to this State from foreign countries, and the protection of immigrants on their arrival at our lake ports. A very large proportion of our most prosperous and intelligent population came here from foreign lands under the encouragement afforded by our liberal constitution and laws, and our policy in this regard has contributed in a very marked degree to the general welfare. The continuance of this liberal policy in future legislation, both with reference to immigration and the social intercourse of the people, is encouraged by the experience of all the western states, and especially by that of Wisconsin.

OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The able and exhaustive reports of the several boards having charge of our state educational, charitable and penal institutions, deservedly command your careful perusal and earnest consideration.

During the past year the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Janesville, was unfortunately destroyed by fire, and I recommend an early appropriation for its reconstruction upon such plans and in such manner as will most practically serve the wants and necessities of the institution. Under the operation of time and law, the Home provided at Madison for the orphans of soldiers, has become vacant, and I suggest your careful attention to the propriety of devoting the building hereafter either to the support of a reformatory school for girls, similar to that now maintained at Waukesha for boys, or to the care of the incurable insane, now occupying valuable room in our State hospitals, or enduring lives of lingering and unpitied suffering in our county jails and poor-houses. The progress already made in the construction of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, deserves the highest commendation. The work has been economically and substantially performed upon the most approved and meritorious plan of the times, and I recommend your special attention to the importance of its immediate completion.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHARITY.

Among the appropriations the past year was the sum of \$4,000 contributed by the state towards the support of benevolent institutions in or near the city of Milwaukee. Too much cannot be said in praise of the many noble charities liberally bestowed, through the active instrumentality of these and kindred organizations elsewhere. Located in portions of the state which contribute very largely, and always punctually, to the support of the state government, and which have never been awarded any of the benefits incident to the location of any state institution of education or benevolence, they minister generously to the relief of the sick, the friendless and the poor, and thus serve in an important degree to lighten the burdens of the public. I know of no reason why any organized effort of this kind, so manifestly consistent with the better instincts of the human heart, should be denied on merely technical grounds, the bare pittance hitherto granted by way of encouragement and support. With due care to avoid religious or local partiality, I sincerely trust that a policy so clearly dictated by the two-fold considerations of profit and humanity, will not be hastily rejected.

THE STATE PRISON.

The first annual report of the Directors of the State Prison deserves, and will undoubtedly command more than ordinary attention. It appears from this report that the internal affairs of the prison, the past year, have been administered with intelligence and fidelity, and that important improvements have been made for the purpose of economizing labor and decreasing expenditure. The recommendations of the Directors with reference to a further reduction of the annual cost of the prison, commend themselves to your approval. I suggest the propriety of further inquiry, in conjunction with the board of directors, and the warden, as to the possibility of more effectively utilizing the labor of the prison, by a partial or total change in the character of the work to which the prisoners are assigned. Evidently the great amount of raw material required in the class of work now engaged in at the prison, materially diminishes the revenue which ought to be derived from the convict labor of the state. Under the circumstances, it seems to me apparent that the most profitable product of prison labor would be that the value of which mostly consists of the labor performed in its production, rather than in the cost of transportation and the material used.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Complaints are made that a portion of the inmates of the industrial school at Waukesha are denied the religious freedom accorded in other institutions in this and other States. If such be the fact, the present statute should be promptly amended in such a manner as to enforce in all our public institutions full and undoubted compliance with the letter and spirit of those wise provisions of our constitution which assert that the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed. This privilege is as dear to the inmates of our penal institutions as to any other class of people, and is entitled to special guardianship in the case of children of tender age, deprived of the wholesome influences of intelligent home intercourse and parental protection.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The State of Wisconsin has never failed to recognize agriculture

as the foundation of all our industries, and the prime source of our material prosperity. Without a reasonable doubt, all the interests of labor have been wisely promoted through the agency of the State and County Agricultural Societies, partially organized and sustained by means of legislative aid. Our mechanical and manufacturing interests largely participate in the benefits so conferred, and a wholesome spirit of competition and enterprise is promoted at a trifling cost, in comparison with the advantages derived from the expenditure. The annual report of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society furnishes abundant proof of the continued efficiency and utility of this beneficent organization, and I cordially recommend the usual appropriation for the encouragement of this and the County Associations for the ensuing year.

The State Historical Society is steadily advancing in its work of collecting the materials of Northwestern history, and forming a great historical and general library. It has published several volumes of history, and now numbers over sixty thousand bound and unbound volumes in its library; being thus early, the third in importance among the Historical Societies of the United States.

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, also provided with rooms in the Capitol, has during the year, published a second volume of valuable scientific papers, and embracing in its membership many of the most learned men of the state and country, it has already gained an honorable rank among philosophical societies, and fairly entered upon a career of great usefulness.

Both these institutions deserve a continuance of the fostering care of the State.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The total amount paid from the general fund for printing and publishing, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873, was \$95,516.61. The total amount paid for the same purposes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, was \$85,289.08. Of this sum the amount of \$55,327.02 was paid for printing under a contract which expired on the first of January instant, and \$26,621.30 for legislative printing and the advertisement of laws in the newspapers of the state. Under the legislation of last winter a new contract has been made for printing done after the first instant,

and a material reduction is anticipated. It is believed that this reduction for the ensuing year, under the terms of the new contracts for printing and paper, will amount to at least \$35,000.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The faithful administration of the department of public instruction the past year furnishes a sufficient assurance of due progress in our common schools. Important facts and suggestions are embodied in the annual report of the superintendent. An impression prevails that a considerable number of our children of school age are destitute of the benefits of education. Happily this assumption is not fully justified by any statement of facts reliably ascertained. The school census of each year shows the attendance for the year only, of all children between the ages of four and twenty years. I suggest to you such an amendment of the existing law as to dispense with all speculation as to the actual number of children growing up in ignorance, by requiring at each school census hereafter an enumeration of the number of children of school age who have never attended school or otherwise acquired a knowledge of the rudimentary studies taught in the public schools. Statistics thus cheaply obtained would prove valuable data for future consideration.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The framers of our Constitution wisely enacted that "provision should be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of the State Government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state, as the interests of education may require." And our Constitution furthermore provided that "the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to this state for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, * * * the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

It is a just source of regret that the trust thus imposed upon the state by Congress and the framers of our State Government, has not been more generously and faithfully executed. The original endowment was munificent and sufficient for the noble objects sought to

be accomplished. While the state has been growing great in population and material wealth, the rightful property of the University has been lavishly and imprudently disposed of, its appropriate revenues depleted, and our children to that extent denied their inherited right to the blessings of free education in the highest departments of knowledge.

Fortunately for the best interests of our people, no moral obligation of the State is impaired by any imprudence in the execution of the original trust. The duty imposed upon us is clearly independent of fortuitous circumstances, and the obligation of the compact wisely permanent.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances to which I have referred, the University is rapidly becoming a beneficent power, and the center of enlightening influences. Its organization is comparatively perfect in plan, the administration of its affairs efficient and economical, and its growth in popular favor steadily increasing. An additional building for the accommodation of pupils is now required, the plans of which will be submitted to you by the faculty and a committee of the Board of Regents in charge. It is believed that the completion the present year of the additional structure proposed is a vital necessity, and would so positively enlarge the usefulness of the University as to enable it hereafter to command in a still higher degree the confidence and patronage of the friends of liberal education, thus enlarging that patronage and proportionately diminishing the partial dependence of the institution upon legislative benevolence.

In connection with this subject I again bespeak your earnest consideration of the problem whether our existing system of public instruction cannot be so harmonized and simplified as to render public labor and expenditure in this department of progress more economical and efficient. We have at present schools of every grade common to the several States. But they are neither so supplied and distributed as to meet the wants of all sections of the State, nor do they possess that completeness of organization, mutual dependence of relationship and unity of purpose so essential to the efficiency of a State system of education. Manifestly our schools should be organized into a system of successive grades, wherein a certificate of completion of the course in the school of one grade should be a passport of admission to the next higher, and in all schools sup-

ported by the public money of Wisconsin, courses of instruction should have reference in whole or in part, to courses of instruction in public schools of succeeding grade within our own State.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Apparently the greatest need of our State at this time in the higher department of education is a better supply of schools of intermediate grade between the lowest and the highest, similar to the plan of some of the eastern states; so that not only in the larger cities, but also in every county, if not in every town, there shall be a series of free schools leading our youth through successive gradations from the primary school up to the university. For a fuller discussion of this important subject, as also of the need of legislative measures looking to a greater uniformity of text-books, I refer you to the able report of the State Superintendent.

It has been suggested by prominent friends of education that the erection of a central normal school in connection with the university would strongly tend to harmonize all interests, and to give a measurable unity and efficiency to our educational plan. The reasonableness of this suggestion is obvious. As its name implies, the university is intended to supplement all classes of instruction taught in the state by public authority, and the adoption of this suggestion, while it would not necessarily impose any additional burden upon the people, would at least insure additional efficiency and unity to this special department of instruction.

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL WATERCOURSES.

I regret my inability to congratulate you upon a more liberal improvement of our national watercourses during the past season. While I have no official knowledge of precise results, it is a matter of notoriety that the appropriations made by Congress for this purpose the past year, were insignificant in proportion to the magnitude of the interests committed to its charge and dependant upon its bounty. The improvement of our lake ports has been continued to a moderate extent, but not on a scale commensurate with the importance of our commerce, or the revenue derived from our people by the federal government. Work on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was not actively resumed until July, and the better por-

tion of the season was needlessly lost to the prosecution of that enterprise. I am unofficially informed that detached sections of the Wisconsin river, for a considerable portion of the distance from Portage City to Prairie du Chien, are deemed complete for navigable purposes; that dredging out the connecting canal between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers is being prosecuted under contract, and that the efficient continuance of the work the ensuing season requires a further and more liberal action by the present Congress.

Probably a quarter of a million of our people reside on the immediate shores of deep waters, navigated by steam and sail. These waters are grand highways which nature has kindly and abundantly bestowed upon our people. They were destined by the Creator to bear upon their bosoms precious burdens from our farms and workshops, in exchange for rich products of foreign industry and skill. Over all this broad expanse of navigable waters the federal government holds complete and indisputable sway. In the solution of the grand problem of cheap exchanges of products, we ask of that government to return to us but a fraction of that which we pay for its support, by enlarging the natural channels of trade, by providing sufficient shelter for our shipping, and by protecting the lives of our gallant and hardy sailors from the rage of November storms. We ask this not merely on the ground of justice, and much less on the ground of unrequited bounty. The wisest statesmen of our time are confirmed by every intelligent engineer of the federal service in estimating an ultimate profit to the treasury upon every dollar judiciously disbursed in this branch of the public service. In truth, there are no figures adequate to a complete expression of the past or the future advantages, either to the government or to the people, of the easy and safe navigation of our lakes and rivers. The conceded obligations of the government in this department have been the foundation of our growth and the life of our industry. But while it is fortunate for our own people that the duty of the government is neither doubtful nor obscure, it is unfortunate that the extent of that duty is not better defined, and that its faithful discharge cannot be more promptly enforced.

As to the special claims of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, I need not indulge in a repetition of the facts I have already stated, in my first annual message and on other occasions.

I now call your attention simply to the conceded truth, that not less than one-third of the States are more or less directly interested in this improvement; and to the testimony of Senator Windom and other high authority, that its completion would connect the commerce of nearly two thousand vessels on the lakes with that of quite two thousand boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries; would save "ten cents per bushel" on the cost of wheat shipments, which would naturally be contributed from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, amounting to a yearly aggregate to those States of not less than ten millions of dollars; would save other millions upon the cost of transporting iron, copper, salt and lumber from Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, and eastern merchandise received in exchange; and that with the completion of the Huron canal, its natural extension, distance would be sufficiently abbreviated to encourage a large additional production and shipment, even promising to the toiling producer of the west a profit on his surplus oats and corn. A hundred thousand western producers are now praying Congress for more prompt and liberal action for the attainment of these advantages, and I ask you to unite with me in a memorial of similar character, in behalf of this and such other improvements of this class as clearly demand the continued and more vigorous support of federal authority.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

In pursuance of an act of the last Legislature, entitled "An act relating to Railroads, Express and Telegraph Companies," it became my duty in May last to appoint a Board of Railroad Commissioners. Conscious of the responsible duties assigned to the Commission under the law, it was my earnest endeavor to so constitute the Board as to avoid any just suspicion of political partiality, or of a desire to prejudice the interests of either the public or the corporations. I believe every one familiar with the facts, will concur with me in bearing cheerful testimony to the impartialty and ability with which the work of the Commission has thus far been performed. In addition to the ordinary duties of similar Commissions, the act clearly implied the necessity of a protracted investigation, impossible of satisfactory completion within the few months intervening between the organization of the Board and the meeting of the Legislature. Sufficient progress has been made, however, to assure us that the

Commissioners have laid broad and strong the foundations of future progress and more intelligent legislation.

THE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

Immediately previous to the organization of the Board of Commissioners, formal communications were forwarded to me by the Presidents of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, notifying me, the one in words, and the other in effect, that the requirements of the law in important particulars would be disregarded by these corporations, and assigning reasons for this determination.

Under these circumstances, no alternative was presented me. The constitution declares that the Governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." This constitution I had solemnly sworn to support. I possessed no opportunity and no power to determine the merits of the law. It was not within the scope of my official authority to revise the action of the Legislative branch of the government, or to consider objections to the performance of duties it had required. Nor is it permissible, that corporations, because vested with extraordinary responsibility and influence, can rightfully await the progress of a protracted judicial investigation, as a condition of obedience to public authority. Such an assumption is subversive of all law. In this respect the obligations of a powerful corporation are no greater and no less than those of the humblest citizen within the jurisdiction of the state. And I should have been false to you and false to the people we mutually represent, had I failed in this emergency to exert all the authority vested in the Executive Department of the Government for the enforcement of the law.

Copies of documents, embodying the results of the proceedings which ensued, will be submitted to you in due time and form. They amply confirm thus far the construction of our constitution previously placed upon it by the legislative and executive departments of the government. This construction is emphasized by the concurrent opinions of all the judges of the Supreme Court and the judge of one Circuit Court of our own state, and also of three judges of federal jurisdiction, including a distinguished member of the United States Supreme Court. In accordance with these ju-

dicial results, and especially in pursuance of writs of injunction issued from the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the law has been in practical force throughout the state since the first day of October last, except as to the carriage of passengers and freight from points within the state to points without it, and from points without the state to points within it, involving the question of interstate commerce, which has been reserved for consideration at the final adjudication of the controversy by the Supreme Court of the United States. Rates for freight and passengers passing entirely through the state, are not effected by the law; and all the roads in "Class C" are subject only to the provisions that they shall not charge higher rates for freight than they were receiving under their own tariffs June 1st, 1873. Hence it may be seen that the amount of business actually affected by the law is inconsiderable, compared with the whole.

The power of the State over the franchises of corporations, as thus far judicially determined, is absolute. I most firmly believe that the reservation of this power to this unlimited extent was clearly and wisely intended by the makers of our fundamental law. Doubtless the framers of that instrument foresaw and appreciated the benefits that might ensue from the prosecution of public enterprises by means of organized and aggregated capital. But they also foresaw and appreciated the possible dangers that might arise from the creation, within the state, of a power more formidable than the state itself. However plausible the argument in behalf of the contrary view, we can never intelligently concede that the sovereign can become the servant of its subjects. We do not deny the sacred and binding character of a contract, or the duty of the state to protect the just pretensions of claims founded upon vested rights. But because of the sacred character of contracts, and because of the just pretensions of claims founded upon vested rights, our constitution has denied to the representative of a year the authority to make charter contracts incapable of modification or repeal. In a representative government the people only are the perpetual fountain of justice and power, and, in such cases, they only can rightfully determine from time to time the extent of their obligations to others, or of others to themselves.

Nor is this doctrine peculiar to our own state or country. In Great Britain, the charters of corporations are held to be subordi-

nate to the will of parliament, and as a matter of fact, the railway laws of England are subject to continuous modification by the legislative power. In this country, at the present time, nearly one-third of the States claim and safely assert a similar prerogative almost entirely without question or dispute.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It is alleged that this reservation of power in our constitution, will endanger the investment of foreign capital, and restrain the progress of public improvements in Wisconsin. I indulge in no forebodings of this kind. The power to destroy includes an equal power to encourage and protect. Moreover, the power of the State to destroy, by ways more direct than those of public supervision, has never been seriously denied. No railroad company exists which may not be annihilated by legislative enactment permitted by provisions of our constitution, other than those under discussion. Under all circumstances possible, investments of capital in Wisconsin and all other States, are more or less dependent upon the moral obligation of the people and the good faith of the law-making power.

I have said that the power to destroy includes the power to encourage and protect. As to the full purport of this declaration, I need but remind you of the peculiar relation of capital to modern railway enterprise, and its management. No one can deny that in many instances, capital is deprived of its rightful compensation. No one will dispute that public confidence in investments of this kind, by those not immediately concerned in the management, is now, and long has been, seriously impaired. We should be slow to conclude that any capitalist would object to such a measure of public supervision and control, as would insure him an equitable dividend upon his investment; and equally slow to conclude that railway stock habitually sold in the market for a bare fraction of its nominal value, can be seriously depreciated by a power of legislation capable of enhancing its value. Candor compels me to say, more plainly, that I believe no real occasion exists for the present depreciation in the capital stock of many of our principal railways, except the absence of that judicious supervision of railway management which our constitution wisely permits.

THE RAILROADS AND THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Pending the litigation between the state and the railways, distinguished counsel for the corporations, arraigned the agricultural classes of the north-west, on the charge of forming combinations, of resisting a just administration of the laws, of fostering the spirit of communism, and instigating a new distribution of land, by taking from those who have, to give to those who have not; and this disparaging discourse has been widely circulated in the annual report of one of the companies represented. I cannot permit this aspersions upon the mass of our people to pass without contradiction and rebuke. The agricultural classes of the north-west are not conspirators. They are not agrarians. They are not the enemies of public order or the public faith. Their lives of peaceful industry are stained by no offensive record of repudiation, bankruptcy, ignorance or crime. They earn an honest living, as all men should. They pay their honest debts as promptly as most men do. They are obedient to law, and in peace or in war, are prompt to defend their government and its laws from open or secret assault. They have assented to no encroachment upon vested rights, unless it be upon rights vested by their own constitution in themselves. They have defied the mandates of no statute by ingenious, specious and protracted appeals to courts of last resort. They have never thronged the doors of our legislative halls to clamor for an increase of special privileges, and an enlargement of their property rights. They have employed no professional lobbyists to infest your presence or to corrupt the fountains of law. They have constructed no mountains of county or municipal debt for any but themselves to pay. They have avoided no burdens of taxation demanded by equity or law. They have resorted to no political or legislative legerdemain to forestal or subvert public opinion. They have coined no mammoth fortunes from property that fails to pay interest upon itself. They have encouraged no apportionment of lands to the landless, except as they have approved free and frequent donations of the common domain, or mortgaged the homes of their wives and children, that they might enhance the hard-earned wages of their daily labor, and contribute to the general welfare of the state. They have encouraged no colossal associations of monied power, or organized concen-

tration of influence, within or without the forms of law, not indulged in by all intelligent men, for the promotion of their own and the common good. But if in any of these things they have indeed offended, they will look else-where for warning and for judgment, than to those whose eloquence is too often the purchased product of the transgressions they condemn.

The agricultural classes are not, and cannot be, the enemies of honestly managed railroads. On the contrary, their natural relation to all honorable undertakings of this kind is that of patrons, allies and friends. This relation they will endeavor to maintain. In demanding the upright management of railways by law, they aspire to no exercise of public influence not justified by their numbers, their intelligence, the dignity of their calling, and the vast interests they have at stake. Limited in their mutual intercourse by the stern necessities of their occupation, and moved by no ambition but that of promoting the general welfare, they are not likely to conspire against the principles of public justice, or consciously to subvert the progress of enterprises which contribute so largely to the prosperity of all.

If the grave charges so seduously circulated, implicating the good faith of our State towards invested capital, have truly impaired the credit of our corporations, and their ability to complete or to extend their lines, they alone are responsible who should have been prompt to defend the interests they represent, by vindicating the honor of our people. But facts that are incontrovertible, prove that capital itself has failed to share largely in the alarm thus zealously and wantonly engendered. The year has been noted for financial conservatism. In all things, and everywhere, prices have gravitated to a lower level. Business and business men have not escaped the reverses of labor and laboring men. Production has been restrained. Exchanges have been limited. All the avenues of trade bear abundant evidence of the reaction that inevitably succeeds an era of careless government, speculative thrift, and luxurious expenditure. Railway enterprise within and without the State has shared the common fortune.

The whole number of miles of railroad constructed in the United States during the year 1872 was 7,065. The number of miles constructed in 1873 was 3,606, or about one-half the number constructed in 1872. The number of miles constructed in 1874 was

1,808, or barely one-half the number constructed in 1873. The number of miles of road constructed in Wisconsin during the same period has been more than the average for the other states, proving that the causes of decline in this department of public improvement are general, and possess no special relation to the structure of our constitution, or the character of our legislation.

Just how to develop our immense resources to their fullest extent—to best promote the great and varied industries of our state—and at the same time to mete out equal and exact justice to all our citizens, is a problem which yet remains unsolved.

In the consideration of questions for the development of the physical energies of our state, we are reminded of the fact that the railway system of transportation is comparatively new. The roads of to-day are not those of yesterday, and the possibilities of the future are far beyond the reach of present estimate. The noblest intellects of modern times, as yet, have failed to accomplish such complete results as to arrest the tireless spirit of progress or forbid the probability of more wondrous achievements in time to come. Apparently the railways now constructed are but the main lines of a complicated system of artificial highways, ultimately to enrich and utilize the remotest territory inhabited by man. The six-foot gauge has disappeared. The advantages of speed now contest the merits of weight and strength. To-day the great and complex question apparently uppermost in the minds of engineers, is how to multiply the number and length of lines by reducing weight, speed and cost. Narrower gauge, less expensive grades, lighter equipments, and more miles of road are the promised fruit of inquiry and experiment, the final results of which we can only hopefully await.

Railway legislation, like railway construction, must progress toward perfection by slow degrees. The almost perfect law for common carriers was the product of ages. But in controlling railroads by law we are confronted by new conditions and are advancing upon comparatively new and untried ground. Our progress, though unhesitating, should nevertheless be duly guarded and restrained. Our people have declared that they will not endure mismanagement or extortion. But in demanding justice for ourselves, let us be doubly sure that we do no injustice to others. The power of redress hereafter remains continuously and forever within our reach. The very existence of that power is a permanent safeguard against persistent encroachment and abuse.

THE POTTER LAW—MODIFICATIONS.

In the discharge of the specific duties of the executive department the past year, I have not regarded the particular provisions of the law of last winter as in issue. It is not my opinion that this law expressed the best judgment of the legislature which enacted it. While the general principles upon which it is founded command our unqualified approbation, and can never be surrendered, it must be conceded that the law is defective in some of its details. The great object sought to be accomplished by our people, is not the management of railroad property by themselves, but to prevent its mismanagement by others. Such should be the purpose and the limit of legislative action. In so far as the law accomplishes this end and is a means of public protection, its provisions should be sacredly preserved. But in so far as it exceeds this purpose, it is necessarily superfluous and inexpedient.

In my first annual message, I submitted to the Legislature a series of propositions embodying my views as to the general principles and purposes of legislation upon this engrossing topic. Further experience and reflection have confirmed the views I then expressed. One of these propositions declares that "classifications of freight and rates of fare and freight, within the state, should be subject to revision and modification by state authority." I am still of this opinion. But I am not of the opinion that classifications of freight and rates of fare and freight, can be expediently established by an iron bound and inflexible rule of law, with no power of revision and modification reserved. The best features of our law in respect to this branch of the subject, are exemplified in the establishment of maximum rates of fare, and its worst features in the unyielding character of its limitation upon rates of freight. In this last respect I recommend such modifications of the law as shall remove obvious imperfections without divesting the state, as represented by its Board of Commissioners, of a power of revision and modification on formal investigation and complaint, or on such other conditions as a due regard for public interests may seem to require. Further and more judicious legislation for the security of corporate debt, for the protection of shippers from unjust discriminations, for restraining speculative expenditures, for preventing the creation of ficti-

tious capital, for ensuring a more equitable division of earnings, for enforcing more efficient police regulations, for the encouragement of continuous and judicious investment in corporate enterprises, and for requiring more satisfactory reports from the officers and directors of companies, has been the subject of careful and patient consideration by the Railroad Commissioners of this and other states the past year, and is earnestly commended to your attention.

In any endeavor to improve upon existing legislation, I also invoke your consideration of the claims of new and incomplete roads to exemption from any clearly needless embarrassment. Few or none of these roads yet earn a sufficiency for operating expenses and interest upon borrowed capital. No public interest requires the imposition of restrictions upon them, of such a nature as to impair their credit, or their ability to complete their projected lines and perfect their legitimate connections. The magnitude of these undertakings is excelled only by the extent of the public and private interests at stake upon their rapid and successful progress. The companies embraced by the present law, in the second and third classes, represent nearly one thousand miles of road, the full completion of which promises to open the markets of the world to a productive territory of vast proportions, and of almost inexhaustible resources.

Facts like these largely involve the destiny of the state and the fortunes of its people. They admonish us of the grave responsibilities imposed upon us in the enactment and administration of law. They should remind us of the frivolity of political partisanship and the criminality of a personal and selfish ambition. They especially commend to us the virtues of prudence, forbearance and mutual confidence.

GOOD FAITH OF THE STATE.

Interested parties have charged, wittingly or unwittingly, that Wisconsin is in favor of repudiating the faith of the state and of confiscating the property of railroad companies. This charge it becomes me to indignantly repel. It is a libel upon our people. It is a calumny, gross as it is groundless. No portion of our population are the enemies of capital honestly invested in public enterprises. They unitedly accord to these enterprises a cheerful and

voluntary support. They are willing their employees shall be liberally rewarded for services actually rendered; that the executive ability and the mechanical skill requisite in their proper management and construction, shall be generously compensated; and that the money economically expended in their construction, maintenance or extension, shall receive a liberal reward for its use. Our railway system at most is but half completed. Mines of marvelous wealth still slumber undiscovered or unappropriated for the want of better facilities for manufacture and transportation. Wisconsin, therefore can afford no war upon capital, at home or from abroad. She never has proposed such a war. She proposes none now. She asks only honesty, justice, and the peace of mutual good will. To all men concerned, her people say in sincerity and in truth, that every dollar invested in our state shall be lawfully entitled to its just protection, whencesoever the danger comes. In demanding justice for all, the state will deny justice to none. In forbidding mismanagement the state will impose no restraints upon any management that is honest and just. In this the moral and hereditary instincts of our people furnish a stronger bond of good faith than the judgments of courts or the obligations of paper constitutions. Honest capital may be timid and easily frightened, yet it is more certain to seek investment among a people whose laws are at all times a shield for the weak and a reliance for the strong, where the wholesome restraints of judicious legislation are felt alike by the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor. And I recommend no enactment of, or adherence to, any law which violates the letter or spirit of this declaration.

CONCLUSION.

Under the constitution, the direct responsibility for the details of legislation rests with the representatives of the people, convened in Senate and Assembly. But I most earnestly assure you of my cooperation in every effort "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and promote the general welfare." Our respective duties to this end are enforced by public obligations, far superior to the claims of self, of friends, or of party. We are all capable of error; but no pretense can justify or excuse a conscious violation of our solemn oaths of office. In the bitter

controversies of the past year, I may have sacrificed the sympathy of friends whom I prize, and won the enmity of those who sometimes forget that a faithful administration of law for the protection of the weak, is always the surest protection of the strong. But our work is not for a day. Though you and I may perish, and our names be forgotten, justice shall live ; and the record of duties honestly preformed, shall prove a greater reward than the honors of station or the applause of men.

WM. R. TAYLOR.

MADISON, January 14, 1875.

DOCUMENT 1.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874:

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
MADISON, October 10, 1874.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of law I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Secretary of State for the year ending September 30, 1874, containing statements of the revenues and expenditures of the state for the past fiscal year, and also such other matters as are required by law to be included in such report.

The total balance in the treasury on the 30th day of September, 1873, was \$215,644.52.

On the 30th of September, 1874, the total balance was \$378,344.98.

The amount belonging to each fund will appear in the statements of the several accounts given herein.

The receipts and disbursements for the past year, including balances from the previous year, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.		
General Fund.....	\$1,231,158 44	.....
School Fund.....	81,893 11	.....
School Fund income.....	188,763 97	.....
University Fund.....	8,733 07	.....
University Fund Income.....	43,131 31	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	5,424 09	.....
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	18,754 67	.....
Normal School Fund.....	50,756 93	.....
Normal School Fund income.....	80,184 90	.....
Drainage Fund.....	42,318 24	.....
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	35,819 95	.....
Deposit Fund.....	681 55	.....
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....	227 50	.....
St. Croix and L. Superior R. R. Trespass F'nd	36,153 12	.....
Redemption Fund.....	322 57	.....
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund.....	2,539 93	.....
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund....	2,944 08	.....
	\$1,829,857 43	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
General Fund.....		\$1,038,703 34
School Fund.....		99,914 00
School Fund Income.....		186,272 24
University Fund.....		10,244 02
University Fund Income.....		43,131 31
Agricultural College Fund.....		10,950 00
Agricultural College Fund Income.....		18,754 67
Normal School Fund.....		70,511 07
Normal School Fund Income.....		61,128 70
Drainage Fund.....		51,569 67
Delinquent Tax Fund.....		37,741 83
Deposit Fund.....		349 96
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....		1,587 11
St. Croix and Lake Sup. R. R. Trespass Fund.		15,245 70
Redemption Fund.....		299 39
River Falls Normal School Building Fund ..		15,624 83
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund.....		2,187 50
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund....		2,941 63
	\$1,829,857 43	\$1,667,156 97
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	215,644 52	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....		378,344 98
	\$2,045,501 95	\$2,045,501 95

Detailed statements of these receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix "A."

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the past fiscal year:

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
From counties, state tax.....	\$733,145 90		
From counties, suit tax.....	3,856 89		
		\$737,002 79	
Railroad companies, taxes.....		393,235 40	
Plankroad companies, taxes.....		273 79	
Telegraph companies, taxes.....		2,346 00	
Fire ins. co's, license, taxes, fees..	53,908 35		
Life insurance companies, license	12,980 08		
		66,888 43	
Bonds receivable		610 00	
Miscellaneous		30,802 03	
			\$1,231,158 44
DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>1st. Salaries and Permanent Appropriations.</i>			
Governor's office.....		\$7,350 00	
Secretary's office.....		3,200 00	
Treasurer's office		3,400 00	
Attorney General's office		2,516 67	
State Superintendent's office.....		5,650 00	
Office of Supt. of Public Property.....		2,393 27	
State Library.....		3,171 75	
State Historical Society		6,300 00	
Supreme Court		15,080 70	
Circuit Courts.....		30,875 00	
Wisconsin Reports.....		23,512 50	
Interest on state indebtedness.....		157,518 00	
			\$260,967 89
<i>2nd. Legislative Expenses.</i>			
Senate—Salaries	\$11,550 00		
Mileage.....	807 40		
Employes.....	7,747 25		
		\$20,104 65	
Assembly—Salaries	\$35,000 00		
Mileage	2,541 20		
Employes	8,862 00		
		46,403 20	
Printing for legislature.....		9,172 34	
Legislative Manual		3,688 85	
Postage for legislature		4,020 70	
Gas for legislature.....		1,288 79	
Visiting Com. on Benev. Inst.		625 00	
Soldier's Orphan's Home investi-			
gating committee (1873).....		46 20	
Dells investigating com. (1872) ..		51 70	
Newspapers.....		2,609 08	
			\$88,010 51

General Fund—Disbursements—continued.

<i>3d. State Prison and Charitable Institutions.</i>		
State Prison.....	\$49,968 39	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	96,567 08	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	128,263 97	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	23,175 00	.....
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	40,500 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	40,438 50	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	22,082 64	.....
		\$400,995 58
<i>4th. Miscellaneous.</i>		
Clerk hire—Secretary's office.....	\$9,799 81	.....
Treasurer's office.....	6,330 80	.....
Land office.....	11,254 47	.....
	\$27,385 08	.....
Labor about capitol.....	4,372 95	.....
Engineers and firemen, heating apparatus.....	2,630 75	.....
State carpenters.....	1,868 00	.....
Night watchmen.....	1,456 00	.....
Janitor and messenger services.....	7,904 58	.....
Laborers improving park.....	1,467 19	.....
Contingent expenses.....	13,375 19	.....
Publishing laws of general interest.....	13,246 20	.....
Publishing private and local laws.....	1,462 80	.....
Advertising sales of land.....	1,684 17	.....
Publishing notices and proclamations.....	707 70	.....
Printing.....	55,327 02	.....
Postage.....	3,890 68	.....
Real estate returns.....	1,403 54	.....
Normal Institutes.....	1,784 80	.....
Militia.....	3,477 01	.....
Superior harbor protection.....	300 00	.....
State Board of Equalization.....	90 00	.....
County agricultural societies.....	3,900 00	.....
State Board of Charities and Reform.....	1,831 30	.....
Land protection.....	5,476 08	.....
Immigration commission.....	3,939 33	.....
Capitol and park improvement.....	5,784 04	.....
Examiners of state teachers.....	225 50	.....
Bounty on wild animals.....	7,192 00	.....
Special appropriations.....	75,391 74	.....
Miscellaneous.....	41,155 71	.....
		\$288,729 36
Total receipts.....	\$1,231,158 44	
Total disbursements.....		\$1,038,703 34
Over payment, September 30, 1873.....		66,923 80
Balance, September 30, 1874.....		125,531 30
	\$1,231,158 44	\$1,231,158 44

The following statement exhibits the appropriations to the several state institutions made by the legislature of 1874, and the balances thereof remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year:

APPROPRIATIONS.

	Balances due on appropriations Sep. 30, 1873.	Appropriations 1874.	Paid up to Sep. 30, 1874.	Remaining unexpended, Sep. 30, 1874.
State Prison	\$6,250 00	\$43,718 39	\$49,968 39	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	13,486 75	100,000 00	68,486 75	\$45,000 00
Northern Wis. Hospital for the Insane.....	11,250 00	155,570 25	121,962 63	44,857 62
Institute for the Blind.....	5,125 00	22,800 00	23,175 00	4,750 00
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	14,250 00	35,000 00	40,500 00	8,750 00
Industrial School for Boys	13,250 00	31,000 00	32,250 00	12,000 00
Soldiers' Orph. Home ..	10,000 00	16,000 00	22,000 00	4,000 00
	\$73,611 75	\$404,088 64	\$358,342 77	\$119,357 62

THE STATE DEBT.

The total debt of the state for which bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been issued, was on the 30th day of September, 1874, as follows:

State bonds, outstanding.....	\$17,100
Certificates of indebtedness to trust funds.....	2,234,900
Currency certificates	57
	<u>\$2,252,057</u>

The following table shows the amount of war and other bonds issued, and also those outstanding September 30, 1873:

Date of authorizing act.	For what purpose the debt was created.	AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.		PRINCIPAL.
		Issued.	Outstanding	When payable.
April 16, 1861	War Loan	\$200,000	.....	Jan. 1, 1867
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	\$100	July 1, 1877
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	.....	July 1, 1878
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	.....	July 1, 1879
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	12,000	July 1, 1880
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	.....	July 1, 1881
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	.....	July 1, 1882
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	.....	July 1, 1883
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	1,000	July 1, 1884
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	.....	July 1, 1885
May 27, 1861	....do	100,000	3,000	July 1, 1886
April 7, 1862	General Fund.....	50,000	.....	April 1, 1867
April 7, 1862	War Loan	100,000	.....	July 1, 1867
April 7, 1862	....do	100,000	1,000	July 1, 1868
Mc'h 28, 1863	General Fund.....	50,000	.....	April 1, 1868
	Total.....	\$1,500,000	\$17,100	

Though, perhaps, not strictly within the scope of this report, still it has been thought advisable to give here a brief history of the state debt.

The first formal indebtedness of the state was created under the provisions of chapter 30, of the general laws of 1858, in accordance with which bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures on the enlargement of the Capitol, erecting a Hospital for the Insane, and a House of Refuge. These bonds were issued in 1858, and redeemed from the general fund in 1863.

Chapter 239, general laws of 1861, as amended by chapter 307 of the same year, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

Chapter 13, general laws of 1861, extra session, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Chapter 228, general laws of 1862, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

These bonds, authorized by the acts of 1861 and 1862, were issued for war purposes, which are fully set forth in the acts referred to.

Of the \$1,400,000 thus issued, bonds to the amount of \$1,297,000 were sold at various times, for which there was received \$1,029-209.69, which was placed to the credit of the war fund. The remaining bonds, amounting to \$103,000, were purchased with a portion of the school fund, as hereinafter stated.

Chapter 226, general laws of 1862, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures on the enlargement of the capitol, and erecting a Hospital for the Insane, and chapter 108, general laws of 1863, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000, for defraying extraordinary expenses on the enlargement of the Capitol. These bonds were sold at par, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the general fund.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

Chapter 89, general laws of 1862, authorized and directed the Commissioners of School and University Lands to invest the principal of the school fund in bonds of the state issued under the acts of 1861 above cited in preference to all other loans and investments, and chapter 100 of the general laws of 1863, amendatory of said act

of 1862, authorized and directed the Commissioners of School and University Lands to invest the principal of the school fund in any of the bonds of the state in preference to all other loans and investments.

Under the act of 1862, \$65,000 of the school fund was, in that year, invested in the purchase of state bonds, and in 1863 the sum of \$38,000 of said fund was so invested. Thus the bonds to the amount of \$103,000, hereinbefore referred to as remaining unsold, were purchased with a portion of the school fund, to which certificates of indebtedness therefor were subsequently issued.

Chapter 157, general laws of 1863, authorized and directed the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$350,000 for the purposes of organizing and bringing into active service the volunteer militia of the state to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war; and the said commissioners were authorized and directed to issue coupon bonds for said amount, or, in their discretion, issue certificates of indebtedness to the school fund for such amount as the commissioners of school and university lands might see fit to invest in such loan. Under this law the commissioners invested in the year 1863, the sum of \$220,000 of the principal of the school fund.

Chapter 360, general laws of 1864, authorized and directed the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$350,000 for the same purpose as that stated in the act of 1863 last above referred to, and authorized them to issue coupon bonds, or, in their discretion, certificates of indebtedness for such amount as the commissioners of school and university lands might choose to invest. Under this law and that of 1863 above cited, there was invested in this loan the sum of 385,000 in the year 1864. Chapter 478, general laws of 1865, authorized and directed the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$850,000 for a purpose similar to that stated in the acts of 1863 and 1864, authorizing the negotiation of loans, and directed that certificates of indebtedness be issued for the same.

Under this law \$623,000 of the trust funds were invested in this loan, and \$700 in the purchase of outstanding bonds. Thus the total amount of trust funds used for state purposes up to the end of the fiscal year in 1865, in accordance with the foregoing laws, was \$1,331,700, of which \$103,700 had been used in the payment of

state bonds, and \$1,228,000 was invested in the loans authorized by the acts of 1863, 1864 and 1865. During the same year, bonds to the amount of \$548,800 were redeemed under the provisions of chapter 282, of the general laws of 1865, leaving, at the close of the year, bonds outstanding to the amount of \$847,500.

From the close of the fiscal year in 1865, up to the first of June, 1866, the commissioners of school and university lands, in accordance with existing laws, invested in state bonds \$375,200, and in loans \$135,000. Thus the total amount of trust funds used for state purposes, up to the last named date was \$1,841,900, of which \$478,700 was for the purchase of bonds, and \$1,363,000 was invested in the loans authorized by the acts of 1863, 1864 and 1865; and the total amount of bonds outstanding at that time was \$472,300.

By section 1, chapter 25, general laws of 1866, the commissioners of school and university lands were required to divide the amount belonging to the several trust funds which had been invested in bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and to set apart the amount belonging to each fund separately, and to compute the interest due to each fund up to and including the thirty-first day of May in that year, and to report to the secretary of state the amount found belonging to each fund. Section 2 of said act provided that the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer should execute certificates of indebtedness for the amounts so found due the several funds, each of which certificates should be made payable to the proper fund; and provided that such certificates should not be negotiable or transferable for any purpose; and section 3 of the same act required the commissioners of school and university lands, upon the delivery to the secretary of state of the certificates of indebtedness so to be issued, to cancel all bonds and certificates of indebtedness belonging to the trust funds, which were on file in the office of the state treasurer or elsewhere.

In accordance with this law, certificates of indebtedness were issued to the several trust funds for \$1,841,900, the amount due as stated above.

As already set forth, the amount of state bonds outstanding June 1, 1866, was \$472,300. Before the close of the fiscal year there was redeemed from the general fund, \$32,200 of these bonds, leaving the amount outstanding at that time, \$440,100. As authorized by existing laws, the commissioners of school and university lands continued to invest the trust funds in the purchase of these bonds. In

the year 1867 there was so invested \$35,500; in 1868, \$206,800; and during the same years there were taken up and cancelled, under the provisions of chapter 144, general laws of 1868 and other laws, bonds to the amount of \$30,000, leaving the amount of bonds outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1868, \$167,800. In 1869 there was invested of the trust funds for the same purpose, \$63,000; in 1870, \$36,600; in 1872, \$50,100; and in 1874, \$1,000; making a total of \$150,700 since September 30, 1868, which leaves a balance still outstanding of \$17,100 as shown in the statement. It also appears from the foregoing that the total amount of trust funds used in payment of these bonds since June 1, 1866, and for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued to the funds from which the amounts so used were taken, is \$393,000, which, added to \$1,841,900, the amount so used at that date, gives \$2,234,900, the total amount of certificates issued to the several funds up to the present time. Of this amount, \$1,559,700 belongs to the school; \$111,000 to the university; \$50,600 to the agricultural college, and \$513,600 to the normal school fund.

The outstanding bonds bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York on the first days of January and July in each year.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 25, general laws of 1866, there is levied annually, a tax sufficient to pay the interest on all the certificates of indebtedness issued by the state to the trust funds, which, when collected and paid into the treasury, is placed to the credit of the income of the several funds, according to the amount due to each.

As has been already substantially stated, it has not been intended to give here more than a brief outline of the transactions relating to the state debt. To give a detailed statement of all these, extending over so long a period of time, would require more space than would seem to be proper to occupy in this report, intended, mainly, to exhibit the transactions of the past year. It is hoped, however, that the statement given may be sufficient to convey a general idea respecting this debt, the laws under which it was created, and the present condition of the state in this regard.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States for the support of schools
2. Moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat, and penalties for trespass on school lands.
3. All fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws.
4. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and,
5. Five per cent. on sale of government lands.

RECEIPTS.		
Sale of lands	\$10,390 47	.....
Dues on certificates	36,522 07	.....
Loans—payments on mortgages.....	16,373 37	.....
Penalties and forfeitures.....	54 24	.....
Taxes	78 26	.....
Fines	580 11	.....
Treasurer of Iowa county, estate of Wm. Malone, escheat	317 58	.....
Treasurer of Iowa county, estate of John Downy, escheat	289 11	.....
B. K. Miller, trustee of S. N. Small, bankrupt	357 31	.....
United States, 5 per cent on sales of public lands in Wisconsin during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873.....	16,930 59	.....
	\$81,893 11	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans		\$69,500 00
Milwaukee water bonds		30,000 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		414 00
	\$81,893 11	\$99,914 00
Balance, September 30, 1873	56,341 21	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		38,320 32
	\$138,234 32	\$138,234 32

The amounts of the productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1873, and 1874, respectively, were as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$506,031 20	\$477,221 21
Amount due on loans	261,449 92	265,901 55
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds	140,000 00	170,000 00
Iowa county bonds.....		50,000 00
	\$2,510,181 12	\$2,565,822 76

Showing an increase of \$55,641.64 during the past year.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for sales of school lands, constitute the School Fund income. The amount of this income is annually certified by the Secretary of State, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned to the several counties of the state in the manner provided by law.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on loans and principal due on lands.....	\$53,078 87	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	109,179 00	.....
Interest, as per chapter 79, general laws of 1866 ..	7,688 36	.....
Interest on United States bonds	2,870 25	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds	15,347 49	.....
Commission on purchase of Milwaukee water bonds	600 00	.....
Sale of Webster's Dictionaries.....	600 00	.....
	\$188,763 97	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment by State Superintendent.....		\$183,725 97
G. & C. Meriam, Webster's Dictionaries		2,000 00
Refunded for over-payments		546 27
	\$183,763 97	\$186,272 24
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	14,289 32	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....		16,781 05
	\$203,053 29	\$203,053 29

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of sales of land granted to the state by congress for the support of a state university.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$1,660 95	.....
Dues on certificates.....	4,612 82	.....
Loans	2,454 50	.....
Taxes.....	1 26	.....
Penalties	3 54	.....
	\$8,733 07	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans		\$10,000 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		244 02
	\$8,733 07	\$10,244 02
Balance September 30, 1873.....	2,465 43	.....
Balance September 30, 1874.....		954 48
	\$11,198 50	\$11,198 50

The amount of productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1873 and 1874 respectively, was as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$64,480 38	\$61,248 56
Amount due on mortgages.....	12,039 00	19,584 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$216,519 38	\$220,833 06

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$4,313.68.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This income is applied to the support of the State University. The various sources from which the income is derived will appear from an examination of the receipts in the following account:

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on loans and principal due on lands.....	\$5,546.73	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770.00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,330.00	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds.....	933.34	.....
General fund appropriation, ch. 82, gen. laws 1867.	7,303.76	.....
General fund appropriation, ch. 100, gen. laws 1872.	10,000.00	.....
Tuition fees of students.....	9,031.70	.....
Experimental farms.....	986.92	.....
J. S. Dean, Secretary, interest, etc.....	228.86	.....
	\$43,131.31	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of the Regents of the University...		\$43,082.71
Refunded for overpayments.....		48.60
	\$43,131.31	\$43,131.31

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted to the state by congress for the support of an institution of learning for giving instruction in the principles of agricul

ture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land	\$2,395 69	.....
Dues on certificates	1,303 00	.....
Loans	1,723 66	.....
Penalties	1 74	.....
	\$5,424 09	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans, to school districts		\$9,950 00
Invested in state bonds		1,000 00
	\$5,424 09	\$10,950 00
Balance, September 30, 1873	6,044 14	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		518 23
	\$11,468 23	\$11,468 23

The amounts of productive funds, September 30, 1873 and 1874, respectively, were as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Dues on certificates of sales	\$144,823 40	\$146,421 40
Dues on loans	9,886 33	18,112 67
Certificates of indebtedness	50,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$225,309 73	\$236,134 07

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$10,824 34.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on loans and principal due on lands	\$13,592 34	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	3,542 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds	420 00	.....
Interest on United States bonds	267 00	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds	933 33	.....
	\$18,754 67	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of the regents of the University		\$18,642 08
Refunded for overpayments		112 59
	\$18,754 67	\$18,754 67

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land set apart for the support of Normal Schools by the provisions of chapter 537, general laws of 1865.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales.....	\$34,397 99	.....
Dues.....	5,256 14	.....
Loans.....	11,058 00	.....
Penalties.....	44 80	.....
	\$50,756 93	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Iowa county loan.....		\$50,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds purchased.....		20,000 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		511 07
	\$50,756 93	\$70,511 07
Balance September 30, 1873	41,384 14	.....
Balance September 30, 1874		21,630 00
	\$92,141 07	\$92,141 07

The amounts of productive funds on the 30th day of September, 1873 and 1874 respectively, were as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$55,731 43	\$50,602 29
Amount due on mortgages.....	147,312 05	137,604 05
Certificates of indebtedness	512,600 00	512,600 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds	140,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds	20,000 00	20,000 00
Iowa county loan		50,000 00
	\$918,643 48	\$973,806 34

Showing an increase during the year of \$55,163.86.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The following statement exhibits the various sources from which this income was received during the past year; and the disbursements therefrom:

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on loans and principal due on lands.....	\$13,390 37	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	35,882 00	.....
Interest on United States bonds	2,870 25	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds	14,976 11	.....
Interest on Madison city bonds	875 00	.....
Interest on Troy town bonds.	280 00	.....
Interest on Fall River town bonds.....	700 00	.....
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds.....	210 00	.....
Interest on Clifton town bonds.....	210 00	.....
Commission on purchase of Milwaukee water bonds	400 00	.....
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School.....	4,376 80	.....
Whitewater Normal School	2,310 95	.....
Oshkosh Normal School.....	3,703 42	.....
	\$80,184 90	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expense of regents.....		\$480 56
Platteville Normal School.....		19,648 61
Whitewater Normal School.....		16,035 80
Oshkosh Normal School.....		17,782 40
Institutes		4,027 83
Expenses		2,999 65
Refunded for over payment.....		153 85
	\$80,184 90	\$61,128 70
Balance September 30, 1873.....	54,669 35	.....
Balance September 30, 1874.....		73,725 55
	\$134,854 25	\$134,854 25

The following is a statement of the amounts belonging respectively to each of the trust funds at the close of the fiscal year:

School Fund	\$2,565,822 76
University Fund	220,833 06
Agricultural College Fund	236,134 07
Normal School Fund	973,806 34
	\$3,996,596 23

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several coun-

ties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest.....	\$1,113 25	.....
Sales	38,954 50	.....
Dues	2,237 00	.....
Penalties	13 49	.....
	\$42,318 24	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment to counties.....		\$51,449 99
Refunded for overpayments.....		119 68
	\$42,318 24	\$51,569 67
Balance, September 30, 1873	23,422 19	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		14,170 76
	\$65,740 43	\$65,740 43

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This fund consists of the taxes collected on state lands by the state treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 538 of the general laws of 1865, and acts amendatory thereof. The amount of this fund is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated.

RECEIPTS.		
Taxes collected on state lands.....	\$35,787 06	.....
Ashland county refunded.....	13 65	.....
Dane county refunded.....	19 24	.....
	\$35,819 95	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid counties for taxes collected		\$37,503 92
Refunded for overpayments.....		237 91
	\$35,819 95	\$37,741 83
Balance, September 30, 1873	5,086 91	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		3,165 03
	\$40,906 86	\$40,906 86

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

On the sale of land forfeited to the state, and the payment of the amount due the state, and all costs and penalties accrued, if any

balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Account.

Receipts.....	\$681 55	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
H. Borchsenius.....		\$36 40
George Baldwin.....		2 00
Michael Killam.....		12 80
Leonard Lottridge.....		23 53
H. N. Solberg.....		76 02
M. A. Thayer.....		9 17
Wadsworth & Hoxie.....		85 92
Ansgarenus Nilson.....		104 12
	\$681 55	\$349 96
Balance September 30, 1873.....	6,798 26	.....
Balance September 30, 1874.....		7,129 85
	\$7,479 81	\$7,479 81

COMMISSIONER'S CONTINGENT FUND.

The legislatures of 1860 and 1861, made appropriations amounting to one thousand and fifty dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses referred to in the acts making the appropriations. This was the origin of the Commissioner's Contingent Fund. Since that time certain fees collected in the land office for miscellaneous services have been placed to the credit of this fund. The original appropriations having been exhausted some time ago, it has been thought proper to transfer the balance now on hand to the General Fund.

RECEIPTS.		
Land office fees.....	\$227 50	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
George Burrows, fees refunded erroneous sale.....		\$7 50
Transferred to General Fund.....		1,579 61
	\$227 50	\$1,587 11
Balance September 30, 1873.....	1,359 61	.....
	\$1,587 11	\$1,587 11

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

This fund consists of moneys to be used in the building of a Normal school at River Falls in accordance with the provisions of chapter 151, general laws of 1869, relating to normal schools.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
E. A. Henry, contractor		\$2,347 08
D. R. Jones, architect		1,000 00
Bryant and Brigham, contractors		12,251 15
Madison Democrat, advertising		13 00
H. A. Taylor & Co., advertising		13 60
		\$15,624 83
Balance September 30, 1873	\$25,000 00	
Balance September 30, 1874		\$9,375 17
	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00

REDEMPTION FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received for the redemption of School, University and Agricultural College lands, sold for the non-payment of interest on taxes, and that have been redeemed as provided by chapter 133, general laws of 1872.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest, penalty, advertising, fees and damages....	\$322 57	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Timothy Brown....		\$18 93
George Baldwin		19 71
H. Gere		84 93
J. M. Lynch		8 36
H. N. Solberg		72 24
T. B. Tyler		42 38
H. A. Thayer		11 72
Wadsworth & Hoxies.....		41 12
	\$322 57	\$299 39
Balance September 30, 1874.....		23 18
	\$322 57	\$322 57

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This Fund consists of moneys received under the provisions of chapter 46, general laws of 1869, and acts amendatory thereof.

RECEIPTS.		
Bronson & Folsom, interest	\$1,172 67	.....
McCourt Bros., collections	370 14	.....
Samuel Harriman, state agent, trespass on lands...	9,698 92	.....
Sam'l Harriman, J. Mackey's note	1,720 62	.....
Hensey, Staples & Bean, note	359 01	.....
Martin Mower, interest	1,481 76	.....
Charles Nelson, interest	1,568 71	.....
Schulenberg, Beckeler & Co., interest	4,349 09	.....
H. C. Shepherd, note	506 83	.....
State Bank, Farmers, Staples & Co.'s note dis'ted	9,061 22	.....
Smith & Clendennen's, interest	949 99	.....
Walker, Judd & Veazer, interest	4,914 16	.....
	\$36,153 12	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
A. E. Angel, protecting lands		\$336 20
E. E. Blanding, protecting lands		607 00
Charles Bolles, protecting lands		35 00
J. W. Bashford, agent, R. R. lands		600 00
Duran & Wheeler, office rent		50 00
Samuel B. Dresser, protecting lands		1,125 00
H. H. Newberg, scaling logs		6 00
A. B. Easton, advertising		11 78
S. S. Fifield, advertising		27 60
Sam'l Harriman, state agent, salary		1,000 00
A. A. Heald agent R. R. lands		22 50
O. F. Jones, advertising		65 60
A. C. Lull, stationery		8 75
Isaac S. Moor, state agent		250 00
Charles A. Mears, advertising		28 40
D. M. Mears		244 00
D. M. Mears, protecting lands		132 00
W. H. McDerwid, state agent		250 00
L. T. Nason, scaling logs		164 25
New Erie Printing Co., advertising		26 90
C. H. Pratt, protecting lands		40 00
Percy B. Smith, agent R. R. lands		25 00
State Bank, Farmers, Staples & Co., note protested.		9,124 62
H. A. Taylor & Co., advertising		14 40
Wilson & Baker, attorneys, services		500 00
Daniel Wyman, protecting lands		35 00
A. C. Van Meter, advertising		15 70
R. F. Wilson, state agent		500 00
	\$36,153 12	\$15,245 70
Balance, September 30, 1873	43,864 46	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		64,771 88
	\$80,017 58	\$80,017 58

In addition to the foregoing, certificates of deposit amounting to \$38,590.58, payable on the 31st day of December next, have been received from J. W. Bashford, agent for the protection of these lands, said certificates being collections for trespass and penalties. Besides this, there are items still unsettled for such trespasses, amounting to \$17,120.94, which will probably soon be definitely settled and paid into the treasury.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD AID FUND.

This fund consists of money received into the state treasury under the provisions of chapter 24, of the general laws of 1870, and acts amendatory thereof, this being the only road to which said acts apply at the present time.

RECEIPTS.		
Town of Stanton interest.....	\$318 50	.....
Town of Star Prairie interest.....	353 58	.....
Town of Richmond interest.....	1,582 15	.....
Transferred from general fund.....	335 70	.....
	\$2,589 93	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
North Wisconsin Railroad Company.....		\$2,187 50
Balance September 30, 1874.....		402 43
	\$2,589 93	\$2,589 93

STURGEON BAY CANAL LAND TRESPASS FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received on account of trespass committed on the lands granted by congress to the state to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Green Bay with lake Michigan. See chapter 105, general laws of 1868, and chapter 104, private and local laws of 1872.

RECEIPTS.		
Treasurer Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal and Harbor Co., trespass, and materials sold.....	\$2,944 08	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal and Harbor expenses, see report.....		2,941 63
Balance, September 30, 1874		2 45
	\$2,944 08	\$2,944 08

ALLOTTMENT FUND.

Section 3 of chapter 190, of the general laws of 1862, directed the state treasurer to receive such sums of money as might be placed in his hands by any volunteer making an allotment, as provided by acts of congress existing at that time, and to dispose of the same in the manner directed by such volunteer.

The following statement shows the amount of this fund remaining unexpended:

Balance, September 30, 1873	\$1,843 30	
Balance, September 30, 1874		\$1,843 30

CLERK HIRE.

STATEMENT, *showing the names of the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of state, for the year ending September 30, 1874, with the amount paid each, and the particular service rendered by each.*

CLERKS IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Levi Alden, printing clerk	\$475 00
James Bennett, proof reader	265 00
David O. Bebb, insurance clerk	575 00
Wm. N. Cole, recording marriages	316 67
Charles C. Dow, bookkeeper. trust funds	395 84
John T. Jones, recording marriages	395 84
Charles F. Legate, platting clerk	291 34
Robert Monteith, recording clerk	395 84
D. H. Tullis, bookkeeper	1,800 00
Alvin B. Alden, insurance clerk	730 64
S. Cadwallader, printing clerk	980 64
C. W. Kempf, bookkeeper in land department and recording marriages	1,108 89
Michael Bohan, general clerk	1,075 00
T. J. Cunningham, mailing clerk	459 11
Thomas McBean, general clerk	60 00
Thomas H. Nyhan, insurance clerk	350 00
H. J. Hoffman, printing clerk	125 00
Total	<u>\$9,799 81</u>

Peter Doyle, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing list contains the names of all the clerks employed in the office of secretary of state during the year ending September 30, 1874, as he verily believes, and that the amount was actually paid to each clerk as stated.

PETER DOYLE,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1874.

S. CADWALLADER,
Notary Public, Dane County, Wis.

STATE TAX.

The following statement shows the amount of state tax for the year 1874, and also the estimates for deficiencies as authorized by chapter 153 of the general laws for 1869:

1. State tax as provided by chapter 320, laws of 1874.....	\$287,525 00
2. Interest on certificates of indebtedness and state bonds	157,469 00
3. Interest on School Fund as per chapter 79, general laws of 1866.....	7,088 36
4. Annual appropriation to the State University as per chapter 82 general laws of 1867.....	7,303 67
5. Annual appropriation to the State University as per chapter 100 general laws of 1872.....	10,000 00
6. Estimated deficiency for last quarter of 1874, as per chapter 153 general laws of 1869....	57,220 32
Total state tax.....	<u>\$526,606 35</u>

The deficiency was estimated as follows:

1. Appropriations to penal and benevolent institutions remaining unexpended September 30, 1874.....	\$119,357 62
2. Salaries of state officers and judges for the last quarter of 1874.....	18,650 00
3. Other appropriations remaining unexpended September 30, 1874.....	12,800 00
4. Clerk hire, labor, printing, gas, postage and incidental expenses for the last quarter of 1874.....	31,944 00
	<u>\$182,751 62</u>
Less balance in General Fund September 30, 1874.....	125,531 30
Total deficiency.....	<u>\$57,220 32</u>

In addition to the foregoing state tax, there has also been levied the following amounts for the purposes stated, in accordance with existing laws:

Due from counties to the Industrial School for Boys, chapter 66, general laws of 1870.....	\$8,750 00
Due from counties to Hospitals for the Insane, chapter 176, general laws of 1872	52,303 49
Due on loans to school districts, chapter 60, general laws of 1873.	47,345 34
Due from counties on state tax of 1873.....	3,812 16
Interest on loan to Iowa county, as per chapter 186, laws of 1874.	3,173 24
Due from Marathon county for lands re-conveyed, as per chapter 42, laws of 1874.....	<u>1,744 07</u>

A detailed statement of these items is given in appendix "B."

The following statement exhibits the valuation of real and personal property, as determined by the state board of assessment, the amount of tax levied, and the rate per cent. thereof upon such valuation for the past five years:

YEAR.	Valuation.	State Tax.	Rate per cent.
1870.....	\$455,900,800	\$720,323 24	1 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀ mills.
1871.....	455,900,800	629,143 10	1 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀ mills.
1872.....	390,454,875	765,291 55	1 ⁹⁶ / ₁₀₀ mills.
1873.....	390,454,875	671,582 38	1 ⁷² / ₁₀₀ mills.
1874.....	421,285,359	526,606 35	1 ¹ / ₄ mills.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

For the year commencing January 1, 1876.

Section 27 of chapter 10 of the revised statutes, provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to submit annually with his report as auditor, a detailed estimate of expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing year, and of the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.

The expenditures for the year 1875 were estimated by the legislature of 1874, and the necessary amount of tax to meet such expenditures was authorized to be levied. This tax will be paid into the state treasury during the months of January and February next.

The following estimates are submitted as being necessary to meet the expenditures of the state government for the year commencing January 1, 1876, and the revenues should be provided by the next legislature:

EXPENDITURES.		
1. <i>Salaries and Permanent Appropriations.</i>		
Governor's office.....	\$6,600 00	.....
Lieutenant Governor.....	1,000 00	.....
Secretary of State's office.....	3,200 00	.....
State Treasurer's office.....	3,400 00	.....
Attorney General's office.....	2,600 00	.....
State Superintendent's office.....	5,700 00	.....
Superintendent of Public Property's office.....	2,000 00	.....
State Library and Librarian.....	1,500 00	.....
Supreme Court salaries.....	14,000 00	.....
Circuit Court salaries.....	31,500 00	.....

Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures—continued.

<i>Expenditures—continued.</i>		
<i>Salaries and Permanent Appropriations—con.</i>		
Supreme Court Reports	1,000 00	.....
State Historical Society	6,300 00	.....
Supreme Court Reports	12,000 00	.....
State University	10,000 00	.....
		\$100,800 00
<i>2 Legislative Expenses.</i>		
Salaries of members.....	\$46,975 00	.....
Mileage of members.....	3,450 00	.....
Officers and employes	18,000 00	.....
Printing and other incidentals including paper...	20,000 00	.....
		\$88,425 00
<i>3. Interest.</i>		
Interest on state debt	\$157,469 00	.....
Interest on School Fund.....	7,088 36	.....
Interest on University Fund	7,303 76	.....
		\$171,861 12
<i>4. State Prison and Charitable Institutions.</i>		
State Prison	\$15,000 00	.....
Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	60,000 00	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane	60,000 00	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	20,000 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	35,000 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	35,000 00	.....
Supporting orphans in Normal Schools.....	2,000 00	.....
		227,000 00
<i>5. Clerks and Employes.</i>		
Secretary of State's office.....	\$9,000 00	.....
Treasurer's office.....	6,000 00	.....
Land office	11,000 00	.....
Supreme court	700 00	.....
Janitors and messengers.....	6,500 00	.....
Laborers, engineers and firemen	7,500 00	.....
Clerks protecting state lands.....	6,000 00	.....
Geological survey.....	13,000 00	.....
		59,700 00
<i>6. Miscellaneous.</i>		
Printing under contract, and purchase of paper ...	\$35,000 00	.....
Advertising and publishing laws.....	14,000 00	.....
Stationery	7,500 00	.....
County agricultural societies.....	4,000 00	.....
Gas and fuel.....	10,000 00	.....
Postage.....	4,000 00	.....
Bounties on wild animals.....	7,000 00	.....
Contingent expenses and appropriations..	50,000 00	.....
		131,500 00
Total		\$779,236 12

Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures—continued.

REVENUES.		
Railway companies, licenses.....	\$375,000 00	.....
Insurance companies, taxes and licenses.....	65,000 00	.....
Telegraph and plankroads.....	3,000 00	.....
Hawkers and peddlers' licenses.....	10,000 00	.....
Tax on suits.....	3,800 00	.....
Miscellaneous.....	20,000 00	.....
Total ..	\$476,800 00	.....
Taxes authorized by existing laws—		
Interest on the state debt.....	\$157,469 00	.....
Interest on the School Fund.....	7,088 36	.....
Interest on the University Fund....	7,308 76	.....
Annual appropriation to State University.....	10,000 00	.....
	181,861 12	.....
		658,661 12
To be provided for by the next legislature		\$120,624 88

The foregoing estimates include only what it is thought will be necessary to pay the current expenses of the state, including those of the benevolent and penal institutions.

The burning of the Institute for the Blind, at Janesville, will undoubtedly render it necessary for the next legislature to provide for such an amount as may be necessary to rebuild it, or make such other arrangement in this regard as may be deemed most advisable to adopt.

It is thought that the amount included in the estimates on which the levy of the state tax for 1874 was based, which estimates are given on pages 582 and 583 of the senate journal, will be sufficient for the completion of the south wing of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh.

It is also believed that the estimates herein given for current expenses of the different state institutions, with the amounts to be received by some of them under existing laws, will be sufficient for such purpose.

It is expected that each of the Hospitals for the Insane will receive from counties, under the provisions of chapter 176, of the general laws of 1872, from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, and that the Industrial School for Boys will receive eight or nine thousand dollars, under the provisions of chapter 66, of the general laws of 1870.

In the estimates on which the state tax authorized by the last legislature was based, there was included the sum of ten thousand dollars to pay the current expenses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home for the year 1875. It is believed that this amount will be sufficient to meet any appropriations which the next legislature may deem proper to make for such purpose; and considering the provisions of chapter 72, laws of 1874, and what has been done in accordance therewith, which will fully appear in the report of the Board of Trustees, it is not deemed necessary to include in the estimates herewith submitted, any sum for current expenses of the Home in 1876. Should the sum above stated, however, be insufficient to carry into complete operation the provisions of the law referred to, it will, of course, be necessary to provide for an additional amount. This can be more accurately determined after the Board of Trustees shall have submitted their annual report.

Relative to the estimates for the different state institutions, it may be proper to add that the State Board of Charities and Reforms not being required by law to report until December, will have some additional means to those at present available, to assist them in making approximately correct estimates as to the amounts that will be necessary to defray the expenses of these institutions. There is, however, reason to believe that the estimates herewith submitted will not materially differ from the actual amounts that will be requisite. The estimates for other expenditures have been carefully prepared, and are believed to be such as will be sufficient for the purposes stated, so long as existing laws relative to such subjects continue.

It is also thought that the estimates of revenues are approximately correct. Those relating to the interest on the state debt, interest on the school and university funds, and the annual appropriation to the state university, are of course strictly so, assuming that the present laws relative to these matters are to remain in force. In estimating the amounts to be received from the other sources, the receipts for the present year, and other circumstances relative to such revenues, have been considered.

STATE PRINTING.

The present contract for state printing will expire on the thirty-first day of December next.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 243, general laws of 1874, the commissioners of public printing, consisting of the secretary of state, state treasurer and attorney general, advertised at the time and in the manner prescribed in said act for proposals for doing the public printing for two years from the first day of January, A. D. 1874.

The following proposals were received:

Atwood & Culver, 20 per cent discount from the maximum prices established by said law. The Democrat Company, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. C. Latham Sholes, $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. Eugene B. Bolens, 35 per cent. discount.

Eugene B. Bolens being the lowest bidder, and having complied with all legal requirements, the contract was awarded to him.

Under the provisions of chapter 230, laws of 1874, the paper necessary for the public printing is to be furnished by the state. It is believed that the contract made is a favorable one for the state, and that under its operation and that of existing laws, the expense of the public printing will be very materially reduced.

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

By chapter 314, laws of 1874, the secretary of state was authorized and directed to procure stereotype plates of Jefferson's Manual and such other matter as he might deem proper, to be used in the annual publication of the legislative manual. Under this act plates have been purchased for such portion of the manual as it has been thought will be desirable to have published each year. This comprises 184 pages, the cost of which was \$413.25.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

Chapter 235, general laws of 1873, provides that the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute the state board of assessment. The first meeting of this board, thus constituted, was held on the third Wednesday of May last, at which meeting the relative value of all property subject to taxation in each county in the state, was assessed and determined as required by law. This valuation will be found in Appendix "B."

Chapter 106, general laws of 1869, makes it the duty of county clerks to return to the Secretary of State, on or before the second

Monday in September, abstracts of the statements of personal property required by said act to be made by assessors at the time of making the annual assessment each year. Returns have been received from all of the counties except Barron and Shawano. A condensed statement of the returns thus made to this office, showing the aggregate for each county of each of the items of personal property named in said act, and the valuation thereof, is given in Appendix "C." From this it will be seen that the average value of the following items of property was: farming lands, \$7.99 per acre; horses, \$44.27 each; mules and asses, \$48.31; neat cattle, \$11.51; sheep and lambs, \$1.57; swine, \$2.11.

The average value of real estate sold during the year, as appears from the returns made by registers of deeds, under the provisions of chapter 210, laws of 1873, as amended, was \$14.56 per acre; and the average assessed value of the same lands, according to the same returns, \$7.38 per acre. The average value of city and village lots was \$656.16 each; assessed value \$383.22. The abstracts of assessment show the average assessed value of lands in the state to have been \$7.99 per acre.

The following tables exhibit the total valuation of personal property and real estate for the past six years, according to such abstracts; and also the number, total valuation, and average value of the different classes of property for the years 1873 and 1874:

YEARS.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	REAL ESTATE.	
		City and Village Lots.	Lands.
1869.....	\$82,737,142	\$75,582,095	\$167,912,359
1870.....	79,218,533	77,885,389	169,661,316
1871.....	76,757,910	80,123,020	172,622,673
1872.....	81,201,828	83,279,220	173,516,806
1873.....	80,613,943	86,283,961	173,722,348
1874.....	81,786,089	88,989,509	175,700,866

TABLE showing the Number, total Valuation and Average Value of Property for the years 1873 and 1874.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.		INCREASE IN 1874.	VALUE.		AVERAGE VALUE.		INCREASE IN 1874.
	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
Horses	285,672	291,461	5,789	\$13,001,691	\$12,902,719	\$45 51	\$44 27	* \$98,972
Cattle	831,957	831,576	* 381	9,661,082	9,570,574	11 61	11 51	* 90,508
Mules and asses	5,977	6,350	373	292,111	306,763	48 87	48 31	14,652
Sheep and lambs	1,130,722	1,142,835	12,113	1,858,105	1,800,569	1 64	1 57	* 57,586
Swine	555,133	508,305	* 46,828	1,179,859	1,070,287	2 13	2 11	* 109,572
Wagons, carriages, etc	168,368	172,669	4,301	3,909,904	3,942,119	.....	.....	32,125
Shares of bank stock	43,519	186,669	143,150	3,433,559	3,587,740	.....	.....	154,181
Watches	18,635	19,462	827	415,917	434,331	.....	.....	18,414
Pianos and melodeons	10,992	11,907	915	1,039,805	1,086,885	.....	.....	47,080
Merchants' and manufacturers' stock .....	.....	.....	.....	21,666,817	21,719,203	.....	.....	52,386
Other personal property .....	.....	.....	.....	24,155,003	25,364,499	.....	.....	1,209,496
Total value of personal property	21,348,760	21,979,970	631,210	\$80,613,943	\$81,786,089	.....	.....	\$1,172,146
Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	173,722,348	175,700,866	8 14	7 99	1,978,518
City and village lots .....	.....	.....	.....	86,283,961	88,989,509	.....	.....	2,705,548
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$340,620,252	\$346,476,464	.....	.....	\$5,856,212

* Decrease.

On examining the returns of the assessed valuation of property in the state, it can hardly be doubted that such valuation is much less than the actual value.

In nearly all cases the returns of sales of real estate indicate that the assessed valuation of that class of property is too low. In one instance only, the reverse appears to be the case.

In the county of Bayfield the average price per acre at which lands were sold, as shown by the considerations in deeds, was \$2.53, while the assessed value was \$3.48 per acre.

Personal property also would seem to be valued too low. There can be hardly any doubt that the property in the state has increased to a much greater extent during the past six years than the table showing the assessed valuation for that time, given on a preceding page, would indicate. It is also probable that a considerable portion of property not exempt by law escapes taxation. Assessors have, or should have, no difficulty in assessing property that comes under their observation, but there is also other property equally liable, but of such a character that it is not ordinarily visible to the assessor, and hence greater care becomes necessary on his part that such property may be assessed. The present law appears to give all necessary power to assessors to secure a full and complete assessment and valuation of the property of the state, but this result can only be attained by a strict compliance with its provisions.

For the purpose of assisting assessors in the discharge of their duties, a compilation of the assessment laws of the state, with such instructions and explanations as were thought proper, was prepared and distributed in April last.

It is thought proper to add here, that letters received at this office would seem to indicate that considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in collecting taxes on saw logs, in cases where such logs are found in a town at the time of assessment, but subsequently removed. It has also been represented that a considerable portion of property of this character escapes assessment, or that the taxes thereon are not paid.

The attention of the legislature is, therefore, respectfully invited to a consideration of this matter, with a view to ascertain whether any additional legislation is necessary to secure the payment of taxes on such property.

RAILROADS.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 119, general laws of 1872, the information contained in the reports filed in this office by railway companies transacting business in the state, has been arranged in tabular form, and is given in this report. It has been thought unnecessary to give the reports in detail, as the tables referred to comprise all the essential information which they contain. Nor has it been deemed necessary to attempt giving any detailed information relative to railway matters, or discuss any of the questions connected with, or relating thereto, as a full and extensive report on this subject is being prepared by the railroad commissioners appointed under the provisions of chapter 273 of the laws of 1874.

These commissioners having ample power under this act to procure much information not required by law to be included in the reports of railway companies filed in this office, are, of course, enabled to present many items of interest and value which can not be obtained from the reports referred to. In view of these circumstances, and of the fact that it has been thought desirable to avoid, as far as practicable, having the same information printed in separate reports, nothing is given herein except what it has been deemed necessary to include in order to comply with the requirements of law, and some other items of information obtained from papers on file in this office.

The following railway companies were incorporated during the past year, under the provisions of chapter 119, general laws of 1872:

The Hudson Railroad Company.

The Cream City Railroad Company.

The following changes of names were effected under the provisions of the same law: "Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company," to "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company." And "Chicago and Northern Pacific Air Line Railway Company," to "Chicago, Portage and Superior Railway Company."

The tabulated statements already referred to, showing the business of roads that were operated in the state during the year 1873, will be found in Appendix "D."

The following summary compiled from such statements may be of interest.

Length of roads operated in Wisconsin, miles 2,531-¹⁸/₁₀₀

Paid up capital stock	\$75,689,117 82
Total cost of roads and equipments	147,410,893 73
Dividends paid	1,132,136 37

RECEIPTS.

Passengers	\$6,199,031 64
Mails	441,226 58
Express	472,826 67
Freights	18,320,578 64
Other sources	605,531 97
Total	\$26 039,195 50

Gross earnings in Wisconsin	\$11,408,579 42
Total operating expenses	14,958,243 00
Other expenditures, including interest, taxes, new construction, dividends and for other purposes	17,778,780 76
Losses from casualties	77,040 27
Indebtedness	77,449,517 86

Freight in tons	5,223,948
Number of cattle and horses	237,996
Number of hogs and sheep	1,268,176
Number of through passengers	195,418
Number of way passengers	3,767,620
Number of persons killed	37
Number of persons injured	89

STATISTICS OF TAXES.

Chapter 150, of the general laws of 1872, provides that it shall be the duty of each town, city and village clerk, to make out and transmit annually to the county clerk of his county, a statement showing separately the amount of taxes levied therein and the purposes for which the same were levied; and also that the county clerk shall transmit an abstract of the same to the secretary of state on or before the first day of January next after having received such statement. It is also made the duty of the secretary of state to make a condensed statement of the abstracts thus received, and include the same in his annual report.

Chapter 43, laws of 1874, provides that if any town clerk shall fail to make the returns referred to, it shall be the duty of the county clerk to send a messenger to procure them at the expense of the town, and that if any county clerk shall fail to send the abstracts required to be sent by him, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to send a messenger to procure the same at the expense of the county.

Under the operation of these laws, returns have been received from all of the counties in the state.

The following statements exhibit the total amount of taxes levied, as the same appears in the returns; and also the various purposes for which the county and town taxes were levied:

Purposes for which taxes were levied.	Amount of tax.	Per cent.
State tax.....	\$727,202	.2155
County tax.....	1,584,438	.4689
County school tax.....	362,256	.1072
Town taxes.....	2,931,513	.8676
School district taxes.....	1,314,089	.3888
Road district taxes.....	869,577	.2582
Totals.....	\$7,789,075	2.3062

Purposes for which county taxes were levied:

Support of poor.....	\$170,980
County buildings.....	99,543
Railroad aid.....	238,293
Roads and bridges.....	60,774
Salaries of county officers.....	237,200
Court expenses.....	135,673
Jail expenses and sheriffs' accounts.....	128,879
All other county expenses.....	879,279
Total.....	<u>\$1,950,621</u>

Purposes for which town taxes were levied:

Current expenses.....	\$871,960
School purposes.....	356,156
Support of poor.....	69,131
Other purposes.....	1,634,266
Total.....	<u>\$2,931,513</u>

It appears from the foregoing statement that the total tax levied in the state was \$7,789,075. The aggregate of local valuations, according to the returns, was \$337,887,185. The rate of tax therefore was 2 3-10 cents on the dollar.

The details are given in appendix "E," and hence it is deemed unnecessary to refer to the matter more specifically here.

STATISTICS OF INDEBTEDNESS.

By chapter 110, general laws of 1872, it is made the duty of each county, town, city and village clerk in the state, whenever requested to do so by the secretary of state, to make a full and com-

plete statement of the financial condition of such town, city or village, showing the bonded indebtedness thereof, and the purposes for which the same was incurred, together with the accrued interest thereon remaining unpaid, and all other forms of indebtedness.

Reports have been received from all of the counties, statements of which will be found in Appendix "F." Many of the counties, it will be seen, report no indebtedness.

The following statement exhibits the total indebtedness of cities, towns, villages and school districts:

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Railroad aid	\$3,763,684
Roads and bridges	108,483
Interest unpaid	594,548
Other purposes	2,774,551
Total bonded indebtedness	\$7,241,266
All other indebtedness	672,266
School district indebtedness	272,297
Total	<u>\$8,185,829</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF COUNTIES.

Railroad aid	\$1,707,270
Roads and bridges	11,118
Interest unpaid	23,295
Other purposes	536,915
Total bonded indebtedness	\$2,278,598
All other indebtedness	611,025
Total	<u>\$2,889,623</u>

The aggregate indebtedness, therefore, is \$11,075,452, or 3.28 per cent. on the aggregate local valuation of property in the state. Detailed statements showing the indebtedness of each county separately, and also the aggregate of the indebtedness of the cities, towns and villages within such county are given in Appendix "E."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Chapter 38 of the laws of 1874, provides that it shall be the duty of each assessor at the time of making the annual assessment of property, to ascertain the whole number of acres of each kind of farm products, including wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, hops and tobacco, growing at the time such assessment is made, and file a certificate thereof with the county clerk of his county. It is also

made the duty of each county clerk, on or before the fifteenth day of July, to forward to the secretary of state a certificate of the aggregate number of acres of each of said products in his county.

Returns have been received from all of the counties in the state, except Ashland, Barron and Bayfield. The returns from most of the counties appear to be complete, but in some cases they are defective.

From such statements it appears that the total number of acres of each of such products, was as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat	1,794,919
Oats	700,121
Corn	713,517
Barley	98,471
Rye	83,626
Hops	8,051
Tobacco	<u>1,444</u>

A detailed statement showing the number of acres in each county, is given in appendix "G."

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Chapter 210 of the laws of 1873, as amended by chapter 311 of the laws of 1874, makes it the duty of all registers of deeds in the state, on or before the first day of September in each year, to make out and transmit to the secretary of state, a short detailed statement, in tabular form, of all sales of real estate made and recorded in their respective counties during the preceding year, showing the date of the conveyance, the description of the land sold, the consideration stated in the deed, and the assessed value of the property, as shown by the last assessment roll.

The same act also provides that the secretary of state shall compile the information contained in such statement for the use of the state board of assessors, and that he may, if he deems it proper to do so, include a condensed statement of the same in his annual report.

It has been thought advisable to publish such statement, and it is given in the appendix marked "H," to which, for such information, reference is made. Returns have been received from all of the counties except Barron and Douglas.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.

Chapter 205 of the laws of 1873, provided that all the assessors throughout the state should, when making out the assessment rolls to be made next after the passage of that act, enter in books or on blanks, in regular order, a correct and pertinent description as near as could be ascertained, of all real and personal property not liable to taxation, except such as was exempt by subdivisions eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of section 2, chapter one hundred and thirty of the general laws of 1868, together with the value thereof and the reason of its exemption. The returns made under that law were very incomplete, none having been received from sixteen counties.

By chapter 299 of the laws of 1874, the law of 1873 was amended so as to require assessors to make similar returns of all exempt property except that exempted by subdivisions three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve of said section two of the law of 1868, above referred to. Suitable blanks for such returns were sent to the county clerks as required by law, but returns have been received from only forty-seven counties, and some of those received have been so imperfect as to substantially fail to give the information contemplated by law.

In many cases the county clerks undoubtedly experienced considerable inconvenience and difficulty by reason of not having received proper returns in due time from assessors, and this is probably one principal reason why statements have not been received from all of the counties. Those received have been classified and arranged as well as practicable, but the result is not as satisfactory as would be desirable, owing to the fact of many of the returns having been incomplete, as already stated.

A tabulated statement, showing the amount of exempt property, is given in Appendix "I." In most cases the returns received contained more items than the law required, but it has been thought proper to include all of them in the statement referred to.

The following statement shows the aggregates of the different classes of exempt property according to the returns:

United States property.....	\$1,061,557
State property.....	6,447,633
County property.....	1,593,936
Town, city and village property.....	612,326
Common School property.....	2,577,975
Colleges and Academies.....	277,252
Church property.....	3,278,544

Railroad property.....	6,223,346
Cemetery property	221,651
Other property.....	473,308
	<u>\$22,767,528</u>

Number of miles of railroad..... 1,451 $\frac{1}{2}$

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In appendix "K" is given a statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the several county agricultural societies that have reported to this office, and also the names of the officers of such societies. The total number, thus reporting, was 37.

The receipts and disbursements, as shown by said reports, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
From the state	\$3,100 00	.....
Membership	8,846 75	.....
Admission fees.....	17,366 16	.....
Entries	2,463 06	.....
Subscriptions	2,689 82	.....
Other sources	8,587 50	.....
Total		<u>\$43,053 29</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Premiums	\$17,120 33	.....
Expenses of fairs.....	9,392 63	.....
Pay of secretaries	1,053 18	.....
Other expenses	10,918 11	.....
Total		<u>\$38,484 25</u>

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The total number of marriages, births and deaths reported to this office for the year ending December 31, 1873, was as follows:

Marriages	8,872
Births	6,522
Deaths	<u>887</u>

Reports of marriages have been received from every county in the state except Ashland.

Reports of deaths have been received from sixteen, and of births from nineteen counties.

A detailed statement is given in Appendix "L."

CORPORATIONS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In Appendix "M." is given a list of corporations, and in Appendix "N." a list of religious societies, organized during the year ending September 30, 1874, under the general laws of the state relating to the organization of such corporations and societies respectively.

ELECTIONS.

It has not been thought necessary to include in this report a statement showing the votes polled at the general election held in November, 1873, as such a statement was published in the Legislative Manual for the present year.

A tabular statement showing the vote for circuit judges in the fourth and the sixth judicial circuits, will be found in Appendix "O."

STATE FINANCES.

The general condition of the state finances is fully set forth in this report, and cannot, it is believed, be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory. The balance in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year was \$125,531.30. This will undoubtedly be sufficient to meet all unpaid balances on appropriations made by the legislature of 1874 which it will be necessary to pay before the collection of the state tax for the present year, together with current expenses, so that it is confidently expected that there will be no necessity for drawing on any other funds.

During the year the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of the trust funds was loaned to the county of Iowa, under the provisions of chapter 186, laws of 1874, said county having complied with all the requirements of such law. Loans were also made to school districts under the provisions of existing laws. Other investments of trust funds were also made, but as all of these are fully set forth in the report of the commissioners of school and university lands, and as the amounts appear in the disbursements of the several funds herein, it is not deemed necessary to refer to the matter in detail here.

By chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, section 27, subdivision 5,

it is made the duty of the secretary of state, as auditor, to suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues.

In addition to the taxes directly levied, the principal sources from which the state derives revenues, are license fees paid by railway companies, and taxes and license fees paid by insurance companies. Comparatively small amounts are received from telegraph and plank road companies, for licenses granted to hawkers and peddlers, from taxes on suits, and miscellaneous sources.

It is not deemed necessary to refer to or discuss here the subject of the amount of license fee that should be required from railway companies, or the propriety or expediency of adopting a different method of taxing these corporations from that which now exists.

This is a subject that received considerable attention from the last two legislatures, and, besides, it is thought to be one that relates more especially, so far as recommendations are concerned, to the duties of the railway commissioners.

The question of taxation of insurance companies was referred to in the insurance report for the current year.

It is, however, thought proper to call attention to the taxation of express and telegraph companies. Under existing laws the former pay no tax, while the latter pay one dollar per mile on the lines owned by them, irrespective of the earnings from such lines.

During the past fiscal year telegraph companies transacting business in the state, paid into the treasury only \$2,346, which would seem a tax entirely disproportionate to the business done by such companies. It would also appear that express companies should be required to pay a reasonable amount of tax. The attention of the legislature is therefore respectfully invited to a consideration of the propriety of imposing a tax on the gross earnings of telegraph and express companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the twenty-ninth day of March last, bills were received from the commissioner of immigration for documents that were printed in 1873. These bills were as follows: Reed & Keim, London, England, £298 0s. 4d.; Frederick M. Wallem, Bergen, Norway, 820 Norwegian specie daler, being \$1,636.00 and \$992.20, respectively, in currency.

On examining the appropriations made to the commissioner of immigration to defray expenses of this character in connection with the provisions of chapter 338, laws of 1874, reducing the appropriation for such purpose, it was found that there was only the sum of \$1,439.33 remaining unexpended which could properly be applied to the payment of these bills. This amount was paid to Reid & Keim, they being entitled to priority of payment, according to the orders given for such printing. There is therefore unpaid on these bills the sum of \$1,188.87, for which it will be necessary to have an appropriation made by the legislature before such amount can be paid.

In conclusion I would add that the law requires the report of the secretary of state to be made within ten days after the close of the fiscal year.

Some of the returns required to be made by county clerks are not usually received within the time prescribed by law, and in some cases they are not received previous to the time at which the report of this office has to be made. Hence the information which they contain cannot be included in such report.

The same may be said of the statements of real estate which registers of deeds are required to make and transmit on or before the first day of September in each year. To remedy this, it is recommended that provisions substantially like those of chapter 43 of the general laws of 1874, relative to securing compliance with the requirements of chapter 150 of the general laws of 1872, be made to apply to all statements and returns which the law requires county officers to send to this office.

It is believed that this would be sufficient to secure a compliance with all existing laws relative to such returns, and would therefore result in having the report of the secretary of state contain more full and complete, and, consequently, more valuable information respecting the matters to which such returns relate, than can at present be given.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX "A."

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES.	State Tax.	Suit Tax.	
Adams . . . county.	\$2,379 35	\$21 00	.....
Ashland . . . do.	860 00		.....
Barron . . . do.	995 50		.....
Bayfield . . . do.	660 38		.....
Brown . . . do.	9,666 75		.....
Buffalo . . . do.	3,904 64	40 00	.....
Burnett . . . do.	738 69	2 00	.....
Calumet . . . do.	5,989 98	144 00	.....
Chippewa . . . do.	16,454 93	111 00	.....
Clark . . . do.	5,732 99		.....
Columbia . . . do.	19,219 56	91 00	.....
Crawford . . . do.	6,631 56	42 00	.....
Dane . . . do.	44,681 49	380 00	.....
Dodge . . . do.	28,683 88	145 00	.....
Door . . . do.	1,349 59	17 00	.....
Douglas . . . do.	1,646 00	23 00	.....
Dunn . . . do.	5,253 13	67 00	.....
Eau Claire . . . do.	6,130 56	161 00	.....
Fond du Lac . . . do.	29,866 62	135 00	.....
Grant . . . do.	26,305 12	247 00	.....
Green . . . do.	18,120 55	43 00	.....
Green Lake . . . do.	18,964 30	36 00	.....
Iowa . . . do.	39,000 00	92 40	.....
Jackson . . . do.	3,634 11	63 00	.....
Jefferson . . . do.	20,177 83	75 00	.....
Juneau . . . do.	4,641 62	48 00	.....
Kenosha . . . do.	11,189 72	56 00	.....
Kewaunee . . . do.	1,166 25	8 00	.....
La Crosse . . . do.	11,572 50	57 00	.....
La Fayette . . . do.	14,340 33	76 00	.....
Manitowoc . . . do.	14,349 84	91 00	.....
Marathon . . . do.	7,313 04	33 00	.....
Marquette . . . do.	2,616 64	9 00	.....
Milwaukee . . . do.	90,493 14	310 00	.....
Monroe . . . do.	7,702 94	90 00	.....
Oconto . . . do.	9,929 75		.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Receipts from Counties—continued.</i>	<i>State Tax.</i>	<i>Suit Tax.</i>	
Outagamie county	\$12,088 85	\$86 00	.....
Ozaukee .....do.....	6,386 35	33 00	.....
Pepin .....do.....	1,414 44	47 00	.....
Pierce .....do.....	6,979 34	24 00	.....
Polk .....do.....	2,255 83	29 00	.....
Portage .....do.....	5,292 99	25 00	.....
Racine .....do.....	18,519 52	108 00	.....
Richland .....do.....	7,010 00	46 00	.....
Rock .....do.....	36,401 01	132 00	.....
St. Croix .....do.....	7,679 81	80 49	.....
Sauk .....do.....	15,290 21	39 00	.....
Shawano .....do.....	2,554 53	18 00	.....
Sheboygan.....do.....	16,016 59	18 00	.....
Trempealeau ..do.....	4,390 03	48 00	.....
Vernon .....do.....	10,176 25	35 00	.....
Walworth.....do.....	24,129 08	60 00	.....
Washington.....do.....	11,773 77	34 00	.....
Waukesha .....do.....	23,531 70	44 00	.....
Waupaca .....do.....	6,747 35	61 00	.....
Wausara.....do.....	3,605 81	13 00	.....
Winnebago .....do.....	26,138 27	128 00	.....
Wood.....do.....	2,400 89	35 00	.....
	\$733,145 90	\$3,856 89	\$737,002 79

RAILROADS.—THREE PER CENT. TAX.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company....	\$138,399 09	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co	180,551 97	.....
Green Bay and Minnesota Railway Company	4,657 58	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Co..	2,708 11	.....
Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company.....	7,931 85	.....
Mineral Point Railroad Company	3,692 44	.....
North Wisconsin Railroad Company	632 90	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor Railroad Co.....	531 01	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company..	5,839 51	.....
Western Wisconsin Railroad Company.....	28,837 89	.....
Western Union Railroad Company	13,232 28	.....
Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.....	5,473 75	.....
Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company.....	747 02	.....
		\$393,235 40

PLANK AND OTHER ROADS.

Fond du Lac Gravelroad Company	\$97 30	.....
Milwaukee and Janesville Plankroad Company ...	53 28	.....
Milwaukee and Green Bay Plankroad Company....	10 50	.....
Mil. & Brookfield McAdamized & Turnp. R'd Co..	31 29	.....
Sheboygan and Calumet Plankroad Company	41 47	.....
Washington Plankroad Company.....	1 45	.....
Milwaukee and Cedarburg Plankroad Company ..	38 50	.....
		273 79

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Northwestern Telegraph Company, taxes.....	\$1,872 00	.....
Great Western Telegraph Company, taxes	42 00	.....
Western Union Telegraph Company, taxes	432 00	.....
		2,346 00

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—TAXES AND LICENSES.

Fire.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	\$2,935 86	.....
Armenia Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.	500 00	.....
Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	500 00	.....
American Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	1,030 83	.....
Atlantic Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N. Y....	38 14	.....
American Central Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo...	233 24	.....
Atlas Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	84 35	.....
Allemanina Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, Pa..	558 68	.....
Armenia Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	40 19	.....
Amazon Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio...	351 03	.....
Alemanina Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio...	223 29	.....
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis....	1,253 83	.....
British America Insurance Company.....	500 00	.....
Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Company, N. Y.	334 73	.....
Black River Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y.	139 26	.....
Buffalo Insurance Company, Buffalo, N. Y.....	500 00	.....
Concordia Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis...	584 45	.....
Capital City Insurance Company, Albany, N. Y...	23 91	.....
Commerce Insurance Company, Albany, N. Y....	90 31	.....
Clay Fire Insurance Company, Newport, Ky.....	591 07	.....
Continental Insurance Company, N. Y.....	1,615 79	.....
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn..	92 38	.....
Commercial Union Insurance Co., London, G. B..	284 81	.....
Detroit Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich...	203 63	.....
Dodge County Mutual Ins. Co., Waupun, Wis....	1,056 22	.....
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., San Francisco, Cal.	325 19	.....
Franklin Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa..	538 79	.....
Fairfield Co. Fire Ins. Co., South Norwalk, Conn.	71 20	.....
Fire Association Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	419 14	.....
Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, Boston, Mass...	500 00	.....
Franklin Insurance Company, Wheeling, W. Va...	500 00	.....
Glens Falls Insurance Co., Glens Falls, N. Y....	500 00	.....
Germania Insurance Company, N. Y.....	326 04	.....
Globe Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	295 97	.....
German Insurance Company, Freeport, Ill.....	133 20	.....
Girard Insurance Company, Philadelphia Pa.....	192 35	.....
German American Insurance Company, N. Y....	488 33	.....
Germantown Farmers Mut. Ins. Co., Ger't'n'n, Wis.	533 34	.....
German Insurance Company, Erie, Penn.	172 98	.....
Hekla Insurance Company, Madison, Wis.....	411 24	.....
Hartford Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn....	1,692 49	.....
Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.....	70 31	.....
Home Insurance Company, N. Y.....	2,482 24	.....
Herman Farmer's Mut. Ins. Co., Herman, Wis...	99 44	.....
Hudson Insurance Company, N. J.....	500 00	.....
Howard Insurance Company, N. Y.....	129 96	.....
Hanover Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.....	326 04	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. Co., Hamburg, Ger...	132 16	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins.Co., Hartford, Ct.	91 86	.....
Home Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio.....	296 29	.....
Humboldt Insurance Company, Newark, N. J....	108 14	.....
Irving Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.....	500 00	.....
Imperial Fire Ins. Co. (U. S. B.), London, G. B. ..	444 93	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—Fire—con.</i>		
Insurance Company of North America, Phil., Penn	\$1,329 78	.....
Kansas Insurance Company, Leavenworth, Kansas	500 00	.....
Lorillard Insurance Company, New York	99 38	.....
London Assurance Corporation, London, G. B.	109 50	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Lond., G. B.	397 49	.....
Lancashire Insurance Company, Manchester, G. B.	162 67	.....
Lamar Insurance Company, New York	500 00	.....
Meriden Insurance Company, Meriden, Conn.	49 92	.....
Mercantile Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio.	262 66	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Ins. Co., Mil., Wis.	3,143 15	.....
Merchants Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.	86 42	.....
Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, Chicago	500 00	.....
Madison Mutual Insurance Co., Madison, Wis.	2,045 64	.....
Mechanics and Traders Fire Ins. Co., New York.	426 59	.....
Millville Mutual Marine & Fire Ins. Co., N. J.	202 21	.....
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New York.	204 21	.....
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, N. York.	639 00	.....
Manufacturer's Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Boston.	500 00	.....
National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	262 54	.....
Northwestern National Insurance Co., Mil., Wis.	2,811 74	.....
New Orleans Insurance Association	241 86	.....
Niagara Falls Insurance Company, New York	326 03	.....
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., Lond & Ed'g	838 01	.....
Narragansett Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.	72 33	.....
National Fire Insurance Company, Phila., Penn.	425 02	.....
New Orleans Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.	500 00	.....
Orient Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	163 81	.....
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	296 42	.....
Peoples' Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.	531 91	.....
Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	1,034 24	.....
Phoenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn N. Y.	1,103 96	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Phil., Pa.	415 97	.....
Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, New York	763 60	.....
Planters Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.	500 00	.....
Penn Fire Insurance Company, Phila., Penn.	263 27	.....
Providence Washington Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.	51 78	.....
Prescott Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	500 00	.....
Queen Insurance Company, Liverpool, G. B.	397 39	.....
Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool & London, G. B.	669 74	.....
Scottish Commercial Insurance Co., Glasgow, Scot.	523 79	.....
Shoe and Leather Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.	553 60	.....
Star Insurance Company, New York	69 24	.....
Standard Insurance Company, New York	93 03	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., St. Paul, Minn.	797 72	.....
Springfield Fire & Mar. Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	258 10	.....
St. Joseph Fire & Marine Ins. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	165 70	.....
St. Nicholas Insurance Company, New York	94 00	.....
Tradesmen's Insurance Company, New York	142 91	.....
Trader's Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	162 21	.....
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mut. Ins. Co., Chaseburg	4 32	.....
West Chester Fire Ins. Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.	500 00	.....
Watertown Fire Insurance Company, New York.	188 47	.....
Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	484 37	.....
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada	475 52	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—continued.</i>		
<i>Life</i>		
Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn....	\$300 00	.....
Berkshire Life Insurance Co., Pittsfield, Mass.....	300 00	.....
Chicago Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	300 00	.....
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn....	300 00	.....
Continental Life Insurance Company, New York...	300 00	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York...	300 00	.....
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
Germania Life Insurance Company, New York...	300 00	.....
Hartford Accident Insurance Company, Conn.....	300 00	.....
Mound City Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	300 00	.....
Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.....	300 00	.....
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.....	300 00	.....
Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	300 00	.....
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	3,880 08	.....
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	300 00	.....
New York Life Insurance Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
North America Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
National Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C....	300 00	.....
New Jersey Mutual Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.	300 00	.....
Protection Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	300 00	.....
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	.....
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Phila., Penn.....	400 00	.....
Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Republic Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	300 00	.....
Travelers' Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	.....
Teutonia Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	300 00	.....
United States Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
Universal Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
Washington Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300 00	.....
		\$66,888 43
BONDS RECEIVABLE.		
Bank of Sheboygan, on bank bond.....	\$310 00	.....
Robert Baker, Fond du Lac, on bank bond.....	200 00	.....
Farmers and Mech. B'k of Fond du Lac, on b'k b'nd	100 00	.....
		\$610 00
MISCELLANEOUS.¹		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	\$12,064 74	.....
Income penalty.....	6,135 11	.....
Marathon county land sales.....	1,019 43	.....
Ll. Breese, secretary of state, notary fees.....	328 00	.....
Callaghan & Co., Wisconsin Reports sold.....	616 50	.....
U. S. Marshal, boarding U. S. prisoners.....	1,354 01	.....
City National Bank, Green Bay, tax.....	1,500 00	.....
Peter Doyle, secretary of state, notary fees.....	1,234 00	.....
Peter Doyle, secretary of state, surplus fees.....	4,302 60	.....
Surplus fees—commissioners' contingent fund transferred.....	1,579 61	.....
Ll Breese, secretary of state, unexpended appropriation, ch. 98, G. L. 1870.....	231 70	.....

¹ Receipts from telegraph companies, usually included under this heading, are given separately on a preceding page.

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>		
Bounty on wild animals—refunded for error.....	\$4 00	.....
B. F. Cram, Quartermaster General—arms sold	55 47	.....
A. A. Meredith, Sup't Public Property—documents sold	43 10	.....
E. B. Dean, Sup't Public Property—sale of public property	88 10	.....
C. C. Washburn, Governor—Commis'rs of deeds in other states.....	103 00	.....
P. L. Spooner, Ass't Att'y General—salary refunded	59 00	.....
T. C. Lund, Ass't Sup't Pub. Property—books sold.	44 00	.....
T. D. Lang, Treasury Agent—overpayment refunded.....	5 66	.....
State Banks—expense of publishing bank report..	34 00	.....
		\$30,802 03
Total receipts.....		\$1,231,158 44

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES AND PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.		
<i>Governor's Office—</i>		
C. C. Washburn, Governor, salary..	\$1,250 00	.....
Wm. R. Taylor, Governor, salary..	3,750 00	.....
Charles D. Parker, Lieut. Governor, salary	750 00	.....
Charles J. Martin, Governor's Private Secretary, salary.....	422 22	.....
George W. Bird, Governor's Private Secretary, salary	1,177 78	.....
		\$7,350 00
<i>Secretary's Office—</i>		
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, salary	\$300 00	.....
Peter Doyle, Sec'y of State, salary..	900 00	.....
John S. Dean, Assistant Secretary of State, salary	1,500 00	.....
S. Cadwallader, Assistant Secretary of State, salary	500 00	.....
		3,200 00
<i>State Treasurer's Office—</i>		
Henry Bætz, State Treasurer, salary	\$350 00	.....
Ferdinand Kuehn, State Treas., sal'y	1,050 00	.....
William Ketcham, Assistant State Treasurer, salary.....	527 78	.....
Jeff. J. Kuehn, Assistant State Treasurer, salary	1,472 22	.....
		3,400 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Salaries and Perm. Appropri.—con.</i>			
<i>Attorney General's Office.—</i>			
S. S. Barlow, Att. Gen. salary	\$500 00	.....	.....
A. Scott Sloan, Att. Gen'l sal.	1,500 00	.....	.....
P. L. Spooner, Ass't Att. Gen'l sal..	75 00	.....	.....
I. C. Sloan, Ass't Att. Gen'l salary.	441 67	.....	.....
		\$2,516 67	.....
<i>State Superintendent's Office.—</i>			
Samuel Fallows, State Supt. salary.	\$300 00	.....	.....
Samuel Fallows, State Supt. travel- ing expenses.....	375 00	.....	.....
Samuel Fallows, State Supt. clerk hire.....	250 00	.....	.....
Edward Searing, State Supt. salary.	900 00	.....	.....
Edward Searing, State Supt. travel- ing expenses.....	1,125 00	.....	.....
Edward Searing, State Supt. clerk hire.....	750 00	.....	.....
John B. Pradt, Ass. St. Supt. salary.	1,800 00	.....	.....
State Supt. annual appropriations for books.....	150 00	.....	.....
		\$5,650 00	.....
<i>Office of Supt. of Public Property.—</i>			
A. A. Meredith, Superintendent of Public Property, salary.....	\$272 22	.....	.....
E. B. Dean, Superintendent of Pub- lic Property, salary.....	477 78	.....	.....
E. B. Dean, Superintendent of Pub- lic Prop., purchasing stationery .	500 00	.....	.....
H. H. Himebagh, Ass't Supt. Pub. Property, salary.....	380 00	.....	.....
T. C. Lund, Ass't Supt. Pub. Prop- erty salary	763 27	.....	.....
		\$2,393 27	.....
<i>State Library.—</i>			
O. M. Conover, State Librarian, sal- ary	\$269 44	.....	.....
Francis Massing, State Librarian, salary	730 56	.....	.....
Stevens & Haynes, books	471 75	.....	.....
Francis Massing, an'l appropriat'n.	500 00	.....	.....
State Librarian, English Reports ..	1,200 00	.....	.....
		\$3,171 75	.....
<i>State Historical Society.—</i>			
L. C. Draper, Secretary, salary....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
D. S. Durrie, Librarian, salary.....	1,600 00	.....	.....
Treas. His. Society, annual appr....	3,500 00	.....	.....
		\$6,300 00	.....
<i>Supreme Court.—</i>			
Luther S. Dixon, Chief Justice, sal.	\$3,000 00	.....	.....
E. G. Ryan, Chief Justice, salary ..	1,444 45	.....	.....
Orsamus Cole, Ass. Justice, salary.	5,000 00	.....	.....
Wm. P. Lyon, Ass. Justice, salary .	4,000 00	.....	.....
O. M. Conover, Reporter, salary	1,000 00	.....	.....
L. F. Kellogg, Clerk, salary	476 25	.....	.....
C. H. Beyler, Crier, salary.....	160 00	.....	.....
		\$15,080 70	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Salaries and Permanent Appropriations—continued.</i>			
<i>Circuit Courts—</i>			
Robert Harkness, judge, 1st circuit.	\$2,500 00		
David W. Small, judge, 2d circuit..	2,500 00		
David J. Pulling, judge, 3d circuit.	3,000 00		
Campbell McLean, judge, 4th circ't	2,500 00		
Joseph F. Mills, judge, 5th circuit.	2,500 00		
Romanzo Bunn, judge, 6th circuit.	2,500 00		
George W. Cate, judge, 7th circuit.	2,500 00		
H. L. Humphrey, judge, 8th circuit.	2,500 00		
Alva Stewart, judge, 9th circuit....	2,500 00		
E. Holmes Ellis, judge, 10th circuit	2,875 00		
Solon H. Clough, judge, 11th circuit	2,500 00		
H. S. Conger, judge, 12th circuit...	2,500 00		
		30,875 00	
<i>Wisconsin reports—</i>			
Callahan & Co.....	\$21,037 50		
O. M. Conover.....	2,475 00		
		23,512 50	
<i>Interest on State Indebtedness—</i>			
State bonds	\$1,145 00		
Certificates of indebt. belonging to—			
School Fund.....	109,179 00		
University Fund.....	7 770 00		
Agricultural College Fund	3,542 00		
Normal School Fund	35,882 00		
		157,518 00	
Total.....			260,967 89

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

<i>Members of Senate—</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	
H. D. Barron	\$350 00	\$68 00	
John Black	350 00	18 00	
Adelbert E. Bleckman	350 00	23 00	
Samuel D. Burchard..	350 00	16 00	
Francis Campbell	350 00	28 00	
Fred. W. Kotzhausen..	350 00	18 00	
Horatio N. Davis.....	350 00	10 00	
Romanzo E. Davis ...	350 00	1 60	
Robert C. Field.....	350 00	34 00	
Hiram P. Graham....	350 00	43 00	
Walter S. Green.....	350 00	17 00	
Charles Herrick.....	350 00	25 00	
William H. Hiner....	350 00	23 60	
Gideon C. Hixon.....	350 00	28 00	
John C. Holloway....	350 00	19 00	
John A. Johnson.....	350 00	20	
Evan O. Jones	350 00	22 00	
George Krouskop....	350 00	12 00	
Francis Little.....	350 00	13 20	
Myron H. McCord....	350 00	45 00	
Robert McCurdy.....	350 00	28 00	
Harvy T. Moore.....	350 00	12 00	
Patrick H. O'Rourke..	350 00	32 00	
Robert L. D. Potter...	350 00	45 00	
John B. Quimby	350 00	6 60	
John M. Read	350 00	39 40	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative expenses—con.</i>			
<i>Members of Senate—con.</i>			
John A. Rice.....	\$350 00	\$17 60	.....
Adam Schantz.....	350 00	28 00	.....
Reinhard Schlichting..	350 00	33 20	.....
Carl H. Schmidt.....	350 00	33 40	.....
Thomas B. Scott.....	350 00	30 00	.....
Joseph Wagner.....	350 00	27 60	.....
Thompson D. Weeks..	350 00	10 00	.....
	\$11,550 00	\$807 40	.....
			\$12,357 40
<i>Senate Employees—</i>			
J. H. Waggoner, chief clerk.....	\$360 00		.....
R. A. Gillett, assistant clerk.....	300 00		.....
T. S. Ansley, book-keeper.....	300 00		.....
W. L. Abbott, enrolling clerk.....	240 00		.....
Mrs. Fannie M. Vilas, engross'g clk.	240 00		.....
John M. Brackett, transcribing clk.	240 00		.....
O. U. Akin, sergeant-at-arms.....	300 00		.....
E. J. Cole, assist. serge't-at-arms...	240 00		.....
A. J. White, post-master.....	240 00		.....
Nils Michelet, assitant post-master.	210 00		.....
Will Bates, clk com. enrolled bills.	240 00		.....
E. S. Knight, clk com. engross'd bills.	240 00		.....
G. Maxon, clk joint com. on claims.	240 00		.....
J. K. Dunn, clerk of committee....	28 00		.....
John W. Williams, com. room attd't.	210 00		.....
J. A. Newman, gallery attendant..	210 00		.....
J. K. Dunn, gallery attendant.....	210 00		.....
W. H. Bell, door-keeper.....	210 00		.....
M. Lynch.....do.....	210 00		.....
M. H. Cram.....do.....	210 00		.....
A. H. Bright, night-watch.....	210 00		.....
John H. Rudd, flagman.....	210 00		.....
Windell Paine, lieut. gov's. messg'r.	120 00		.....
Eddie McCurdy, chief clk's messg'r.	120 00		.....
Daniel Fitzpatrick, messenger.....	120 00		.....
Charles Colvin.....do.....	120 00		.....
Richard Murphy..do.....	120 00		.....
Marcus Moody.....do.....	120 00		.....
Freddie Richards..do.....	120 00		.....
Miss F. Hopkins, extra clerk.....	84 00		.....
Miss Sarah Church..do.....	54 00		.....
Miss Georgia Clise..do.....	154 00		.....
Miss F. Russell.....do.....	12 00		.....
Miss L. W. Camack.do.....	88 00		.....
Miss Belle Moody..do.....	38 00		.....
Miss M. E. Smith...do.....	16 00		.....
Miss Anna Norton.do.....	34 00		.....
Miss F. Fuller.....do.....	27 00		.....
Miss Clara Hyer...do.....	7 00		.....
Mrs. J. F. Spencer..do.....	54 00		.....
James Foster.....do.....	132 00		.....
G. L. Laws.....do.....	140 00		.....
Philip Lawrence...do.....	134 00		.....
E. C. DeMoe.....do.....	92 00		.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Exp's—continued.</i>				
<i>Senate Employees—continued.</i>				
George W. Stoner, extra clerk....	\$68 00			
Will Maine .....do.....	6 00			
C. C. Dow .....do.....	6 00			
Robert Monteith.....do.....	32 00			
Willie Hand .....do.....	5 00			
H. H. Himebaugh.....do.....	36 00			
Frank Leland .....do.....	8 50			
C. S. Parker .....do.....	11 00			
P. F. Stone.....do.....	6 00			
Griff J. Thomas .....do.....	18 25			
S. V. Shipman, witness, com. claims	26 20			
William Walters ..do.....do....	14 30			
J. H. Waggoner, organizing Senate	50 00			
J. H. Waggoner, indexing Sen. Jour.	500 00			
J. H. Waggoner, transc. Sen. Jour.	250 00			
A. V. True, extra clerk .....do....	4 00			
Lucy Whiton, extra clerk.....do....	2 00			
		\$7,747 25		
<i>Members of Assembly—</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>		
Gabe Bouck, Speaker.	\$350 00	\$16 00		
Darius L. Bancroft ...	350 00	20 00		
Andrew Barlass	350 00	9 40		
William H. Bartram...	350 00	42 00		
John F. Beard.....	350 00	28 00		
Charles Beckman	350 00	8 00		
James M. Bingham....	350 00	42 40		
Edward R. Blake.....	350 00	25 00		
Charles F. Bliss	350 00	25 00		
Jacob Bodden.....	350 00	29 00		
Julius Bodensstab....	350 00	33 00		
Edward J. Boomer	350 00	16 00		
Jonathan Bowman ...	350 00	9 20		
Francis A. Bugbee	350 00	18 00		
William Burgit.....	350 00	14 00		
Charles A. Cady.....	350 00	12 60		
Columbus Caldwell....	350 00	57 00		
John B. Callis.....	350 00	20 00		
Thomas Carmichel ...	350 00	40 00		
Solomon C. Carr	350 00	6 80		
Benjamin F. Carter...	350 00	38 00		
Alfred L. Cady	350 00	20 00		
Lucian B. Caswell....	350 00	10 00		
Harvey J. Clapp	350 00	70 00		
Henry Clasen	350 00	17 80		
David R. Clements ...	350 00	40 00		
Noah B. Comstock ...	350 00	35 00		
Lorenzo E. Darling...	350 00	40 00		
Charles R. Deniston ..	350 00	17 00		
Mark Douglas	350 00	30 60		
John Dunn, Jr.	350 00	15 00		
Philo Dunning.....	350 00	20		
Edgar Eno	350 00	20 00		
William H. Evans....	350 00	26 80		
Samuel S. Fifield.....	350 00	117 40		
Augustus Finklinburg	350 00	35 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Exp's—con.</i>				
<i>Members of Ass'bly—con.</i>		<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	
Carlton Foster	\$350 00	\$30 00		
William Frazier	350 00	30 00		
Robert Glenn	350 00	21 20		
David C. Gowdy	350 00	20 00		
Joseph Hamilton	350 00	20 00		
William H. Hardy	350 00	13 60		
Samuel Hasey	350 00	16 00		
Asahel Henderson	350 00	13 60		
Wilson R. Herron	350 00	17 00		
Patrick Hobbins	350 00	42 00		
Robert S. Houston	350 00	23 00		
Samuel D. Hubbard	350 00	30 00		
Thomas Jenkins	350 00	20 00		
John Johnson	350 00	5 00		
Michael Johnson	350 00	4 40		
John B. Kehl	350 00	5 40		
Austin Kellogg	350 00	10 60		
John T. Kingston	350 00	19 60		
Seymour H. Knox	350 00	24 00		
Carl C. Kuntz	350 00	9 60		
James Lafferty	350 00	31 00		
Charles H. Larkin	350 00	20 00		
Frank Leach	350 00	31 60		
August H. Lehmann	350 00	29 00		
Bryan Lorigan	350 00	39 60		
Morgan L. Martin	350 00	42 00		
Thomas McCall	350 00	23 00		
Donald A. McDonald	350 00	28 00		
James McGrath	350 00	20 00		
Joseph B. McGrew	350 00	13 60		
James McIver	350 00	20 00		
William Murphy	350 00	10 00		
Marvin Osborne	350 00	5 60		
William P. Peckham	350 00	33 00		
James H. Persons	350 00	60 00		
Warren A. Phelps	350 00	18 80		
Samuel L. Plummer	350 00	60 00		
Peter Porth	350 00	22 00		
Joseph Rankin	350 00	36 00		
Dennis A. Reed	350 00	50 20		
Daniel H. Richards	350 00	20 00		
George N. Richmond	350 00	36 00		
Jeremiah Riordan	350 00	30 00		
William Robinson	350 00	10 00		
Hiram W. Roblier	350 00	9 60		
William E. Rowe	350 00	6 00		
Henry M. Royce	350 00	48 00		
Hiram W. Sawyer	350 00	30 00		
John L. Semmann	350 00	20 00		
Willis C. Silverthorn	350 00	60 00		
Philip M. Smith	350 00	14 00		
Charles H. Stowers	350 00	30 00		
Frederick Vogal	350 00	20 00		
Eli Waste	350 00	26 00		
Thomas S. Weeks	350 00	25 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Exp's—con.</i>			
<i>Members of Ass'ly—con.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	
Gottlieb Wehrle	\$350 00	\$16 40	.....
David E. Welch	350 00	8 60	.....
Francis H. West	350 00	20 00	.....
Elias N. White	350 00	20 00	.....
David Whitton	350 00	18 00	.....
John Winans	350 00	8 00	.....
Louis Wolf	350 00	35 00	.....
Adolph Zimmermann	350 00	23 00	.....
Charles R. Zorn	350 00	35 00	.....
	\$35,000 00	\$2,541 20	
			\$37,541 20
<i>Assembly Employees—</i>			
George W. Peck, chief clerk		\$360 00	.....
Frank Hatch, assistant clerk		300 00	.....
John Rychman, bookkeeper		150 00	.....
Horace Crosswell		150 00	.....
R. C. Spooner		24 00	.....
Joseph Deuster, sergeant-at-arms ..		300 00	.....
C. Germain, asst. serg't-at-arms		240 00	.....
A. O. Wilson, postmaster		240 00	.....
A. S. Weil, assistant postmaster		210 00	.....
H. C. Enos, enrolling clerk		240 00	.....
J. C. Eggers, engrossing clerk		240 00	.....
G. J. Patton, transcribing clerk		240 00	.....
B. S. Rollin, doorkeeper		210 00	.....
Michael Kelley		210 00	.....
W. Hyde		210 00	.....
Gilbert Halstenson		164 50	.....
D. S. Harkness, com. room attend't ..		210 00	.....
Richard Donovan		210 00	.....
Edward Flaherty		210 00	.....
James Lewis		210 00	.....
William Hughes		210 00	.....
Chas. Johnson, gallery attendant		140 00	.....
David Goodell, porter		210 00	.....
Felix McLinden, fireman		210 00	.....
B. C. Walter, night watchman		210 00	.....
Clinton Snow, messenger to speaker ..		120 00	.....
Winnie Hassell, mes'ger to ch'f clerk ..		120 00	.....
N. Bronnell, mes'ger to s'g-at-arms ..		116 00	.....
Charles Johnson, messenger		40 00	.....
Willie Pitman		120 00	.....
Charles Murphy		120 00	.....
Walter Reysen		120 00	.....
Frank Dunn		120 00	.....
James Faren		120 00	.....
Theodore Keeper		120 00	.....
Charles Ebert		120 00	.....
Charles Whitton		120 00	.....
Emil F. Deuster		80 00	.....
Michael Comfort		14 00	.....
Miss Fannie Hopkins, extra clerk		162 50	.....
Miss Carrie McCord		41 25	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—con.</i>			
<i>Assembly Employees—con.</i>			
Miss Mary A. Dunn, extra clerk....	\$24 50		
Miss Fannie Hopkins....do.....	34 50		
Miss A. B. Norton....do.....	37 00		
Miss L. W. Camack....do.....	16 50		
Mrs. Augusta Hassell....do.....	81 00		
Mrs. J. F. Spencer....do.....	17 00		
Mrs. Moody....do.....	12 00		
C. F. Creuz....do.....	26 50		
B. Slaughter....do.....	37 50		
W. C. Ladd....do.....	67 00		
P. F. Stone....do.....	95 50		
C. B. Hyer....do.....	14 50		
H. Sylvester....do.....	68 00		
Robert Monteith....do.....	67 00		
Charles C. Dow....do.....	9 50		
D. S. Harkness....do.....	35 00		
V. G. Frost....do.....	112 00		
W. L. Schmidt....do.....	106 00		
Horace Crosswell....do.....	85 50		
A. V. Fryer....do.....	1 25		
John Howard....do.....	16 00		
George W. Wheeler....do.....	101 00		
Fred A. Dennett....do.....	260 00		
E. W. Young, organizing assembly..	50 00		
G. W. Peck, transcribing ass'y jour.	275 00		
G. W. Peck, indexing ass'bly jour.	250 00		
		\$8,862 00	
<i>Printing for Legislature—</i>			
<i>Atwood & Culver—</i>			
Printing for legislature.....	\$286 19		
Senate daily slips.....	801 40		
Senate bills.....	1,963 11		
Assembly daily slips....	896 45		
Assembly bills.....	2,945 83		
And binding ass'bly jour.	1,363 31		
And binding sen. jour.	916 05		
		9,172 34	
<i>Legislative Manual—</i>			
A. J. Turner, compiling.....	\$400 00		
Atwood & Culver, printing.....	2,253 85		
Mil. Lith. & Eng. Co., engraving ..	822 50		
Atwood & Culver, 85 copies furn'd	212 50		
		3,688 85	
<i>Postage for Legislature—</i>			
Madison Postoffice.....		4,020 70	
<i>Gas for Legislature—</i>			
Madison Gas Co.....		1,288 79	
<i>Visiting Committee on Reformatory and Benevolent Institutions—</i>			
W. A. Bartram.....	\$125 00		
Francis Campbell.....	125 00		
Philo Dunning.....	125 00		
A. Finkelnburg.....	125 00		
Adam Schantz.....	125 00		
		\$625 00	

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home Investigating Committee (1873).—</i>			
R. W. Burton, . . . witness	\$2 10		
Emma Burton . . . do	2 10		
Emma Bradley . . . do	2 10		
Hannah Doyle . . . do	2 10		
Lydia Green . . . do	6 30		
Henry Harnden . . . do	10 50		
Laura Harnden . . . do	2 10		
Charlotte Post . . . do	2 10		
Jane Terry . . . do	2 10		
Mary A. Ward . . . do	2 10		
John Waters . . . do	2 10		
Geo. E. Bryant . . . do	2 10		
James L. Hill . . . do	2 10		
Mary Kelly . . . do	2 10		
L. M. Thornton . . . do	2 10		
Flora Griffin . . . do	2 10		
		46 20	
<i>Dells Investigating Committee (1872).—</i>			
Leroy Martin . . . witness	\$4 20		
T. W. Martin . . . do	2 10		
Wm Richardson . . . do	2 10		
H. P. Graham . . . do	2 10		
T. L. Hobert . . . do	2 10		
J. A. Rice . . . do	4 50		
Joseph A. Taylor . . . do	2 10		
William Wilson . . . do	32 50		
		51 70	
<i>Newspapers—</i>			
T. C. Ankeny	\$2 90		
Atwood & Culver	1,028 25		
Allen & Hicks	2 00		
M. Bohan	2 00		
D. W. Ballou	1 50		
E. B. Bolens	1 00		
W. H. Bennett	5 50		
C. M. Bright	2 00		
H. D. Bath	2 00		
J. R. Bohan	50		
Bracket & Hunner	2 00		
Brannan & Turner	4 50		
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer	68 00		
Chicago Tribune Co.	21 00		
Geo. Crawford	10 50		
E. D. Coe	12 00		
Copeland & Mills	2 00		
Crucius & Kleinpell	1 00		
Crittenden & Bishop	15 50		
W. W. Coleman	10 00		
Chronicle Printing Co	1 00		
Democrat Co.	288 15		
Carl De Haas & Son	2 00		
Fred Driscoll	4 00		
P. V. Deuster	136 50		
A. Fleischer	3 00		

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Newspapers—continued.</i>			
German Printing Co.....	\$67 25		
German Catholic Printing Co.....	4 50		
German Protestant Printing Ass'n ..	8 50		
A. T. Glaze	3 00		
A. D. Harger	3 00		
J. R. Hunter.....	17 50		
Husher, Johnson & Gjidde.....	3 00		
C. S. Hart	2 00		
W. H. Hoard	1 00		
Hoskinson & Follett.....	1 00		
Johnson, Anderson & Lawson.....	2 40		
O. F. Jones.....	50		
H. R. Johnson.....	2 00		
J. G. Knight.....	2 50		
J. H. Keyes.....	1 50		
McConnell & Smith	38 75		
Milwaukee News Co.....	146 25		
Morrow & Bro.....	9 00		
Mosely & Bro.....	195 00		
David McCartney.....	50		
J. L. & Geo. Marsh	2 00		
Wm. D. Merrell	1 00		
Charles E. Mears	50		
William Nelson	39 00		
W. P. Nixon	53 00		
W. J. Park & Co.....	32 00		
Pinney & Co	50		
A. F. Pratt	3 00		
C. J. Pratt.....	50		
R. Porsch	1 50		
Robinson & Bro.....	1 00		
John M. Reed.....	3 00		
H. N. Ross	2 00		
Carl H. Schmidt.....	70 50		
N. Smith	50		
Symes & Peck.....	60 50		
Moritz Schoeffler	25 50		
Allen Sanborn.....	1 00		
Strong & Russell.....	2 00		
W. F. Story	26 00		
Sentinel Co.....	109 00		
Sherman & Gowdy.....	3 50		
H. A. Taylor & Co.....	2 00		
University Press.....	12 13		
Waggoner & Fogo	2 00		
C. D. Wells.....	2 00		
W. J. Wrigglesworth.....	7 50		
C. L. Wilson.....	2 00		
Wing & Borgman.....	50		
Watrous & Kutchin.....	3 50		
Carl Zillier.....	2 00		
		\$2,609 08	
Total Legislative expenses.....			\$88,010 51

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATE PRISON AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.			
<i>State Prison—</i>			
State Prison Commissioner expenses	\$6,250 00		
Warden of State Prison, expenses...	25,000 00		
Warden of State Prison, indebted'ss	18,718 39		
		\$49,968 39	
<i>Hospital for the Insane (Madison)—</i>			
Treasurer Hos. for Insane, expenses	\$58,486 75		
Treasurer Hos. for Insane, assessed on counties.....	28,080 33		
Treasurer Hos. for Insane, gas works	5,000 00		
Treasurer Hos. for Insane, enlarg'mt	5,000 00		
		96,567 08	
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane—</i>			
Treasurer Northern Hospital for Insane, expenses	\$56,250 00		
Treasurer Northern Hospital for Insane, assessed on counties	6,301 34		
Treasurer Northern Hospital for Insane, improvem'ts, ch. 339, L. 1874.	4,250 00		
Reynolds & Fellenz, appropriation, ch. 217, Laws 1874	1,320 25		
Fellenz & Bentley, contract'rs, bl'dg	58,027 19		
H. C. Koch, architect, building.....	2,010 19		
Milwaukee News Co., adv. for bl'dg	64 00		
Allen & Hicks, adv. for building...	28 00		
Atwood & Culver, adv. for building	13 00		
		128,263 97	
<i>Institute for the Blind—</i>			
Treasurer Institute for Blind, exp'ns	\$19,375 00		
Treasurer Institute for Blind, barn..	2,800 00		
Treasurer Institute for Blind, land..	1,000 00		
		23,175 00	
<i>Institute for Deaf and Dumb—</i>			
Treasurer Institute for Deaf and Dumb, expenses.....		40,500 00	
<i>Industrial School for Boys—</i>			
Treasurer Industrial School for Boys, expenses	\$28,250 00		
Treasurer Industrial School for Boys, improvements	4,000 00		
Treasurer Industrial School for Boys, assessed on counties.....	8,188 50		
		40,438 50	
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home—</i>			
Treasurer Soldiers' Orphans' Home, expenses	\$22,000 00		
James Bintliff, trustee, expenses....	42 34		
C. K. Pier, trustee, expenses	40 30		
		22,082 64	
			\$400,995 58

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.			
CLERK HIRE.			
<i>Secretary's Office—</i>			
Levi Alden.....	\$475 00		
James Bennett.....	265 00		
D. O. Bebb.....	575 00		
Wm. N. Cole.....	316 67		
C. C. Dow.....	395 84		
John T. Jones.....	395 84		
Chas. F. Legate.....	291 34		
Robert Monteith.....	395 84		
D. H. Tullis.....	1,800 00		
Alvin B. Alden.....	730 64		
S. Cadwallader.....	980 64		
C. W. Kempf.....	1,108 89		
Michael Bohan.....	1,075 00		
T. C. Cunningham.....	459 11		
Thos. McBean.....	60 00		
Thos. H. Nyhan.....	350 00		
H. J. Hoffman.....	125 00		
		\$9,799 81	
<i>Treasurer's Office—</i>			
Fred Heineman.....	\$320 00		
W. H. Phipps.....	422 25		
C. E. W. Struve.....	1,500 00		
A. Menges.....	1,800 00		
W. D. Carr.....	1,008 55		
E. G. Lindeman.....	915 00		
Ed. Rullman.....	334 00		
John F. Myers.....	31 00		
		\$6,330 80	
<i>Land Office—</i>			
W. K. Barney.....	\$343 05		
E. C. DeMoe.....	370 44		
T. W. Gibbs.....	527 77		
Charles P. Jacobs.....	84 00		
E. S. McBride.....	395 84		
Nils Michelet.....	343 05		
James Ross.....	316 66		
Charles Young.....	526 34		
B. F. Cram.....	1,300 00		
C. M. Foresman.....	1,650 00		
Julius Lasche.....	725 81		
G. Ericson.....	1,037 54		
Otto Peemiller.....	1,037 54		
H. L. Hyde.....	962 17		
Moses Campbell.....	40 00		
A. W. Potter.....	1,478 16		
		\$11,138 37	
P. L. Spooner, Clerk Land Com'rs.....		116 10	
			\$27,385 08
LABOR ABOUT CAPITOL.			
Mary Benson.....		\$113 92	
John Benson.....		632 00	
George W. Baker.....		632 00	
A. Fink.....		196 00	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Labor about Capitol—continued.</i>		
E. O. Hammer	\$322 00	.....
H. H. Himebaugh	20 00	.....
Thos. Welsh	632 00	.....
Bridget Welsh	63 75	.....
Bartley Coyne	480 75	.....
Patrick Devitt	443 00	.....
Barnard Higgins	145 50	.....
E. L. Keyes	474 00	.....
A. A. Meredith	21 92	.....
Mary Smith	141 11	.....
Bridget Kerney	55 00	.....
		\$4,372 95
HEATING APPARATUS.		
Edwin Culver, engineer	\$925 00	.....
B. Sanderson, engineer	377 50	.....
Dennis O'Keefe, fireman	608 00	.....
B. Regan, fireman	386 00	.....
William Shine, fireman	334 25	.....
		\$2,630 75
STATE CARPENTERS.		
David H. Wright	\$390 00	.....
Louis Gootman	233 75	.....
M. Cosgrove	675 00	.....
D. M. Kanouse	569 25	.....
		1,868 00
NIGHT WATCHMEN.		
Peter Delmar	\$728 00	.....
Eugene Bowen	728 00	.....
		1,456 00
JANITOR AND MESSENGER SERVICES.		
C. H. Beyler, Supreme Court room and State Lib	\$632 00	.....
Wm. J. Jones, office of Sup't of Public Property	266 00	.....
Jacob Jenny, Governor's office	552 18	.....
Fred. Koehn, Agricultural rooms	304 50	.....
Daniel Kessler, State Superintendent's office	455 00	.....
H. W. Lovejoy, Land office	632 00	.....
Michael Lynch, office of Sup't of Public Property	322 00	.....
Andrew Peterson, State Treasurer's office	318 50	.....
E. R. Reed, Historical Rooms	304 50	.....
Wm. Southoff, Attorney General's office	532 00	.....
Mark Smith, Secretary's office	322 00	.....
Hugh Lewis, office of Sup't of Public Property	635 16	.....
A. Daubner, Attorney General's office	310 00	.....
T. L. Hacker, Governor's office	324 08	.....
J. P. Kessenick, Adjutant General's office	310 00	.....
G. T. Long, State Treasurer's office	310 00	.....
John Matthews, office of Sup't of Public Property	310 00	.....
Thorwald Olson, Historical Rooms	338 00	.....
Eugene Roberts, Secretary's office	310 00	.....
James Shortall, State Superintendent's office	416 66	.....
		7,904 58

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LABORERS IMPROVING PARK.		
John Anderson.....	\$19 25	
Lang Ambrose	13 50	
John Burns	12 75	
J. H. Carr.....	15 00	
Matt Carmon.....	1 50	
Anton Clement.....	18 00	
Thos. Dempsey.....	22 05	
Pat. Dasey	32 33	
Ellen Daley.....	12 00	
Patrick Doyle.....	3 38	
John Devlen.....	6 00	
M. Dailey.....	3 75	
Philip Davy.....	3 75	
John Dooton.....	24 00	
Wm. Agan.....	1 00	
Thomas Ennis.....	19 25	
Barney Foley.....	49 51	
Mike Farrell.....	12 75	
L. Flanagan.....	84 75	
John Garrity.....	3 00	
Patrick Gilula.....	8 62	
Charles Hughs.....	19 27	
Bernard Higgins.....	397 99	
Pat Higgins.....	23 55	
Martin Higgins.....	14 87	
Hugh Harvey.....	31 50	
Thos. Killen.....	12 00	
John D. Kelley.....	15 75	
John Kain.....	4 87	
John Killen.....	9 00	
Owen Laven.....	3 00	
C. McClellen.....	13 45	
John McCarty.....	31 50	
Arthur McGovern.....	2 25	
John McCanna.....	9 75	
Mike Morrissy.....	85 17	
Thos. Marlay.....	4 50	
Richard Nash.....	12 75	
Mat O'Hara.....	22 50	
M. O'Callaghan.....	26 60	
Michael O'Hara.....	9 00	
Michael O'Laughlin.....	4 50	
Patrick O'Laughlin.....	30 00	
John Ryan.....	21 53	
H. H. Rand.....	90 00	
Frank Reith.....	34 87	
James Shortall.....	19 80	
John Sullivan.....	3 00	
Geo. Schpeckner.....	70 00	
Isaac Smith.....	20 25	
B. Townsley.....	2 25	
Hiram Van Arnan.....	7 50	
John Wesley.....	46 20	
John Welsh.....	1 88	
		\$1,467 19

"A"—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
American Express Co., express charges.....	\$271 71
Chas. E. Bross, express charges.....	73 20
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	425 52
C. A. Belden, repairing clocks.....	13 50
Bangs Bros., registers.....	30 35
Michael Burk, soap.....	5 50
Valentine Beck, drayage and freight.....	2 40
J. H. D. Baker, grass seed for park.....	5 95
Clark & Mills, druggist merchandise.....	71 46
John H. Clark, druggist merchandise.....	26 51
Darwin Clark, furniture.....	205 96
H. Christopher, furniture.....	60 50
Michael Daley, soap.....	4 50
Dunning & Sumner, druggist merchandise.....	614 68
Dan. Delaney, brooms.....	35 25
J. H. De Parcq, painting and glazing.....	249 79
P. Dengal, merchandise.....	4 50
W. J. & F. Ellsworth, merchandise.....	70 88
Fish & Stevens, repairs about capitol.....	902 35
Fish & Stevens, chimney stack for boiler room.....	517 00
Fish & Stevens, marble tile, mason work and mat'l.	38 52
James E. Fisher, furniture.....	810 93
Frank & Mason, water cooler.....	15 15
Foley & Lynch, mason work.....	92 00
Wm. Farrell, blacksmithing.....	5 25
Foley & Lynch, excavations and boiler repairs.....	128 94
Frazier, Chambers & Co., repairing boilers.....	167 70
Alex. Gill, laying cross walks.....	78 10
Alex. Gill, asphaltum walks and repairs.....	115 75
Alex. Gill, soil, covering for manure.....	40 00
Alex. Gill, hauling water.....	57 75
Reuben Garlick, crockery.....	51 30
Saml. Gardiner, repairing electrical apparatus.....	177 00
Saml. Gardiner, electric supplies.....	72 40
E. O. Hammer, soap.....	10 00
C. W. Heyl, merchandise.....	33 95
C. H. Hanson, merchandise.....	20 25
M. Joachim & Co., conductor, elbow and labor.....	141 84
A. R. Jones, painting roof of capitol.....	57 00
John N. Jones, hardware, labor and material.....	599 42
Karoline Johnson, merchandise.....	5 00
Louis Kessler, repairing chairs.....	12 50
Klauber & Adler, merchandise.....	419 32
M. W. Lynch, merchandise.....	4 80
J. H. Lewis, merchandise.....	52 77
McConnell & Smith, merchandise.....	112 55
H. N. Moulton, lumber.....	13 50
C. Mason & Co., repairing boilers.....	27 70
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings and labor.....	225 32
James E. Moseley, merchandise.....	48 59
E. Morden, repairing pump.....	3 25
John Marr, stamp for treasury agent.....	10 00
Newton & Donoyan, blacksmithing.....	43 35
Newton & Slater, iron settees for park.....	260 00
R. G. Norton, repairing clocks.....	24 60
Newton & Slater, machinery.....	75 40

“A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Contingent Expenses</i> —continued.		
F. A. Nelson, making plate and paints.....	\$16 55	.....
Neidecken & Co., samples of paper.....	18 80	.....
Tim Purcell, cutting sod.....	32 00	.....
P. B. Parsons & Co., washing.....	8 00	.....
Tim Purcell, labor and manure.....	134 00	.....
A. A. Pardee & Co., paints and oils.....	33 88	.....
W. J. Park & Co., merchandise.....	28 30	.....
Thos. Regan, material for engine room.....	632 80	.....
Thos. Regan, labor and material.....	56 43	.....
Thos. Regan, gas fittings and labor.....	1,164 24	.....
James Reedy, coal vault elevator.....	500 00	.....
Carl Schmidt, repairing locks.....	86 90	.....
John M. Sumner, hardware.....	175 73	.....
E. Sharpe & Son, plastering.....	180 99	.....
Joseph Schweinum, ice.....	168 75	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, lumber and repairs.....	45 79	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, carpenter work.....	16 20	.....
J. W. Sumner, merchandise.....	32 80	.....
Wm. P. Towers, painting.....	1,197 10	.....
Jordan Tillman, manure for park.....	5 00	.....
U. S. Express Company, express charges.....	194 90	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	180 35	.....
Western Bank Note Co., letter heads and drafts.....	760 00	.....
John Wentzler, rags for mops.....	9 92	.....
Williams & Co., merchandize.....	34 35	.....
Hannah Welsh, soap.....	8 00	.....
		\$13,375 19
PUBLISHING GENERAL LAWS.		
Atwood & Culver, publishing in state paper.....	\$1,906 20	.....
Allen & Hicks.....	60 00	.....
E. W. Anderson.....	60 00	.....
Atwood & Culver.....	60 00	.....
Henry Arnold.....	60 00	.....
T. C. Ankeny.....	60 00	.....
Burnett & Son.....	60 00	.....
W. H. Bailback.....	60 00	.....
Boynton & Cunningham.....	60 00	.....
Brackett & Hunner.....	60 00	.....
Beckwith & Kinney.....	60 00	.....
C. M. Bright.....	60 00	.....
John R. Bohan.....	60 00	.....
W. H. Bennett.....	60 00	.....
D. Blumenfeld.....	60 00	.....
Brannan & Turner.....	60 00	.....
H. D. Bath.....	60 00	.....
Chas. A. Booth.....	60 00	.....
Fred. Borchardt.....	60 00	.....
S. C. Bronson.....	60 00	.....
D. W. Ballou.....	60 00	.....
E. B. Bolens.....	120 00	.....
Brion & Brucker.....	60 00
Ed. Borchardt.....	60 00
J. E. Benton.....	60 00
Fred. Burkhard.....	60 00
J. N. Brundage.....	60 00

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“A”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing General Laws—continued—</i>		
Emma Brown.....	\$60 00	.....
Copeland & Mills.....	60 00	.....
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer.....	120 00	.....
Charles J. Cooper.....	60 00	.....
M. F. Carney.....	60 00	.....
E. T. Conklin.....	60 00	.....
Crucius & Kleimpell.....	60 00	.....
Chittenden & Bishop.....	60 00	.....
E. D. Coe.....	60 00	.....
N. V. Chandler.....	60 00	.....
George F. Cooper.....	60 00	.....
Byron J. Castle.....	60 00	.....
W. W. Coleman.....	60 00	.....
Chronicle Printing Co.....	60 00	.....
George Crawford.....	60 00	.....
A. C. Croft.....	60 00	.....
John Cover.....	60 00	.....
De Groff & Edes.....	60 00	.....
P. V. Deuster.....	60 00	.....
H. L. Devereaux.....	60 00	.....
J. R. Decker.....	60 00	.....
O. P. Dow.....	60 00	.....
Carl De Haas & Son.....	60 00	.....
Democrat Company.....	60 00	.....
Flint & Weber.....	60 00	.....
Theo. Friedlander.....	60 00	.....
Fernandez & O'Bryan.....	60 00	.....
S. S. & H. O. Fifield.....	60 00	.....
Geo. C. Ginty.....	60 00	.....
Goodell & Cogan.....	60 00	.....
E. E. Gordon.....	60 00	.....
German Printing Co.....	60 00	.....
Gazette Printing Co.....	60 00	.....
Hughes & Allen.....	60 00	.....
Hearsh & Bear.....	60 00	.....
John Hotchkiss.....	60 00	.....
John P. Hume.....	60 00	.....
C. M. Holford.....	60 00	.....
C. S. Hart.....	60 00	.....
Geo. F. Hunt.....	60 00	.....
H. Harris.....	60 00	.....
A. S. Hearn.....	60 00	.....
A. D. Harger.....	60 00	.....
J. R. Hunter.....	60 00	.....
Hoskinson & Follett.....	60 00	.....
W. H. Huntington.....	60 00	.....
H. J. Hoffman.....	60 00	.....
A. Heidkamp.....	60 00	.....
J. W. Hall.....	120 00	.....
Haight & Yeomans.....	60 00	.....
Hauser & Story.....	60 00	.....
I. A. Hoxie.....	60 00	.....
W. D. Harvey.....	60 00	.....
T. F. Hollister.....	60 00	.....
J. Ingraham & Co.....	60 00	.....
H. S. Ingersoll.....	60 00	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing General Laws—continued.</i>		
Ingersoll & Hobert.....	\$60 00	.....
Charles Jonas.....	60 00	.....
David Junor.....	60 00	.....
O. F. Jones.....	60 00	.....
Griff O. Jones.....	60 00	.....
R. H. Johnson.....	60 00	.....
J. H. Keyes.....	60 00	.....
J. G. Knight.....	60 00	.....
J. C. Kinney.....	60 00	.....
Geo. W. Kimball.....	60 00	.....
John Klinker.....	60 00	.....
Chas. Kohlman & Bro.....	60 00	.....
B. M. Kimball.....	60 00	.....
Geo. S. Kane.....	60 00	.....
Joseph Leicht.....	60 00	.....
Charles A. Leith.....	60 00	.....
J. S. Lightner.....	60 00	.....
Geo. S. Luce.....	60 00	.....
Frank Leland.....	60 00	.....
Ed. McLaughlin.....	60 00	.....
David McCartney.....	60 00	.....
Hays McKinley.....	60 00	.....
D. McBride & Son.....	60 00	.....
M. H. McCord.....	60 00	.....
H. W. Mayer.....	60 00	.....
Abner Morse & Son.....	60 00	.....
W. D. Merrell.....	60 00	.....
Milwaukee News Co.....	60 00	.....
J. L. Marsh & Son.....	60 00	.....
W. S. Monroe.....	60 00	.....
Chas. E. Mears.....	60 00	.....
Morrow & Bro.....	60 00	.....
L. B. Noyes.....	60 00	.....
Wm. Nelson.....	120 00	.....
Oliver Bros.....	60 00	.....
F. G. Olmstead.....	60 00	.....
S. W. Pierce.....	60 00	.....
Pinney & Co.....	60 00	.....
P. R. Proctor.....	60 00	.....
A. F. Pratt.....	60 00	.....
P. M. Pryor.....	60 00	.....
C. J. Pratt.....	60 00	.....
R. Porsch.....	60 00	.....
G. J. Patton.....	60 00	.....
Geo. W. Peck.....	60 00	.....
A. J. Reed.....	60 00	.....
M. P. Rindlaub.....	60 00	.....
H. N. Ross.....	60 00	.....
T. B. Reed.....	60 00	.....
Ryan & Bro.....	60 00	.....
John M. Reed.....	60 00	.....
Peter Richards.....	60 00	.....
Robinson & Bro.....	60 00	.....
Valentine Ringle.....	120 00	.....
Ed L. Spence.....	60 00	.....
Stone & Morse.....	60 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing General Laws—con.</i>		
Symes & Peck	\$60 00	.....
J. L. Stuart	60 00	.....
Stone & Cramer	60 00	.....
F. W. Sackett	60 00	.....
Strong & Russel	60 00	.....
A. C. Sanford	60 00	.....
Alden Sanborn	60 00	.....
E. W. Stevens	60 00	.....
Stone & Cramer	60 00	.....
Moritz Schœffler	60 00	.....
Sherman & Gowdy	60 00	.....
G. L. Sharrott & Co	60 00	.....
Martin Short	60 00	.....
Sentinel Co	60 00	.....
N. Smith	60 00	.....
Stone & Fuller	60 00	.....
Brunson Strain	60 00	.....
Chas. G. Starks	60 00	.....
H. Swayze	60 00	.....
C. H. Schmidt	60 00	.....
Thuring & Farnum	60 00	.....
J. C. & A. E. Thompson	60 00	.....
John Turner	60 00	.....
H. A. Taylor & Co	60 00	.....
Utley & Starbuck	60 00	.....
John Ulrick	60 00	.....
Veeder & Leonard	60 00	.....
A. E. Vanderpool	60 00	.....
A. C. Van Metre	60 00	.....
Wing & Borgman	60 00	.....
C. Wedelstadt	60 00	.....
N. H. Wright	60 00	.....
Weirick & Woodman	60 00	.....
A. O. Wilson	60 00	.....
Watrous & Kutchin	60 00	.....
W. H. Walker	60 00	.....
D. W. C. Wilson	60 00	.....
Waggoner & Fogo	60 00	.....
Z. C. Wentworth	60 00	.....
C. D. Wells	60 00	.....
James A. Wells	60 00	.....
W. J. Wrigglesworth	60 00	.....
Frank O. Wisner	60 00	.....
W. Webster	60 00	.....
Wisconsin Post Co	60 00	.....
Carl Zillier	60 00	.....
		\$13,246 20
PUBLISHING PRIVATE AND LOCAL LAWS.		
E. W. Anderson, Jr	\$7 20	.....
D. W. Ballou	4 20	.....
H. D. Bath	149 40	.....
Beckwith & Kinney	6 00	.....
I. N. Brundage	96 00	.....
C. H. Boynton	30 60	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing Private and Local Laws—con.</i>		
E. B. Bolens	\$1 20	.....
H. D. Bath	3 00	.....
John R. Bohan	1 80	.....
George Crawford	2 40	.....
M. F. Carney	9 00	.....
Geo. F. Cooper	4 80	.....
N. V. Chandler	1 20	.....
Copeland & Mills	28 20	.....
John Cover	1 80	.....
De Groff & Edes	6 60	.....
Fernandez & O'Bryen	9 00	.....
S. S. & H. O. Fifield	11 40	.....
Flint & Weber	10 80	.....
Goodell & Cogan	1 80	.....
John P. Hume	9 00	.....
T. F. Hollister	13 20	.....
C. S. Hart	7 20	.....
W. H. Huntington	7 20	.....
J. W. Hall	2 40	.....
Ingersol & Hobert	3 00	.....
David Junor	1 20	.....
O. F. Jones	10 20	.....
J. G. Knight	3 60	.....
Geo. W. Kimball	6 60	.....
Geo. S. Luce	4 20	.....
M. H. McCord	118 80	.....
David McCartney	1 20	.....
Milwaukee News Co	357 00	.....
Charles E. Mears	11 40	.....
W. S. Munroe	1 80	.....
W. D. Merrell	10 80	.....
Pinney & Co.	6 60	.....
Robinson & Bro	36 70	.....
M. C. Rindlaub	4 20	.....
B. F. Reed	170 40	.....
Valentine Ringle	136 20	.....
John M. Reed	10 20	.....
Ryan & Bro	5 40	.....
Allen Sanborn	4 80	.....
F. W. Sackett	12 00	.....
Symes & Peck	10 80	.....
Strong & Russell	5 40	.....
E. W. Stevens	6 60	.....
Ed. L. Spencer	6 00	.....
Shawano Co. Journal	2 40	.....
I. L. Stewart	1 80	.....
Sherman & Gowdy	3 60	.....
C. Swauze	7 20	.....
C. H. Schmidt	1 80	.....
J. C. & A. E. Thompson	2 40	.....
A. O. Wilson	9 60	.....
J. W. Webster	4 10	.....
N. D. Wright	6 60	.....
D. W. C. Wilson	6 00	.....
C. D. Wells	7 80	.....
James A. Wells	3 60	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing Private and Local Laws—continued.</i>		
Z. C. Wentworth	\$9 60	.....
Wing & Borgman	3 00	.....
Carl Zillier	22 80	.....
		\$1,462 80
ADVERTISING SALES OF LAND.		
Atwood & Culver	\$14 10	.....
E. W. Anderson, Jr.	21 15	.....
Allen & Hicks	11 75	.....
Brackett & Hunner	8 50	.....
C. M. Bright	10 00	.....
D. B. Benedict	13 68	.....
Fred. Borchardt	22 10	.....
Brannan & Turner	22 10	.....
Booth & Gardner	9 40	.....
J. R. Bohan	9 40	.....
W. S. Bennett	4 70	.....
Frank Cooper	27 50	.....
John Cover	11 75	.....
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer	17 00	.....
De Groff & Edes	18 80	.....
S. S. & H. O. Fifield	25 50	.....
Sid. A. Foster	9 40	.....
Flint & Weber	20 00	.....
Gazette Printing Co.	14 10	.....
Geo. C. Ginty	33 00	.....
John P. Hume	25 35	.....
H. Harris	16 00	.....
Haight & Yeomans	9 40	.....
Hughs & Allen	15 04	.....
Hoskinson & Follett	11 75	.....
J. E. Ingraham	13 50	.....
H. G. Ingersoll	35 00	.....
Griff. O. Jones	31 10	.....
R. H. Johnson	35 00	.....
Frank Leland	9 40	.....
G. W. & M. B. Kimball	49 50	.....
J. H. Keyes	25 35	.....
Leonard Lottridge	30 10	.....
Geo. S. Luce	8 00	.....
D. McBride & Son	35 10	.....
W. S. Munroe	31 10	.....
E. E. Merritt	27 00	.....
Chas. E. Mears	565 50	.....
Wm. Nelson	42 60	.....
L. B. Noyes	67 00	.....
Pierce & Waterman	9 00	.....
John M. Read	14 10	.....
Stone & Fuller	13 50	.....
Sentinel Co.	9 40	.....
N. Smith	8 50	.....
H. A. Taylor & Co.	61 60	.....
John Turner	32 40	.....
J. C. Thompson	21 15	.....
J. I. Weirick	14 95	.....
J. H. Waggoner	10 00	.....

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Advertising Sales of Land—continued—</i>		
W. J. Wigglesworth.....	\$25 35	.....
Worcester & Gorham.....	57 50	.....
		\$1,684 17
PUBLISHING NOTICES AND PROCLAMATIONS.		
Atwood & Culver.....	\$224 60	.....
H. D. Bath.....	2 40	.....
Geo. Crawford.....	70 50	.....
Wm. D. Merrell.....	3 50	.....
Milwaukee News Co.....	70 50	.....
Geo. O. Mills.....	70 50	.....
Robinson & Bro.....	70 50	.....
John Symes.....	79 90	.....
W. F. Story.....	40 00	.....
Strong & Russell.....	72 90	.....
A. O. Wilson.....	2 40	.....
		707 70
PRINTING.		
Atwood & Culver—		
Printing blanks for Governor.....	\$758 60	.....
Secretary of State.....	1,159 06	.....
State Treasurer.....	339 12	.....
Attorney General.....	31 34	.....
State Superintendent.....	1,831 15	.....
Supt. of Public Property ..	126 39	.....
Commiss'rs of S. & U. L'ds	861 88	.....
Supreme court.....	54 77	.....
State Historical Society....	64 75	.....
Insurance commissioner....	531 50	.....
Adjutant General.....	34 92	.....
State B'd of Char. and Ref.	84 87	.....
Railroad Commissioners...	96 18	.....
State Geologist.....	21 76	.....
Treasury Agent.....	99 40	.....
State library.....	36 46	.....
Printing Report Commissioner of S. and U. L'ds.	176 83	.....
Secretary of State.....	968 24	.....
State Treasurer.....	329 85	.....
State Superintendent.....	4,519 41	.....
State Board of Charities and Reform...	1,400 21	.....
Quartermaster and Adjutant General....	119 69	.....
Regents of the University.....	378 74	.....
Hospital for the Insane (Madison).....	290 42	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	403 72	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	232 68	.....
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	246 08	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	225 92	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	291 89	.....
Immigration Commissioner.....	804 23	.....
State Prison.....	459 33	.....
Academy of Science and Arts.....	1,136 71	.....
Insurance Commissioner.....	692 55	.....
Transactions State Horticultural Society	1,483 37	.....
Transactions State Agricultural Society	5,483 31	.....
Governor's message and documents	2,494 67	.....
Election registers.....	7,394 10	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Printing—continued.</i>		
Atwood & Culver—		
Printing Laws of 1874.....	\$13,100 43	
Printing Laws of 1874, sheep binding.....	781 20	
Printing Assessment Laws.....	212 90	
Printing Wisconsin Reports.....	239 54	
Printing Catalogue Historical Library.....	4,593 26	
Binding British Patent Office Reports.....	352 80	
Binding and repairing books for State Library..	382 79	
		\$55,327 03
POSTAGE.		
Madison Post Office—		
Stamps for Governor.....	\$184 64	
Secretary of State.....	383 42	
State Treasurer.....	1,041 18	
State Superintendent.....	406 00	
Supreme Court.....	200 25	
Superintendent of Public Property..	95 00	
State Historical Society.....	481 80	
Attorney General.....	56 00	
State Board of Charities and Reform..	159 32	
Land Department.....	241 00	
Insurance Commissioner.....	162 50	
Adjutant General.....	84 00	
Treasury Agent.....	126 00	
Box rent and unpaid postage.....	269 57	
		3,890 68
REAL ESTATE RETURNS.		
F. H. Allen.....	\$20 88	
H. L. Bunn.....	7 60	
F. C. Best.....	63 80	
Charles E. Bowles.....	20 50	
D. B. Benedict.....	28 80	
H. Beachman.....	9 44	
J. A. Bertschy.....	25 60	
W. W. Crandall.....	49 04	
J. D. Crullenden.....	30 80	
J. W. Curran.....	54 16	
H. Collonius.....	26 96	
Arthur Connelly.....	9 00	
C. A. Capron.....	6 32	
Ernst Clarenbach.....	18 56	
J. L. D. Eyclesheimer.....	20 88	
Benj. Evans.....	12 00	
John Franz.....	51 76	
L. G. Grinde.....	44 88	
Wm. Guddin.....	39 60	
Wm. G. Hyde.....	45 60	
W. T. Hutchinson.....	59 93	
James Hough.....	28 08	
T. J. Hinton.....	11 20	
A. Higden.....	1 50	
Huff Jones.....	27 72	
L. Kromer.....	24 60	
A. Kimball.....	5 76	

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Real Estate Returns—continued.</i>		
John Kelley	\$8 00	
H. B. Lowe	24 80	
Vitallis Miller	22 08	
Geo. D. Morrison	59 28	
A. Mero	2 00	
John Mueller	19 52	
Richard Mertz	24 00	
F. A. Noll	11 60	
C. A. Noyes	27 92	
W. B. Newcomb	7 52	
Ole R. Olson	78 40	
Nic Phillips	9 76	
John Patzer	46 24	
H. N. Peters	16 45	
W. R. Peck	4 54	
Main Pointon	12 72	
Wm. H. Packard	13 50	
C. H. Pierce	3 20	
Hans Simonson	16 08	
J. C. Shuet	37 36	
D. B. Somers	8 32	
C. E. Tanberg	7 60	
Gilbert Tennant	8 96	
W. A. Vaughn	11 68	
D. E. Wescott	16 72	
Geo. Watson	70 16	
L. Wackenhimer	21 12	
James Woodhaus	14 40	
Thomas Yule	16 24	
R. R. Young	25 60	
Peter Zinnis	12 80	
		\$1,403 54
NORMAL INSTITUTES.		
George Beck	\$159 20	
L. J. Burlingame	4 35	
S. V. Bullard	13 65	
L. W. Briggs	37 50	
Hosea Barnes	141 70	
S. V. Barnes	88 75	
W. H. Chandler	154 30	
N. M. Dodson	16 00	
W. A. De La Matyr	101 20	
A. Earthman	90 50	
J. Q. Emery	16 10	
A. J. Hutton	129 50	
E. A. Howard	6 00	
W. T. Johnson	121 75	
Charles H. Nye	70 50	
W. D. Parker	108 83	
D. Gray Purman	89 00	
A. Salisbury	162 25	
George Skews	43 85	
E. H. Sprague	88 30	
W. C. Whitford	141 57	
		\$1,784 80

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

MILITIA.		
Trojan Battery, East Troy....app. ch. 202, L. 1874	\$100 00	.....
Sheridan Guards, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Black Yagers, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Bayfield Rifle Company, Bayfield.....do.....	100 00	.....
Cream City Guards.....do.....	100 00	.....
Delavan Guards, Delavan.....do.....	100 00	.....
Emmet Zouaves, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Fond du Lac Rifle Company.....do.....	100 00	.....
Germania' Guards, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Juneau Guards, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Light Artillery, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Light Guards, Milwaukee.....do.....	100 00	.....
Prairie City Battery, Ripon.....do.....	100 00	.....
Manitowoc Rifle Company, Manitowoc.do.....	100 00	.....
Geo. W. Bird, militlry secretary.....	194 50	.....
Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co., freight on arms.	90 79	.....
Thos. Chynowith, foot strap for eagle.....	35	.....
S. Cadwallader, Adj. Gen. Upton's Tactics.....	39 15	.....
W. H. Dunham, paint'g gun carriages, Prai'e city B.	5 00	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.	20 56	.....
N. M. Green, freight on arms.....	15 10	.....
Aug. Herfurth, ammunition for salutes.....	116 70	.....
A. Macdonald, state armorer.....	516 00	.....
Robt. Monteith, Ajd. Gen. mileage inspect'g militia.	84 10	.....
Charles May, repairing artillery.....	187 37	.....
C. J. Martin, military secretary.....	105 50	.....
Madison & Portage Railroad, freight on arms.....	10 50	.....
G. D. Norris & Co., ensigns for state.....	52 20	.....
W. A. Oppell, food for eagles.....	27 68	.....
J. E. Rhodes & Co., food for eagles.....	40 45	.....
R. W. Rhames, painting caunon.....	16 50	.....
E. W. Rogers, freight on arms.....	19 00	.....
A. Scott, hauling arms.....	24 90	.....
John Stock, state armorer.....	504 66	.....
John Stock, hauling cannon.....	3 00	.....
Julius Vogal, flags and staff heads.....	2 00	.....
M. M. Lynch, strap for eagle.....	1 00	.....
		\$3, 477 01
SUPERIOR HARBOR PROTECTION.		
Victor Decemval, delegate, expenses to Madison...	\$100 00	.....
Geo. W. Perry.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
John F. Smith.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
		300 00
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.		
Peter Doyle, secretary of state.....	\$30 00	.....
Ferdinand Kuehn, state treasurer.....	30 00	.....
A. Scott Sloan, attorney general.....	30 00	.....
		90 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
Adams	\$100 00	.....
Buffalo	100 00	.....
Crawford	100 00	.....
Columbia	100 00	.....
Clark	100 00	.....
Dane	100 00	.....
Dodge	100 00	.....
Door	100 00	.....
Fond du Lac	100 00	.....
Green Lake	100 00	.....
Grant	100 00	.....
Iowa	100 00	.....
Jackson	100 00	.....
Jefferson	100 00	.....
Juneau	100 00	.....
Kenosha	100 00	.....
Kewaunee	100 00	.....
La Crosse	100 00	.....
Marathon	100 00	.....
Marquette	100 00	.....
Manitowoc	200 00	.....
Monroe	100 00	.....
Ozaukee	100 00	.....
Oconto and Shawano	100 00	.....
Pierce	100 00	.....
Portage	100 00	.....
Racine	100 00	.....
Richland	100 00	.....
Rock	100 00	.....
St. Croix	200 00	.....
Sauk	100 00	.....
Sheboygan	100 00	.....
Trempealeau	100 00	.....
Vernon	100 00	.....
Walworth	100 00	.....
Washington	100 00	.....
Waukesha	100 00	.....
		\$3,900 00
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.		
Samuel D. Hastings, Secretary, salary	\$875 00	.....
Samuel D. Hastings, Secretary, expenses	42 90	.....
Samuel D. Hastings, expenses of board	16 80	.....
A. C. Parkinson, Secretary, salary	250 00	.....
A. C. Parkinson, Secretary, expenses	117 50	.....
A. C. Parkinson, expenses of board	23 58	.....
Wm. C. Allen, member of board, expenses	116 55	.....
H. H. Giles, member of board, expenses	112 05	.....
E. E. Chapin, member of board, expenses	78 70	.....
Mrs. M. C. Lynde, member of board, expenses	194 07	.....
Willard Merrill, member of board, expenses	4 15	.....
		\$1,831 30

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LAND PROTECTION.			
James Burgess, timber clerk.....		\$999 99	.....
D. E. Catlin, timber clerk.....		400 00	.....
O. R. Dahl, timber clerk.....		833 31	.....
R. W. Freese, timber clerk.....		1,166 63	.....
J. W. Leffingwell, timber clerk.....		500 00	.....
John Reynolds, timber clerk.....		1,076 15	.....
Patrick Walsh, timber clerk.....		500 00	.....
			\$5,476 08
IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.			
M. J. Argard, commissioner.....		\$1,875 00	.....
Ole C. Johnson, commissioner.....		625 00	.....
Reed & Keim, printing in foreign languages.....		1,439 33	.....
			\$3,939 33
CAPITOL AND PARK IMPROVEMENTS.			
John Davis & Co., labor on water works.....		\$121 67	.....
Fisk & Stevens, work on capitol.....		504 79	.....
M. Joachim, smoke stack and pipes.....		65 63	.....
Park commissioners, labor and grass.....		65 00	.....
Thos. Regan, water closets in capitol.....		597 18	.....
S. V. Shipman, architect park fence.....		448 89	.....
Sorrenson & Fredrickson, water closets in capitol.....		185 66	.....
David Stevens, curbing and walk around park.....		3,795 22	.....
			\$5,784 04
EXAMINERS OF STATE TEACHERS.			
Alex. Kerr.....		\$57 00	.....
Michael Kerman.....		67 50	.....
D. McGregor.....		52 80	.....
W. D. Parker.....		48 20	.....
			\$225 50
BOUNTY ON WILD ANIMALS.			
E. Anderson.....	\$10 00	J. Bliss.....	\$10 00
R. E. Alverson.....	3 00	F. Burgdorf.....	3 00
H. Ackers.....	5 00	Wm. Best.....	3 00
J. Adams.....	43 00	D. Bestor.....	5 00
C. Anderson.....	5 00	D. Britts.....	3 00
A. G. Albert.....	8 00	H. D. Burgdorf.....	3 00
A. Ashkettle.....	12 00	J. E. Borah.....	3 00
O. O. Alverstad.....	3 00	M. H. Brownell.....	5 00
J. S. Andrew.....	3 00	J. Bradley.....	8 00
S. Anderson.....	25 00	J. Bliler.....	5 00
M. T. Adams.....	5 00	C. Blanchard.....	3 00
H. Austin.....	35 00	J. Blain.....	5 00
C. H. Arland.....	15 00	V. R. Brainard.....	10 00
R. A. Arnee.....	5 00	P. W. Baker.....	5 00
S. Atkins.....	3 00	P. T. Bartness.....	5 00
D. F. Bestor.....	40 00	T. T. Bertness.....	5 00
Wm. Bell.....	3 00	D. Bugh.....	5 00
E. Baker.....	3 00	H. Brown.....	5 00
H. Berg.....	3 00	H. C. Barker.....	10 00
T. T. Bertness.....	25 00	J. Bradley.....	3 00
N. D. Baker.....	5 00	I. Baker.....	5 00
J. Bliler.....	5 00	Thos. Butler.....	10 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—con.</i>			
H. Burch.....	5 00	A. E. Capener.....	5 00
R. J. T. Burchard.....	9 00	Wm. Cober	5 00
N. Bailey	10 00	C. P. Cunningham....	3 00
R. W. Buxton.....	5 00	H. Coats	3 00
Z. Bennett.....	5 00	E. C. Clements	5 00
O. Briggs	5 00	C. F. Curtis	5 00
S. L. Brist.....	5 00	M. Crowley	5 00
C. C. Becker.....	3 00	D. W. Currier	3 00
J. L. Brizee.....	3 00	M. M. Colby	5 00
Thos. Bradee	3 00	T. N. Connor.....	5 00
J. H. Burris	5 00	B. Collitte.....	10 00
J. A. Breese	25 00	R. Clements.....	10 00
P. Beaver	6 00	A. Curbin.....	50 00
D. F. Beston	10 00	W. Carmon	5 00
Wm. Bitzen	5 00	J. A. Corswell.....	5 00
C. Bernhard	5 00	W. P. Cook	5 00
J. Bowerman	3 00	W. P. Cook	10 00
P. Blanchett.....	5 00	J. W. Carpenter	3 00
J. B. Babcock	5 00	J. Crow	10 00
A. J. Beesecker.....	5 00	Wm. Cragg	30 00
A. Bliss	21 00	J. Cusman	3 00
H. D. Blackgrove....	20 00	J. H. Clayton	25 00
J. R. Blasdale	30 00	G. G. Coonley	5 00
R. K. Buckingham ..	30 00	Wm. Collins	15 00
J. R. Borah.....	8 00	M. Conner	15 00
A. O. Bjelle.....	25 00	J. Cunner.....	10 00
G. W. Barlow.....	40 00	A. Chilson	5 00
R. Bowden	5 00	P. Clark	10 00
M. E. Burns	20 00	B. Cornellison	35 00
L. D. Bowman.....	5 00	A. Corboin.....	15 00
Jas. Biggs	30 00	G. Greepps	5 00
Wm. Babcock	30 00	P. Christopherson ..	5 00
P. Beaver.....	40 00	A. G. Campbell.....	20 00
J. S. Boardman	5 00	S. P. Chamberlin	5 00
D. F. Bestor	15 00	J. Cragg	5 00
D. F. Bell	3 00	Wm. B. Carrier	5 00
Barrett & Creeckton..	35 00	J. Cochems	5 00
C. Bartholmew.....	20 00	C. Charrott.....	3 00
E. Bullard	15 00	W. E. Darling.....	3 00
H. Bissell	15 00	Wm. H. Davis.....	15 00
G. H. Bailey.....	5 00	A. L. Dunton	15 00
J. Bunker	5 00	J. Davis	3 00
H. A. Bear	6 00	S. B. Drake	3 00
V. G. Barker	3 00	D. R. Davis	3 00
W. J. Bird	5 00	D. W. Day	5 00
J. H. Bear	5 00	E. Darling	3 00
Wm. Carmon	15 00	Wm. Deets.....	5 00
W. B. Currie.....	5 00	W. H. Davis	10 00
Wm. Copp.....	3 00	E. O. Douglas.....	5 00
J. A. Cook.....	5 00	T. De Witt.....	3 00
R. Crook	6 00	L. Dewey	27 00
G. B. Crowe	5 00	J. G. Dunn.....	5 00
M. Crawley.....	5 00	J. Douglas.....	5 00
H. Coats	5 00	W. P. Davis.....	3 00
T. N. Carmon.....	5 00	E. Dutcher.....	5 00
C. Cruckson.....	5 00	J. Dunn	5 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>			
W. Dusher	\$3 00	L. Frazier.....	3 00
J. Dixon	41 00	A. Fisher.....	5 00
P. Droulam	9 00	A. B. Fessenden	10 00
A. L. Davis	5 00	Geo. Gill.....	5 00
C. A. Dearborn	5 00	J. Gray	5 00
J. Deal.....	5 00	F. A. Gibson	15 00
D. W. Day	13 00	A. Gobin.....	5 00
G. H. Davis	3 00	D. R. Goodwin	5 00
E. Dean.....	25 00	Wm. Gavin.....	5 00
M. Dechig.....	5 00	R. Greener	5 00
J. A. Dudley	20 00	G. O. Gatwinkle.....	5 00
J. Day	5 00	A. G. Green	5 00
J. W. Davis	5 00	H. Gehling.....	5 00
Geo. Evans.....	5 00	L. F. Gordon.....	5 00
L. Elam.....	15 00	W. J. Guthen.....	5 00
Wm. E. Edginton.....	50 00	H. A. Gordon.....	9 00
T. Evan.....	5 00	A. G. Green	10 00
W. Ellis.....	3 00	R. E. Gray	5 00
A. Engel	3 00	G. (Indian).....	5 00
F. Ewart	5 00	N. B. Gammon	5 00
A. K. Enny.....	14 00	H. Gehling.....	5 00
A. Ellis	3 00	J. Gates	5 00
J. A. Ellis.....	3 00	G. Gulickson	10 00
B. Earl.....	5 00	P. Green	10 00
T. A. Edsmore.....	45 00	W. Gardner.....	5 00
A. B. Erbe.....	15 00	W. Graham.....	3 00
W. Ellenberger	3 00	T. Goodyear.....	30 00
F. Elerton.....	25 00	E. Grimas.....	5 00
H. Evans.....	140 00	F. A. Gibson	5 00
C. D. Edwards.....	10 00	J. Gierke.....	5 00
O. Erickson.....	10 00	D. W. Gray	5 00
E. S. Everson	5 00	J. Gossell	5 00
S. Fancy	3 00	A. Goatz	25 00
F. Fralick.....	6 00	S. & A. Given	45 00
E. Flyte.....	18 00	R. B. Gillespie	80 00
W. Froelick.....	3 00	H. C. Gleason	5 00
C. Freeman.....	9 00	J. W. Goucher.....	10 00
A. Frazier.....	10 00	A. S. Green.....	5 00
E. Fisher.....	20 00	D. R. Goodwin	10 00
G. Frayer	5 00	T. Gill	20 00
C. L. Freeman.....	3 00	A. Gilbertson.....	10 00
J. Foley.....	12 00	S. F. Gordon	5 00
J. O. Flaherty.....	3 00	E. George.....	20 00
C. W. Freeman.....	3 00	H. Hicks.....	5 00
M. Frazier	18 00	J. Hoag.....	5 00
E. France.....	128 00	D. Hoxie.....	5 00
P. Fitzgerald	20 00	A. Holbrook	5 00
Wm. Fuller	5 00	Wm. Hamlin.....	3 00
Wm. Fish	15 00	D. Henry.....	5 00
L. M. Fuller.....	30 00	F. Hart	3 00
E. P. Frederick.....	20 00	M. C. Hollister	5 00
Foye & Klouse	15 00	I. P. Hart	5 00
Robt. Finn	5 00	B. Holbrook.....	5 00
S. Fitzgerald	25 00	E. Hanson.....	3 00
G. W. Farm	5 00	J. C. Harratt	3 00
Wm. Francis.....	20 00	J. Hunter	5 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.

J. Hough.....	\$5 00	S. Johnson.....	\$10 00
D. Hefty.....	5 00	J. Jager.....	5 00
Wm. Hay.....	3 00	E. Johnson.....	5 00
I. Hall.....	6 00	J. G. Jones.....	8 00
C. L. Hubbard.....	5 00	K. Johnson.....	40 00
I. N. Hickerson.....	5 00	A. & H. Johnson.....	25 00
J. Hough.....	8 00	E. Johnson.....	5 00
L. Hoyt.....	5 00	N. V. Johnson.....	10 00
H. How.....	5 00	E. Johnson.....	10 00
H. Heider.....	6 00	K. Knudson.....	15 00
M. Hart.....	5 00	G. Gneiss.....	5 00
I. P. Hart.....	5 00	T. King.....	15 00
J. Hough.....	5 00	J. J. Kendall.....	5 00
S. B. Hewitt.....	15 00	J. H. Kincannon.....	5 00
C. Hatch.....	5 00	D. King.....	5 00
R. W. Hughs.....	3 00	A. Kamrath.....	6 00
D. W. Holbrook.....	5 00	J. Kellogg.....	3 00
H. A. Huebner.....	5 00	S. Knudson.....	3 00
C. Haskell.....	13 00	T. Kramer.....	5 00
W. S. Hamilton.....	9 00	J. Keart.....	5 00
W. B. Holcomb.....	10 00	Wm. Knox.....	3 00
H. Hicks.....	5 00	C. Klein.....	5 00
Wm. Hughs.....	5 00	J. Kitchen.....	90 00
F. Haine.....	6 00	A. Karum.....	65 00
D. Hoie.....	10 00	A. King.....	20 00
O. Hanson.....	10 00	S. Knudson.....	40 00
T. S. Halbert.....	5 00	K. Knudson.....	5 00
H. H. Hughs.....	5 00	Wm. Kenney.....	5 00
J. Hoten.....	5 00	A. Knapp.....	5 00
J. Hughs.....	3 00	G. Kneiss.....	5 00
J. U. Hablutzel.....	3 00	H. Lester.....	5 00
M. Hasley.....	5 00	O. S. Lyon.....	10 00
O. Halverson.....	15 00	C. Luck.....	5 00
F. Hinge.....	3 00	G. Livingston.....	5 00
J. K. P. Hubbard.....	5 00	W. P. La Forge.....	3 00
O. Halsten.....	43 00	J. Luckowicz.....	5 00
J. Holt.....	45 00	W. P. Lamphere.....	5 00
R. Helen.....	40 00	D. Lobdell.....	5 00
H. Huser.....	20 00	E. Lamphere.....	10 00
M. Horton.....	10 00	J. H. Levermore.....	5 00
Heath & Kitchen.....	40 00	J. Lughy.....	3 00
P. Hendrickson.....	10 00	E. Lester.....	6 00
C. Hulverson.....	9 00	M. Laughlin.....	20 00
C. J. Hall.....	5 00	H. W. Leverings.....	10 00
H. T. Haskin.....	5 00	D. Lumsden.....	6 00
A. Holdredge.....	5 00	G. Loep.....	3 00
C. Haller.....	9 00	P. Lang.....	5 00
H. Isherwood.....	5 00	L. D. Layton.....	5 00
A. Joyce.....	5 00	W. P. Lamphere.....	5 00
T. Jerome.....	3 00	A. Lowe.....	30 00
M. C. Johnson.....	5 00	J. Lynch.....	30 00
J. J. Jones, Jr.....	3 00	R. Lynn.....	5 00
R. L. Joiner.....	3 00	J. Lane.....	30 00
L. Jacobson.....	3 00	J. Lint.....	5 00
J. Johnson.....	8 00	A. B. Lym.....	3 00
Wm. Jack.....	3 00	F. Lyseum.....	30 00

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>			
E. Lancaster.....	\$5 00	J. Murphy.....	\$35 00
J. Legler.....	5 00	J. F. Needham.....	5 00
L. K. Luce.....	5 00	G. E. Norton.....	11 00
A. Loernnag.....	5 00	L. H. Nickerson.....	5 00
H. Lumsden.....	3 00	J. Noble.....	8 00
C. Luck.....	5 00	G. E. Norton.....	5 00
G. McKuth.....	3 00	H. Nold.....	15 00
L. McKahan.....	35 00	P. Nordburg.....	3 00
A. McDonald.....	5 00	S. Nold.....	40 00
L. C. McClary.....	3 00	J. Noland.....	30 00
D. McLennen.....	10 00	J. North.....	25 00
M. McDonald.....	20 00	T. T. Nelson.....	25 00
J. McConnell.....	5 00	O. Oleson.....	5 00
T. McKellan.....	20 00	P. Oleson.....	10 00
Wm. McMillan.....	5 00	M. Oleson.....	3 00
F. McVean.....	5 00	L. Ormsby.....	12 00
B. Mardin.....	5 00	T. Oleson.....	5 00
W. J. Meach.....	5 00	J. J. Owens.....	5 00
J. Manahan.....	3 00	J. T. Oleson.....	5 00
J. Mathein.....	12 00	J. O'Meage.....	5 00
F. Mittlesdorff.....	3 00	C. Oleson.....	5 00
S. Millspaugh.....	5 00	J. O'Meach.....	15 00
H. M. Mather.....	5 00	J. O'Rily.....	60 00
B. M. Marden.....	5 00	J. O'Flaherty.....	3 00
J. Monteith.....	12 00	W. J. Owen.....	5 00
J. J. Mathewson.....	6 00	D. O'Hara.....	30 00
M. F. Maynard.....	5 00	Wm. H. Ord.....	35 00
U. Muller.....	3 00	H. Oleson.....	5 00
F. Maguire.....	5 00	J. Oleson.....	5 00
J. Mathewson.....	6 00	C. Owens.....	5 00
J. A. Mardin.....	5 00	F. Perry.....	5 00
A. Mekkleon.....	10 00	J. Patterson.....	5 00
J. J. Moore.....	3 00	J. Pettingell.....	5 00
O. B. Matteson.....	5 00	J. Parker.....	5 00
P. Miller.....	5 00	J. Pishel.....	5 00
P. A. Mickle.....	5 00	W. Porter.....	5 00
J. Miller.....	5 00	S. Powell.....	6 00
A. W. Moore.....	12 00	D. Powell.....	5 00
J. A. Mardin.....	5 00	L. R. Porter.....	6 00
F. Maguire.....	20 00	H. Peck.....	15 00
C. C. Monroe.....	5 00	J. G. Peaseley.....	5 00
J. Mathis.....	5 00	C. Pederson.....	5 00
J. Mathews.....	6 00	A. Parkinson.....	3 00
T. Marks.....	3 00	Wm. Pradt.....	5 00
A. M. Miller.....	5 00	W. C. Pradt.....	30 00
T. Moore.....	5 00	H. Peck.....	10 00
F. Muzzy.....	5 00	A. Petingil.....	3 00
H. H. Martin.....	5 00	J. Petingel.....	5 00
P. Miller.....	5 00	A. F. Peck.....	5 00
J. W. Morse.....	5 00	O. Paul.....	5 00
A. W. Moore.....	30 00	H. Pederson.....	30 00
Wm. Maring.....	35 00	S. Powell.....	30 00
J. Mudget.....	10 00	H. T. Pember.....	5 00
A. Myers.....	15 00	J. Pulda.....	5 00
N. Muntynberger.....	5 00	P. Pederson.....	10 00
P. A. Mickle.....	5 00	D. V. Perrin.....	5 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.

J. Plimton.....	\$45 00	V. Schwaller	3 00
N. Parkill.....	5 00	I. Stevens	5 00
M. Rogers.....	3 00	Wm. Sires.....	10 00
P. Rose	5 00	T. Studley.....	13 00
H. Rumsey.....	3 00	D. Stables.....	5 00
J. D. Royce	5 00	Wm. C. Shepard.....	5 00
Wm. Rapp	5 00	A. F. Smith	3 00
R. O. Richardson.....	15 00	C. Salmon	3 00
D. B. Randall	5 00	A. F. Smith	3 00
H. Rumsey.....	3 00	E. Stevens.....	20 00
A. Randall	3 00	P. Schneider	5 00
P. Rippenhall.....	6 00	B. Slaumer	5 00
A. Rolfsen	5 00	R. Steele	15 00
W. Rickaby	3 00	Wm. Spillers	9 00
T. J. Reney	3 00	J. Smith	10 00
J. Radcliff.....	3 00	J. L. Sherbondy.....	15 00
J. F. Rist	5 00	E. Stockseth.....	3 00
T. Rogers	5 00	O. Syverson.....	3 00
H. Robinson	5 00	F. A. Sisson	3 00
H. Rosing.....	3 00	Wm. H. Saulsbury...	5 00
W. Robinson	3 00	M. Sparrow	5 00
S. Riley	3 00	V. Sturdevant.....	35 00
T. Robinson	35 00	N. Sanborn	3 00
A. Robertson	30 00	J. Scott	45 00
P. Roberts	20 00	E. Stockseth.....	30 00
G. W. Rutter	20 00	Ed. Sullivan.....	35 00
J. Rolof	5 00	C. Schull	3 00
P. & P. Roberts.....	30 00	T. Skinner	3 00
M. Ryan	25 00	E. Smith	40 00
M. Rouse	5 00	J. Smith	15 00
Geo. Remminga	5 00	M. Shea	15 00
J. Smith	5 00	Wm. Smith.....	5 00
H. Stone	8 00	J. Smith	5 00
P. Schneider	5 00	A. F. Smith	40 00
L. Sherman	5 00	A. Shulka	15 00
C. Scholl	3 00	L. Staples	5 00
C. Smith	5 00	T. Starry	20 00
J. Simons	6 00	I. Stevens	5 00
J. M. Scott	5 00	L. Sherman	10 00
C. A. Scofield.....	5 00	H. Stone	5 00
E. Stevens.....	20 00	J. P. Smith.....	20 00
J. D. Searls	5 00	C. Stephens	5 00
C. Stevens	5 00	T. Sedgwick.....	5 00
G. Smith	3 00	A. Southard	5 00
J. Silbaugh	3 00	J. Sago	5 00
P. Schlaser	5 00	D. M. Terwillegar ..	5 00
T. Studley	5 00	J. B. Thurston	5 00
Wm. Sweeney	5 00	J. C. Trowbridge.....	5 00
J. Salsbury	10 00	T. Thorenson.....	5 00
C. E. Sargeant	5 00	J. O. Taplin	5 00
H. Sweet	3 00	P. D. Taylor.....	5 00
A. F. Smith	3 00	J. Tomlinson.....	20 00
W. Stefanus	5 00	J. Thompson	5 00
H. Shreve	10 00	E. Torgerson	3 00
E. Sickler	10 00	J. T. Thurston	5 00
C. Stevens.....	5 00	K. Turner	11 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>				
C. E. Teed	\$5 00	H. F. White	\$6 00	.....
A. J. Tainter	3 00	W. Wilson	15 00	.....
R. Tyson	5 00	D. C. Ware	10 00	.....
J. Tollenfsen	5 00	G. F. White	5 00	.....
C. Tiffany	5 00	P. Wilkinson	5 00	.....
E. Thomas	5 00	J. Winterstein	5 00	.....
M. Tunk	3 00	P. Welsh	5 00	.....
T. J. Tabbott	5 00	D. Wilt	3 00	.....
G. Tuthill	5 00	I. Waymouth	5 00	.....
J. Tomlinson	55 00	W. R. Worthing	15 00	.....
G. H. Turner	5 00	W. Wood	10 00	.....
T. Tibbetts	5 00	J. Webb	10 00	.....
H. Thronson	15 00	E. Wilson	5 00	.....
W. Taylor	15 00	Waupunsu	6 00	.....
B. F. Taylor	14 00	H. Washburn	3 00	.....
J. T. Thurston	5 00	W. Williams	5 00	.....
E. W. Thaxter	3 00	C. C. Watkins	3 00	.....
C. Tsharner	3 00	A. J. Wood	5 00	.....
H. B. Tenyck	5 00	L. Weston	6 00	.....
A. Thompson	3 00	C. C. Watkins	3 00	.....
E. Tuller	5 00	G. R. Wright	5 00	.....
H. J. Todd	3 00	H. K. Worthing	5 00	.....
G. Tomlin	35 00	J. Worthington	18 00	.....
C. Togart	5 00	J. Wayne	191 00	.....
O. Thomas	20 00	C. Webb	3 00	.....
W. Thomas	15 00	T. White	30 00	.....
M. Thorson	5 00	G. W. Wilson	5 00	.....
D. W. Tower	5 00	F. Westrick	5 00	.....
M. Thew	3 00	J. Wachhols	25 00	.....
A. R. Thurston	10 00	S. E. Worthing	5 00	.....
J. Ure	5 00	J. Ward	15 00	.....
J. Y. Underhill	35 00	L. D. Weeks	5 00	.....
J. Uren	3 00	M. Wright	5 00	.....
J. Vaughn	5 00	J. Wayne	83 00	.....
J. Vance	5 00	W. M. Ward	5 00	.....
S. H. Vanderbilt	5 00	Wm. Weaver	5 00	.....
J. Walker	10 00	F. Worthing	5 00	.....
M. Wallace	5 00	H. F. Yanke	10 00	.....
F. A. Wood	5 00	Wm. H. Young	3 00	.....
J. C. Wood	5 00	F. C. Young	5 00	.....
White Eagle	3 00	E. Young	10 00	.....
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.				
Joseph Atherton, chapter 80, laws 1874, defective land title		\$26 00	.....
County judge, Buffalo county, chapter 172, laws 1873, refunded estate of Isaac Carr		56 35	.....
Calkins & Proudft, chapter 274, laws 1874, old printing contract		13,505 84	.....
E. A. Calkins, chapter 274, laws 1874, old printing contract		2,694 16	.....
Home of the Friendless, chapter 125, laws 1874		1,000 00	.....
Milwaukee Orphans' Asso'n, chap. 162, laws 1874		1,000 00	.....
St. Rose Orphan Asylum, chap. 123, laws 1874		1,000 00	.....
St. Amelianus Asylum, chapter 124, laws 1874		1,000 00	.....
				\$7,192 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Special Appropriations</i> —continued.		
H. P. Marks, chap. 149, Laws 1874, defective land title	\$107 51	
S. V. Shipman, chap. 130, Laws 1874, fountain and settee	75 00	
Thos. Shumman, Jr., chap. 129, Laws 1874, loss on park fence	3,691 00	
State Bank of Madison, chap. 340, Laws 1874, balance on park improvement	8,150 49	
Franz Falk, chap. 214, Laws 1874, erroneous sale of land	338 02	
Lamuel Kromer, chap. 157, Laws 1874, taking testimony in Wood county	59 10	
Carl Marquette, chap. 212, Laws 1874, erroneous sale of land	464 77	
North Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association, chap. 335, Laws 1874	1,000 00	
William Sperman, chap. 213, Laws 1874, damages	357 22	
School Fund income, chap. 79, Laws 1866	7,088 36	
University Fund income, chap. 82, Laws 1867	7,303 76	
University Fund income, chap. 100, Laws 1872	10,000 00	
R. C. Spooner, assignee of E. A. Spencer, chap. 71, Laws 1873, index to laws	3,500 00	
Morgan L. Martin, chap. 152, Laws 1874	10,974 16	
State Agricultural Society, annual appropriation	2,000 00	
		\$75,391 74
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Superintendent of Public Property, stationery ..	\$7,500 00	
I. A. Lapham, geological survey	13,000 00	
Madison Gas Co., gas for capitol	6,799 54	
Conklin, Gray & Co., coal	4,020 02	
C. C. Washburn, Gov., relief of sufferers by fire ..	400 00	
Volunteer aid	758 32	
Refunded income penalty	6 75	
T. D. Lang, treasury agent	697 73	
Soldiers' orphans in normal schools	1,800 00	
Warden of State Prison, boarding U. S. prisoners ..	1,354 01	
John Dousman, express charges on salmon eggs ..	131 70	
R. Downing & Son, peddler's license surrendered ..	13 75	
Chas. A. Ebert, treasury agent	3,192 27	
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Insurance Company, insuring boilers	78 75	
North Wisconsin Railway Aid Fund—transfer ..	335 70	
C. Weitzenaker, refunded—erroneous sale of land ..	67 17	
Wm. R. Taylor, governor's contingent fund	1,000 00	
		41,155 71
Total disbursements		\$1,038,703 34

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.*—con.

SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$10,390 47	.....
Dues on certificates	36,522 07	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	16,373 37	.....
Penalties and forfeitures	54 24	.....
Taxes	78 26	.....
Fines	580 11	.....
Treasurer of Iowa county, estate of Wm. Malone, escheat	317 58	.....
Treasurer of Iowa county, estate of John Downy, escheat	289 11	.....
B. K. Miller, trustee of S. N. Small, bankrupt.....	357 31	.....
United States, 5 per cent., on sales of public lands in Wisconsin for the year ending December 31, 1873.....	16,930 59	.....
Total receipts		\$81,893 11
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
<i>School District—</i>		
No. 2. Jefferson, Monroe county	\$200 00	.....
12. Princeton, Green Lake county.....	400 00	.....
Jt. 3. Poysippi and Leon, Waushara county ..	500 00	.....
1. West Depere, Brown county.....	7,000 00	.....
3. Woodland, Sauk county.....	450 00	.....
4. Byron, Fond du Lac county	400 00	.....
Jt. 1. Gale, Trempealeau county	4,000 00	.....
6. Plymouth and Monroe, Juneau county ..	2,500 00	.....
1. Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc county ..	500 00	.....
6. Jefferson, Monroe county	300 00	.....
1. Appleton, Outagamie county	2,000 00	.....
3. Glen Dale, Monroe county	900 00	.....
3. Maple Grove, Shawano county	350 00	.....
		\$19,500 00
Iowa county loan.....		50,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....		30,000 00
Refunded for overpayment		414 00
Total disbursements.....		\$99,914 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on loans and principal due on lands.....	\$53,078 87	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	109,179 00	.....
Interest per chapter 79, general laws 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
Interest on United States bonds.....	2,870 25	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds.....	15,347 49	.....
Commission on purchase of Milwaukee water bonds.....	600 00	.....
Sale of Webster's dictionaries.....	600 00	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$188,763 97</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>School Apportionment.</i>		
Adams.....county.....	\$1,074 36	.....
Ashland.....do.....	84 00	.....
Barron.....do.....	161 70	.....
Bayfield.....do.....	64 26	.....
Brown.....do.....	4,872 00	.....
Buffalo.....do.....	2,046 24	.....
Burnett.....do.....	152 04	.....
Calumet.....do.....	2,334 78	.....
Chippewa.....do.....	1,233 96	.....
Clark.....do.....	684 18	.....
Columbia.....do.....	4,577 58	.....
Crawford.....do.....	2,475 90	.....
Dane.....do.....	8,647 80	.....
Dodge.....do.....	7,425 60	.....
Door.....do.....	1,002 96	.....
Douglas.....do.....	143 22	.....
Dunn.....do.....	1,787 10	.....
Eau Claire.....do.....	693 02	.....
Fond du Lac.....do.....	8,058 96	.....
Grant.....do.....	6,565 86	.....
Green.....do.....	3,722 46	.....
Green Lake.....do.....	2,233 98	.....
Iowa.....do.....	4,398 66	.....
Jackson.....do.....	1,524 60	.....
Jefferson.....do.....	6,246 24	.....
Juneau.....do.....	2,247 00	.....
Kenosha.....do.....	2,191 56	.....
Kewaunee.....do.....	2,223 06	.....
La Crosse.....do.....	3,300 36	.....
La Fayette.....do.....	3,864 00	.....
Manitowoc.....do.....	6,548 64	.....
Marathon.....do.....	1,141 98	.....
Marquette.....do.....	1,406 16	.....
Milwaukee.....do.....	15,516 90	.....
Monroe.....do.....	3,116 82	.....
Oconto.....do.....	1,404 90	.....
Outagamie.....do.....	3,772 02	.....
Ozaukee.....do.....	3,115 98	.....
Pepin.....do.....	847 14	.....
Pierce.....do.....	2,070 18	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>School Apportionment—continued.</i>		
Polk..... county	\$810 18	.....
Portage.....do.....	1,914 78	.....
Racine.....do.....	4,105 08	.....
Richland.....do.....	2,813 58	.....
Rock.....do.....	5,872 86	.....
St. Croix.....do.....	2,024 40	.....
Sauk.....do.....	3,927 84	.....
Shawano.....do.....	648 90	.....
Sheboygan.....do.....	5,740 98	.....
Trempealeau.....do.....	2,000 88	.....
Vernon.....do.....	3,504 48	.....
Walworth.....do.....	3,877 86	.....
Washington.....do.....	4,846 46	.....
Waukesha.....do.....	4,447 38	.....
Waupaca.....do.....	2,758 14	.....
Waushara.....do.....	2,121 87	.....
Winnebago.....do.....	6,066 48	.....
Wood.....do.....	765 66	.....
G. & C. Merriam, Webster's dictionaries		\$183,725 97
Refunded for overpayments.....		2,000 00
		546 27
Total disbursements.....		\$186,272 24

UNIVERSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land	\$1,660 95	.....
Dues on certificates	4,612 82	.....
Loans	2,454 50	.....
Taxes	1 26	.....
Penalties	3 54	.....
Total receipts.....		\$8,733 07
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
<i>School District—</i>		
No 4. Pine Valley, Clark county.....	\$6,000 00	.....
2. Appleton, Outagamie county	2,000 00	.....
4. Grand Chute, Outagamie county.....	700 00	.....
7. Pewaukee, Waukesha county.....	800 00	.....
1. Lawrence, Brown county.....	500 00	.....
		\$10,000 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		244 02
Total disbursements.....		\$10,244 02

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$5,546 73	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
General fund, appropriation, chap. 82, general laws 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
General fund appropriation, chapter 100, general laws 1872.....	10,000 00	.....
Tuition fees of students.....	9,031 70	.....
Experimental farm.....	986 92	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds.....	933 34	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, interest, etc.....	228 86	.....
Total receipts		\$43,131 31
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of the Regents of the University	\$43,082 71	.....
Refunded for over-payments	48 60	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$43,131 31

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$2,395 69	.....
Dues on certificates	1,303 00	.....
Loans	1,723 66	.....
Penalties	1 74	.....
Total receipts.....		\$5,424 09
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
<i>School Districts—</i>		
No. 1 Utica, Crawford county	\$350 00	.....
1. Messina, Marathon county.....	1,800 00	.....
3. Eau Claire, Eau Claire county	3,000 00	.....
1. Ahnapee, Kewaunee county	2,500 00	.....
1. Ellsworth, Pierce county	2,000 00	.....
3. Liberty, Maritowoc county.....	300 00	.....
		\$9,950 00
Invested in state bonds		1,000 00
Total disbursements.....		\$10,950 00

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands	\$13,592 34	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	3,542 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	420 00	.....
Interest on United States bonds.....	267 00	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds.....	933 23	.....
		<u>\$18,754 67</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of the Regents of the University.....	\$18,642 08	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	112 59	.....
		<u>\$18,754 67</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales	\$34,397 99	.....
Dues	5,256 14	.....
Loans.....	11,058 00	.....
Penalties	44 80	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$50,756 93</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Milwaukee water bonds purchased.....	\$20,000 00	.....
Iowa county loan	50,000 00	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	511 07	.....
Total disbursements.....		<u>\$70,511 07</u>

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on loans and principal due on lands.....	\$13,390 37	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	35,882 00	.....
Interest on United States bonds	2,870 25	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds	14,976 11	.....
Interest on Madison city bonds.....	875 00	.....
Interest on Troy town bonds.....	280 00	.....
Interest on Fall River town bonds.....	700 00	.....
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds	210 00	.....
Interest on Clifton town bonds	210 00	.....
Commission on purchase of Milwaukee water bonds	400 00	.....
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School	4,376 80	.....
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School.....	2,310 95	.....
Tuition fees, Oshkosh Normal School.....	3,703 42	.....
Total receipts.....		\$80,184 90
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Expense of Regents.</i>		
William H. Chandler	\$19 75	.....
J. H. Evans	72 10	.....
J. G. Landes.....	70 85	.....
William E. Smith.....	27 00	.....
W. C. Whitford.....	33 44	.....
A. H. Weld.....	128 80	.....
Charles A. Weistbrod	38 52	.....
Wm. Starr.....	74 10	.....
S. A. White.....	16 00	.....
		\$480 56
<i>Platteville Normal School.</i>		
Bliss & Brown heating apparatus	\$1,095 74	.....
Geo. Beck, text books.....	640 14	.....
J. H. Evans, salaries of teachers.....	13,619 50	.....
J. H. Evans, furnace	621 10	.....
J. H. Evans, furniture	76 75	.....
J. H. Evans, freight on supplies.....	62 41	.....
J. H. Evans, supplies.....	758 91	.....
J. H. Evans, building	1,029 22	.....
W. W. Girtton, librarian	100 00	.....
D. E. Gardner, visitor	32 15	.....
L. L. Goodell, janitor	100 00	.....
Jansen, McClurg & Co., books.....	48 68	.....
National School Furniture Company, furniture ..	819 49	.....
A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture	163 20	.....
A. F. North, visitor	75 50	.....
O. J. Taylor, visitor.....	64 00	.....
F. J. Coleman, labor	341 82	.....
		\$19,648 61

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Whitewater Normal School.</i>		
A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture.....	\$24 00	.....
Oliver Arey, supplies.....	470 73	.....
Thomas Bassett, insurance on buildings.....	150 00	.....
J. C. Bowen, repairs on building.....	299 53	.....
D. C. Cook, supplies.....	32 45	.....
Claxton, Remson, Haffelfinger & Co., atlas.....	46 67	.....
E. D. Coe, printing.....	56 50	.....
Day & O'Connor, supplies.....	95 35	.....
H. H. Greenman, teacher.....	48 00	.....
J. H. Goodearl, building material.....	136 53	.....
P. B. Hulse, charts.....	40 50	.....
Hallock & Wheeler, rubber carpeting.....	132 74	.....
H. A. Hobert, visitor.....	16 60	.....
Ivison, Blakeman, T. & Co., books.....	184 15	.....
Ivison, Blakeman, T. & Co., supplies.....	14 40	.....
Jansen, McClurg & Co., books.....	13 33	.....
N. M. Littlejohn, lumber.....	82 55	.....
G. A. Libby, apparatus.....	36 94	.....
E. A. & G. R. Meneely, bell.....	126 03	.....
A. F. North, visitor.....	5 60	.....
National School Furniture Co., furniture.....	67 00	.....
Charles Sykes, repairs.....	196 06	.....
A. Salisbury, supplies.....	19 00	.....
J. D. Vincent, janitor.....	100 00	.....
T. D. Weeks, salaries of teachers.....	6,660 00	.....
T. D. Weeks, supplies.....	539 14	.....
S. A. White, salaries of teachers.....	5,802 00	.....
S. R. Winchell, visitor.....	8 00	.....
R. P. Elmore, coal.....	632 00	.....
		\$16,035 80
<i>Oshkosh Normal School.</i>		
G. S. Albee, teacher.....	\$250 00	.....
F. E. Albee, teacher.....	60 00	.....
J. H. Andrews & Co., furniture.....	1,432 69	.....
G. S. Albee, supplies.....	35 01	.....
Allen & Hicks, printing.....	94 50	.....
C. Arfert & Co, fencing.....	36 42	.....
C. A. Arfert & Co., work on building.....	15 75	.....
H. C. Bowen, teacher.....	150 00	.....
H. E. Bateman, teacher.....	80 00	.....
C. A. Buttles, furnace castings.....	424 26	.....
Bell & Rogers, repairs.....	136 50	.....
W. J. Button, supplies.....	7 34	.....
W. J. Button, books.....	6 45	.....
B. L. Beggert, supplies.....	79 95	.....
Banman & Co., supplies.....	38 76	.....
W. H. Crawford, supplies.....	217 08	.....
W. F. J. Decker, supplies.....	42 65	.....
J. B. Davis, gas fixtures.....	77 18	.....
Eldridge & Bro., books.....	8 30	.....
F. F. Fox, painting.....	56 06	.....
Robert Graham, teacher.....	180 00	.....
S. P. Gary, salaries of teachers.....	4,640 00	.....
Gray & Harmon, insurance on building.....	345 00	.....
S. P. Gary, supplies and repairs.....	280 01	.....

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Oshkosh Normal School—continued.</i>		
Gittings & Williams, repairs.....	\$90 09	.....
M. E. Hazard, teacher.....	70 00	.....
M. S. Hill, teacher.....	80 00	.....
M. Hasford, librarian.....	10 00	.....
A. J. Hutton, visitor.....	47 75	.....
Iverson, Blakeman, T. & Co., books.....	130 71	.....
Pat. Kellogg, drayage.....	19 73	.....
M. H. Ladd, teacher.....	80 00	.....
Lippencott & Co., books.....	7 00	.....
Anna W. Moody, teacher.....	100 00	.....
John Magill, janitor.....	50 00	.....
Frank Mason, labor.....	26 70	.....
J. R. Osgood & Co., supplies.....	27 00	.....
C. N. Paine & Co., lumber.....	60 20	.....
Ira Rogers, supplies.....	7 25	.....
M. B. Reynolds, visitor.....	26 20	.....
G. F. Root & Son, supplies.....	31 00	.....
R. C. Swart, teacher.....	70 00	.....
Sheldon & Co., books.....	22 50	.....
C. A. Weisbrod, salaries of teachers.....	7,160 00	.....
C. A. Weisbrod, supplies.....	48 20	.....
C. A. Weisbrod, salary of janitor.....	50 00	.....
J. Davis Wilder, supplies.....	10 00	.....
J. Davis Wilder, slating for buildings.....	34 62	.....
George Williamson & Co., wood.....	470 00	.....
J. R. Wagner, labor.....	359 54	.....
		\$17,782 40
<i>Institutes.</i>		
G. S. Albee.....	\$69 35	.....
H. L. Burnham.....	3 00	.....
E. A. Burdick.....	3 00	.....
V. V. Barnes.....	12 65	.....
Hosea Barnes.....	15 45	.....
George Beck.....	16 55	.....
A. Earthman.....	12 10	.....
J. Q. Emery.....	13 50	.....
P. Flanagan.....	15 35	.....
W. S. Frawley.....	37 25	.....
Robert Graham.....	841 04	.....
D. E. Gardner.....	16 30	.....
A. J. Hutton.....	19 10	.....
W. S. Johnson.....	130 45	.....
Johnson & Son.....	16 00	.....
W. D. Johnson.....	17 00	.....
D. McGregor.....	926 60	.....
Charles E. Mears.....	29 00	.....
George E. Marshall.....	3 25	.....
F. D. Mills.....	35 00	.....
A. F. North.....	210 00	.....
D. Gray Purman.....	50 35	.....
A. Salisbury.....	733 45	.....
George Skewes.....	46 10	.....
I. W. Stewart.....	199 85	.....
E. H. Sprague.....	9 00	.....
O. J. Taylor.....	13 50	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Institutes—continued.</i>		
J. B. Thayer	\$16 34	.....
J. H. Terry	146 45	.....
C. F. Verbaan	156 25	.....
Emma Webster	25 00	.....
J. T. Whitford	16 85	.....
A. O. Wright	172 75	.....
		\$4,027 83
<i>Expenses.</i>		
Atwood & Culver, printing blanks	\$67 00	.....
Atwood & Culver, advertising	15 00	.....
Atwood & Culver, Wright's Analysis of the Consti- tution	20 00	.....
O. Arey, expense attending meeting of board	16 00	.....
G. S. Albee, expense attending meeting of board	21 35	.....
H. C. Bowen, astronomical specimens	40 00	.....
W. H. Chandler, services on committee	150 00	.....
Chicago Tribune Co., advertising	32 00	.....
E. A. Charlton, expense attending meeting of board	23 00	.....
T. Cumlin, curator	125 00	.....
Samuel Fallows, secretary of board	75 00	.....
Samuel Fallows, telegram	2 00	.....
J. I. Landes, incidental expenses	5 50	.....
A. Moore & Son, advertising	15 00	.....
Milwaukee News Co., advertising	22 50	.....
Wm. Starr, expenses of committees	2,000 00	.....
Edward Searing, secretary of board	225 00	.....
Edward Searing, telegram	1 28	.....
St. Paul Press Co., advertising	17 15	.....
Sentinel Co., advertising	25 00	.....
Seifut, Googler & Co., engraving	30 00	.....
Wisconsin Journal of Education, advertising	71 87	.....
		\$2,999 65
Refunded for overpayments		153 85
Total disbursements		\$61,128 70

DRAINAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest	\$1,113 25	.....
Sales	38,964 50	.....
Dues	2,237 00	.....
Penalties	13 49	.....
		\$42,318 24

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

DRAINAGE FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Apportionment to counties.</i>		
Adams.....county.....	\$385 11	
Ashland.....do.....	1,735 08	
Barron.....do.....	205 04	
Bayfield.....do.....	1,078 75	
Brown.....do.....	66 30	
Buffalo.....do.....	730 69	
Burnett.....do.....	4,455 30	
Chippewa.....do.....	3,105 14	
Clark.....do.....	800 00	
Columbia.....do.....	193 44	
Crawford.....do.....	44 23	
Dane.....do.....	648 82	
Dodge.....do.....	30 00	
Door.....do.....	1,316 29	
Douglas.....do.....	3,783 08	
Dunn.....do.....	465 86	
Eau Claire.....do.....	21 35	
Fond du Lac.....do.....	37 38	
Grant.....do.....	50 62	
Green.....do.....	2 80	
Green Lake.....do.....	299 29	
Jackson.....do.....	1,825 94	
Jefferson.....do.....	356 62	
Juneau.....do.....	4,271 82	
Kewaunee.....do.....	519 54	
La Crosse.....do.....	612 94	
Manitowoc.....do.....	647 11	
Marathon.....do.....	7,897 29	
Marquette.....do.....	675 99	
Monroe.....do.....	1,432 35	
Oconto.....do.....	5,818 26	
Pepin.....do.....	71 43	
Pierce.....do.....	3 15	
Polk.....do.....	887 53	
Portage.....do.....	1,560 08	
Rock.....do.....	9 45	
St. Croix.....do.....	6 86	
Sauk.....do.....	14 63	
Shawano.....do.....	697 96	
Trempealeau.....do.....	221 22	
Vernon.....do.....	45 30	
Washington.....do.....	49 48	
Waukesha.....do.....	142 05	
Waupaca.....do.....	658 72	
Waushara.....do.....	748 01	
Winnebago.....do.....	874 75	
Wood.....do.....	2,446 94	
		\$51,449 99
Refunded for overpayments.....		119 68
Total disbursements.....		\$51,569 67

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Taxes on state lands	\$35,787 06	.....
Dane county, refunded	19 24	.....
Ashland county, refunded	13 65	.....
Total receipts		<u>\$35,819 95</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Adams county	\$148 74	.....
Ashland do	601 17	.....
Barron do	1,014 68	.....
Bayfield do	327 64	.....
Brown do	4 95	.....
Buffalo do	147 14	.....
Burnett do	132 86	.....
Calumet do	46 57	.....
Chippewa do	1,300 65	.....
Clark do	430 31	.....
Columbia do	86 94	.....
Crawford do	171 09	.....
Dane do	24 98	.....
Dodge do	8 40	.....
Door do	728 62	.....
Douglas do	269 96	.....
Dunn do	468 52	.....
Eau Claire do	148 34	.....
Fond du Lac do	15 74	.....
Grant do	87 29	.....
Green Lake do	269 44	.....
Iowa do	265 84	.....
Jackson do	318 61	.....
Jefferson do	20 26	.....
Juneau do	298 89	.....
Kewaunee do	251 98	.....
La Crosse do	63 10	.....
La Fayette do	103 33	.....
Manitowoc do	872 38	.....
Marathon do	4,439 20	.....
Marquette do	90 20	.....
Milwaukee do	630 73	.....
Monroe do	461 20	.....
Oconto do	1,113 19	.....
Outagamie do	1,043 54	.....
Pepin do	34 60	.....
Pierce do	1,847 78	.....
Polk do	11,501 31	.....
Portage do	321 07	.....
Richland do	433 72	.....
Rock do	18 15	.....
St. Croix do	1,888 80	.....
Sauk do	144 21	.....
Shawano do	2,768 11	.....
Trempealeau do	360 96	.....
Vernon do	496 74	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

<i>Disbursements—continued.</i>		
Waupaca county.....	\$427 67	.....
Waushara ..do.....	135 23	.....
Waukesha...do.....	10 01	.....
Winnebago..do.....	27 75	.....
Wood .....do.....	681 83	.....
		\$37,503 92
Refunded for overpayments.....	.....	237 91
Total disbursements.....	.....	\$37,741 83

APPENDIX "B."

STATEMENT of the Valuation of the Taxable Property of the several Counties of the State of Wisconsin, as determined by the State Board of Assessors for the year 1874, and the apportionment of the State Tax to be levied for the year 1874.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1874.	STATE TAX FOR 1874.				Total Tax.	Due on Loans to School Districts.
		Per cent. on Valuation 1 25-100 Mills.	Wis. State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hosp. for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.		
Adams	\$1,392,931	\$1,741 16	\$400 36	.....	.....	\$2,141 52	\$136, 78
Ashland	1,072,461	1,340 57	.....	.....	.....	1,340 57	.....
Barron	732,361	915 45	16 58	.....	.....	932 03	.....
Bayfield	646,767	808 46	.....	.....	.....	808 46	596 00
Brown ¹	6,905,753	8,632 19	.....	.....	.....	10,647 01	6,380 00
Brown ²	2,315,948	2,894 94	322 22	\$1,507 32	\$507 50	8,217 16	1,265 02
Buffalo	339,169	423 96	122 78	.....	.....	546 74	.....
Burnett	3,386,736	4,233 43	.....	721 58	78 50	5,033 51	191 00
Calumet	10,208,786	12,760 99	237 41	.....	.....	12,998 40	583 68
Chippewa	3,596,647	4,495 81	108 08	.....	.....	4,603 89	420 00
Clark	10,821,338	13,526 67	1,113 07	.....	323 00	14,962 74	1,534 72
Columbia	3,403,079	4,253 85	762 31	.....	247 00	5,263 16	457 64
Crawford	25,741,848	32,177 31	3,228 40	.....	551 00	35,956 71	997 25
Dane	17,254,771	21,568 46	.....	2,117 03	321 00	24,006 49	.....
Dodge	845,485	1,056 85	.....	382 58	34 00	1,473 43	105 00
Door	1,292,745	1,615 92	99 12	.....	.....	1,715 04	.....
Douglas	3,144,944	3,931 17	426 69	.....	.....	4,357 86	10 50
Dunn	4,418,432	5,523 04	667 91	.....	.....	6,268 95	2,305 00
Eau Claire	17,449,574	21,811 96	.....	2,750 26	78 00	23,985 72	240 20
Fond du Lac					1,423 50		

Grant	14,896,516	18,620 65	1,962 53	200 00	20,783 18	3,954,24
Green	10,370,773	12,963 46	1,139 26	208 00	14,310 72	1,794 50
Green Lake.....	5,194,309	6,492 89	841 97	241 50	7,576 36	541 00
Iowa	9,239,099	11,548 87	1,164 56	56 50	12,709 93	720 26
Jackson	2,253,575	2,816 96	194 77	.....	3,011 73	2,693 17
Jefferson	11,788,298	14,735 38	1,359 97	286 50	16,381 85	3,150 00
Juneau	2,616,010	3,270 01	666 77	52 00	9,177 32	414 50
Kenosha.....	6,774,669	8,468 34	500 98	200 08	9,988 78	.....
Kewaunee	628,440	785 55	184 48	.....	970 03	407 50
La Crosse.....	6,869,420	8,586 77	1,014 75	252 00	9,853 52	1,070 00
La Fayette.....	8,292,775	10,365 96	874 25	128 00	11,368 21	1,131 00
Manitowoc	7,972,691	9,965 86	2,081 29	156 00	12,203 15	1,688 00
Marathon	4,255,193	5,318 98	201 79	52 00	5,572 77	1,900 00
Marquette	1,461,042	1,826 30	597 45	52 00	2,475 75	230 62
Milwaukee	53,282,565	66,603 20	4,107 35	151 50	70,862 05	2,209 00
Monroe	4,600,119	5,750 15	452 85	43 00	6,246 00	283 11
Oconto	5,324,391	7,280 49	514 17	104 00	7,898 66	.....
Outagamie	7,125,466	8,906 82	1,067 45	184 50	10,158 77	1,135 00
Ozaukee.....	3,779,310	4,724 14	554 97	.....	5,279 11	.....
Pepin	812,201	1,015 25	165 56	52 00	1,180 81	.....
Pierce	4,351,673	5,439 59	498 07	.....	5,989 66	536 67
Polk	1,516,699	1,895 87	447 76	.....	2,343 63	121 00
Portage	3,386,860	4,233 57	533 66	52 00	4,819 23	221 23
Racine	11,197,350	13,996 08	1,137 28	335 00	15,468 96	.....
Richland	4,085,839	5,107 28	594 31	52 00	5,753 59	186 88
Rock	21,556,252	26,945 31	2,045 23	370 00	29,360 54	891 00
St. Croix.....	4,533,524	5,666 90	528 03	.....	6,194 93	261 75
Sauk	9,033,763	11,292 20	1,296 54	213 50	12,802 24	1,050 13
Shawano	1,565,741	1,957 17	187 93	.....	2,145 10	143 12
Sheboygan.....	9,131,458	11,414 32	1,870 71	300 00	13,585 03	2,443 10
Trempealeau	2,637,610	3,297 01	389 68	52 00	3,738 69	415 00
Vernon	5,883,379	7,291 72	904 04	.....	8,195 76	1,611 77
Walworth.....	14,602,251	18,252 81	700 84	242 00	19,195 65
Washington.....	7,004,528	8,755 66	1,467 07	10,222 73	667 00

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"B."—Valuation of the Taxable Property of the Several Counties of the State—continued.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1874.	STATE TAX FOR 1874.					Total Tax.	Due on Loans to School Districts.
		Per cent. on Valuation 1 23-100 Mills.	Wis. State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hosp. for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.			
Waukesha	\$14,244,401	\$17,805 50	\$1,548 41	.....	\$273 50	\$19,627 41	\$56 00
Waupaca	8,809,432	4,761 79	.....	\$658 54	57 50	5,477 83	.....
Waushara	2,119,546	2,649 42	.....	140 17	156 00	2,945 59	56 00
Winnebago	15,841,681	19,802 10	91 01	2,343 23	564 50	22,800 84	150 00	
Wood '	1,826,735	2,283 41	.....	290 11	91 00	2,664 52	.....
	\$421,285,359	\$526,606 53	\$29,929 76	\$22,373 73	\$8,750 00	\$587,660 02	\$47,345 34	

¹ Brown County is in Arrears \$2,441.15; Clark County \$703.46, and Wood County \$667.55, which amounts were added to the tax of these Counties respectively and certified to the County Clerk. There was also assessed against Iowa County \$3,173.24, interest on loan, and \$1,744.07 against Marathon County for lands re-conveyed. See chapters 186, and 42, laws of 1874.

APPENDIX "C."

ABSTRACT of the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1874, under the provisions of Chapter 106, of the General Laws of 1869, giving also the average value of stock and real estate by Counties, and for the State at large.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.		
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.
Adams	1, 789	\$48,966	\$27 37	7, 505	\$68, 218	\$9 09	91	\$2, 560	\$28 13
Ashland	48	3, 465	72 19	85	3, 277	38 55	9	675	75 00
Barron ¹	44	3, 120	70 91	41	1, 850	45 12			
Bayfield	4, 457	89, 685	20 12	10, 012	76, 722	7 66	49	1, 255	25 61
Brown	3, 929	140, 297	35 71	15, 233	132, 330	8 69	175	7, 137	40 78
Buffalo	99	4, 120	41 62	1, 516	15, 729	10 36	2	70	35 00
Burnett	3, 458	105, 612	30 54	11, 082	97, 684	8 81	61	1, 267	20 77
Calumet	2, 052	80, 940	39 44	3, 864	67, 653	17 51	62	3, 190	51 45
Chippewa	792	37, 601	47 47	3, 663	62, 383	17 03	75	3, 350	44 67
Clark	9, 876	407, 362	41 25	26, 026	270, 836	10 41	120	5, 218	43 48
Columbia	3, 751	137, 861	36 75	10, 842	113, 712	10 48	71	3, 048	42 79
Crawford	18, 638	923, 064	49 52	44, 920	537, 051	11 99	315	16, 255	51 60
Dane	13, 187	558, 139	44 67	35, 149	411, 660	11 71	156	7, 242	46 42
Dodge	852	30, 269	35 52	2, 464	29, 477	11 96	29	1, 339	46 16
Door ²	55	2, 930	53 27	58	1, 300	22 41			
Douglas	2, 735	147, 607	53 27	11, 304	149, 339	13 21	220	13, 065	59 39
Dunn	2, 981	237, 882	79 79	6, 818	99, 959	14 67	77	7, 100	92 21
Eau Claire	11, 736	514, 676	43 85	31, 587	359, 189	11 37	149	6, 382	42 83
Fond du Lac									

¹ No report.

² No returns from three towns.

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties—continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.		
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.
Grant ¹	15,568	\$683,892	\$43 90	41,818	\$476,273	\$11 03	450	\$21,070	\$46 82
Green.....	9,211	383,424	41 63	30,424	344,521	11 33	181	7,650	42 27
Green Lake.....	4,738	196,300	41 43	12,841	131,019	10 20	50	2,387	46 74
Iowa.....	9,415	361,245	38 37	30,932	338,707	10 95	230	9,790	42 56
Jackson.....	2,588	106,874	41 29	8,484	89,129	10 50	91	4,040	44 40
Jefferson.....	8,454	351,055	41 52	25,932	335,195	12 92	207	10,538	50 90
Juneau.....	3,262	143,430	43 97	10,117	121,299	11 98	75	3,370	44 93
Kenosha.....	4,297	200,229	46 60	14,831	206,042	13 89	63	2,943	46 55
Kewaunee.....	1,550	32,364	20 88	5,516	41,584	7 54	16	635	39 70
La Crosse.....	4,637	252,028	54 35	14,352	137,245	9 57	162	9,609	59 31
La Fayette.....	10,137	349,293	34 46	31,271	322,884	10 33	402	17,133	42 62
Manitowoc.....	6,192	119,338	19 27	18,631	114,432	6 15	44	839	19 06
Marathon ²	1,080	34,386	31 84	6,296	51,127	8 10	18	685	38 05
Marquette.....	2,515	93,882	37 32	10,754	97,345	9 05	29	1,058	36 48
Milwaukee.....	5,078	548,567	60 40	11,295	203,309	17 99	88	4,520	51 36
Monroe.....	5,009	177,719	35 48	15,012	151,597	10 09	174	7,873	45 24
Oconto.....	1,518	67,518	44 47	2,361	44,059	18 66	49	1,905	38 88
Outagamie.....	4,410	165,491	37 52	13,516	133,462	9 87	83	3,833	46 24
Ozaukee.....	4,000	107,154	26 78	11,507	89,749	7 79	29	810	27 93
Pepin ³	1,324	75,958	57 37	4,627	56,998	12 32	41	2,695	65 73
Pierce.....	3,540	202,989	57 34	12,519	157,570	12 58	104	8,475	81 49
Polk.....	872	44,058	50 53	5,375	80,485	14 97	38	1,937	50 97
Portage.....	1,909	89,029	47 16	8,421	106,374	12 63	89	3,040	49 89
Racine.....	5,702	280,663	49 22	14,831	201,397	13 58	82	4,270	52 07
Richland.....	5,053	190,923	37 79	15,734	148,271	9 48	219	8,459	33 62
Rock.....	14,765	752,052	50 93	30,071	412,607	13 72	238	16,205	54 38
St. Croix.....	4,409	226,996	51 48	11,095	121,445	10 95	158	8,719	55 18

	7, 732	320, 780	41 49	22, 993	242, 611	10 55	180	8, 231	45 73
Sauk	7, 732	320, 780	41 49	22, 993	242, 611	10 55	180	8, 231	45 73
Shawano ⁴	7, 485	305, 444	40 80	29, 043	327, 934	11 29	112	4, 665	41 65
Sheboygan	4, 124	214, 333	51 97	15, 357	196, 671	12 81	148	8, 685	58 63
Trempealeau	6, 312	295, 743	46 85	19, 924	231, 110	11 59	136	5, 980	43 97
Vernon	10, 302	615, 958	59 79	23, 273	334, 813	16 53	162	10, 395	64 17
Walworth	7, 272	255, 868	35 18	20, 137	185, 475	9 21	114	4, 265	37 41
Washington ..	9, 354	550, 478	58 85	21, 905	354, 351	16 18	134	8, 615	64 29
Waukesha	3, 136	114, 424	36 49	11, 818	128, 837	10 81	73	2, 480	33 97
Waupaca	3, 238	106, 399	49 54	11, 955	112, 945	9 45	130	5, 301	40 77
Wauwara	7, 944	447, 114	56 38	19, 956	272, 661	13 66	104	7, 150	68 75
Winnebago	759	24, 754	32 61	2, 704	27, 450	10 15	16	440	27 50
Totals	291, 461	\$12, 902, 719	\$44 27	831, 576	\$9, 570, 974	\$11 51	6, 350	\$306, 763	\$48 31

¹ No return from one town² Including Lincoln county.³ No returns from two towns.⁴ No report.

"C."—Abstract of Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties—continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.			SWINE.			WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.	
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.
Adams	7,826	\$7,512	\$0 96	3,248	\$3,981	\$1 23	1,053	\$15,046
Ashland				15	117	7 80	52	1,520
Barron ¹				4	25	6 25	32	1,397
Bayfield	5,634	3,546	62	4,259	4,274	1 00	3,732	43,331
Brown	8,867	9,370	1 06	6,591	8,912	1 35	2,102	28,765
Buffalo	8,204	204	1 00	5,280	286	1 02	114	1,609
Burnett	11,457	12,025	1 05	5,242	6,509	1 23	2,707	26,416
Calumet	1,574	1,774	1 13	2,306	4,308	1 43	1,451	27,777
Chippewa	1,541	1,265	82	1,284	1,351	1 05	1,008	21,614
Clark	58,371	83,822	1 44	12,905	29,374	2 27	4,549	97,331
Columbia	6,740	6,900	1 02	8,481	11,191	1 32	1,662	35,603
Crawford	66,389	115,245	1 74	29,401	79,774	2 71	8,962	247,030
Dane	67,562	97,881	1 45	16,690	37,132	2 22	7,609	158,556
Dodge	640	939	1 46	1,304	2,090	1 60	728	12,318
Door ²	8	10	1 25	4	10	2 50	26	655
Douglas	6,053	9,042	1 49	4,463	10,084	2 25	2,003	48,115
Dunn	2,177	3,541	1 62	2,248	9,061	4 03	1,832	68,230
Eau Claire	79,654	120,533	1 50	10,766	26,895	2 49	6,633	159,232
Fond du Lac	20,505	34,120	1 66	52,624	97,908	1 86	4,546	179,366
Grant ³	28,062	54,054	1 93	33,983	66,008	1 94	4,054	93,202
Green	41,167	63,986	1 55	5,380	10,935	2 03	2,775	60,559
Green Lake	12,475	20,157	1 62	28,774	52,534	1 83	4,478	103,323
Iowa	4,528	4,624	1 02	2,260	4,620	2 04	1,282	24,604
Jefferson	45,434	77,202	1 69	13,150	29,707	2 25	4,885	109,080
Juneau	8,520	10,686	1 25	5,431	9,089	1 67	1,973	39,271
Kenosha	57,269	110,186	1 92	6,086	16,210	2 66	2,155	65,523

Kewaunee	1,895	1,114	59	3,107	2,482	79	1,433	9,762
La Crosse	10,351	13,271	1 28	5,175	10,174	1 97	2,315	65,845
La Fayette	14,276	23,360	1 56	39,543	74,756	1 89	5,439	83,285
Manitowoc	15,438	10,992	71	7,178	6,335	88	5,439	43,042
Marathon 4	2,575	1,939	75	1,859	2,075	1 11	1,322	13,598
Marquette	19,067	23,515	1 18	6,191	9,142	1 76	1,351	20,957
Milwaukee	6,866	13,081	1 91	6,183	16,870	2 73	8,098	364,154
Monroe	15,870	15,883	1 00	7,510	12,580	1 67	3,117	57,292
Oconto	414	490	1 18	767	2,267	2 95	1,429	35,969
Outagamie	14,048	15,771	1 12	6,177	8,206	1 33	3,450	51,809
Ozaukee	6,333	7,185	1 13	4,949	7,904	1 59	2,930	33,584
Pepin 2	2,111	3,527	1 67	1,981	4,334	2 18	999	20,089
Pierce	6,803	10,859	1 59	4,843	9,886	2 04	2,194	48,609
Polk	969	1,723	1 90	1,294	2,871	2 23	2,759	12,734
Portage	9,416	9,948	1 05	3,182	7,601	2 38	1,754	35,178
Racine	41,526	74,191	1 79	6,636	17,396	2 62	3,342	90,004
Richland	24,657	27,531	1 12	14,829	19,583	1 32	2,326	43,869
Rock	45,678	90,644	1 98	25,190	87,937	3 49	7,875	247,521
St.Croix	2,077	2,901	1 39	3,503	9,294	2 65	2,252	47,945
Sauk	24,690	31,512	1 28	16,347	28,066	1 72	5,012	101,818
Shawano 1	36,820	39,717	1 07	8,394	17,198	2 05	6,037	95,289
Sheboygan	12,089	18,352	1 51	3,768	9,864	2 62	2,211	49,120
Trempealeau	25,102	31,135	1 24	14,753	22,484	1 52	3,053	59,879
Vernon	93,528	214,930	2 30	17,907	66,352	3 71	5,025	175,496
Walworth	23,176	26,548	1 15	12,457	19,962	1 60	5,325	72,368
Washington	79,311	156,492	1 97	15,117	43,815	2 89	6,329	182,596
Waukesha	15,533	15,564	1 00	4,376	7,983	1 82	3,977	45,363
Waupaca	16,780	18,057	1 07	5,136	8,362	1 63	1,778	25,402
Wausara	41,501	63,037	1 52	6,170	19,359	3 14	5,914	161,972
Winnebago	724	604	83	791	1,345	1 70	770	12,995
Totals	1,142,835	\$1,800,569	\$1 57	508,305	\$1,070,287	\$2 11	172,669	\$3,942,119

¹ No report.² No returns from two towns.³ No returns from one town.⁴ Including Lincoln county.

"C."—Abstract of Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties—continued.

COUNTIES.	WATCHES.		PIANOS AND MELODEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Value of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stock.	Value of all other personal property.	Total value of all personal property above said.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Adams.....	91	\$648	47	\$1,773	.....	.....	\$11,215	\$28,739	\$188,658
Ashland.....	41	1,239	15	1,705	.....	.....	33,918	24,384	70,300
Barren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	48	1,847	16	2,345	.....	\$2,211	8,875	9,703	31,373
Brown.....	340	6,844	209	15,540	4	113,157	268,785	173,793	796,922
Buffalo.....	131	790	42	1,752	3	305	52,188	99,798	481,644
Burnett.....	12	57	1	50	.....	.....	2,375	2,792	27,292
Calumet.....	178	732	51	1,679	.....	.....	40,528	69,881	362,333
Chippewa.....	102	2,441	47	3,151	751	19,375	155,259	55,927	420,794
Clark.....	121	2,786	53	4,885	.....	.....	67,137	66,345	268,717
Columbia.....	633	12,140	436	31,272	500	33,350	381,207	586,972	1,938,884
Crawford.....	232	4,848	103	9,605	.....	.....	125,930	183,146	1,631,844
Dane.....	1,137	29,992	569	55,691	2,517	255,725	785,256	1,686,273	4,731,356
Dodge.....	526	12,035	557	37,472	500	37,500	376,553	1,952,832	2,717,302
Door.....	31	527	7	375	2	525	12,295	19,885	110,040
Douglas.....	28	825	14	1,320	.....	.....	15,250	2,550	24,750
Dunn.....	265	4,717	84	8,493	.....	.....	493,168	191,634	1,075,264
Eau Claire.....	327	10,065	158	26,862	600	60,000	706,802	409,810	1,639,302
Fond du Lac.....	834	16,988	647	50,675	2,350	86,140	645,200	871,881	2,857,731
Grant.....	908	14,031	431	29,535	1,002	60,200	462,038	779,310	2,898,243
Green.....	426	6,812	300	21,768	1,400	90,000	209,979	637,675	1,915,093
Green Lake.....	364	5,520	235	17,101	.....	.....	128,847	321,300	1,937,904
Iowa.....	403	6,805	197	13,750	.....	.....	139,213	340,076	1,435,600
Jackson.....	140	3,168	52	4,048	1	50	118,781	157,882	517,320
Jefferson.....	414	6,812	378	27,169	3,240	346,900	332,860	465,742	2,092,260
Juneau.....	352	6,913	152	11,630	2	2,000	174,993	192,861	715,942
Kenosha.....	403	10,912	249	23,673	500	37,500	223,113	520,521	1,416,552
Kewaunee.....	12	52	10	820	.....	.....	56,386	10,446	155,645

La Crosse...	292	10,409	211	22,182	1,000	84,475	\$434,457	\$453,029	\$1,491,224
La Fayette...	323	4,591	265	14,818	2	23,760	108,174	270,485	1,291,539
Manitowoc...	73	1,255	52	4,863	500	16,002	324,005	127,744	768,847
Marathon *	171	3,289	56	2,897			129,760	74,786	314,542
Marquette...	69	902	62	2,777	2		16,929	27,641	293,808
Milwaukee...	1,789	74,104	1,507	263,905	159,214	1,081,625	9,138,009	5,429,544	17,136,888
Monroe...	355	6,124	151	10,200			171,745	182,000	825,676
Oconto...	109	3,148	76	6,945	8	32,663	376,952	72,462	612,015
Ozaukee...	175	4,156	125	9,259	1,259	78,720	193,944	107,292	760,839
Pepin?	37	354	43	2,018			56,355	102,479	407,592
Pierce...	99	1,224	39	1,890			38,152	55,150	255,026
Polk...	321	4,744	117	7,955			109,704	194,223	755,014
Portage...	79	763	32	1,775	3	2,525	15,657	37,633	202,160
Racine...	238	4,469	115	11,635	7	29,405	156,802	123,010	577,091
Richland...	328	12,024	299	29,895	2,600	268,082	666,355	728,744	2,373,021
Rock...	288	2,825	107	3,912	1	4,684	81,903	131,751	663,711
St. Croix...	1,681	42,038	883	81,405	2,800	277,466	756,285	1,990,982	4,755,162
Sauk...	331	6,168	143	10,832			185,384	193,440	813,124
Shawano...	701	11,092	285	19,800	500	31,000	213,782	423,411	1,432,103
Sheboygan...	395	5,082	241	15,853			247,565	473,180	1,568,727
Trempealeau...	201	2,643	80	4,805	1	95	60,614	210,291	775,472
Vernon...	326	3,261	77	4,243			76,932	270,834	1,001,621
Walworth...	928	21,872	602	50,899	2,096	144,375	367,723	1,346,591	3,399,404
Washington...	146	2,296	113	7,766	1	300	122,495	432,439	1,129,782
Waukesha...	612	15,347	399	34,219	300	70,000	250,587	1,524,078	3,190,578
Waupaca...	283	3,756	185	8,657	9	5,242	141,174	85,106	558,586
Waushara...	142	1,730	59	2,320	1	37	33,475	46,107	360,134
Winnebago...	660	17,985	572	52,066	3,000	266,591	1,217,678	1,485,381	4,010,064
Wood...	69	1,553	66	5,699			122,237	25,588	240,065
Total....	19,462	\$434,331	11,907	\$1,086,885	186,669	\$3,587,740	\$21,719,203	\$25,364,499	\$81,786,089

1 No report. 2 No returns from two towns. 3 No returns from one town. 4 Including Lincoln county.

"C."—Abstract of Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties—continued.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of City and Village Lots.	Total Value of all Real Estate.	Total Value of all Property.
	Number of Acres.	Value.	Average Value.			
Adams	312, 794	\$612, 226	\$1 96	\$19, 267	\$631, 493	\$820, 151
Ashland.....	305, 553	794, 993	2 60	172, 876	967, 869	1, 038, 169
Barron.....		539, 598		67, 932	607, 530	638, 903
Bayfield.....	294, 362	911, 818	3 66	2, 160, 741	3, 072, 559	3, 869, 481
Brown	298, 045	695, 653	2 33	134, 554	830, 207	1, 311, 851
Buffalo.....	144, 899	314, 729	2 14		314, 729	342, 031
Burnett.....	200, 399	1, 721, 944	8 59	124, 916	1, 846, 861	2, 209, 194
Calumet.....	1, 739, 074	4, 327, 981	2 49	385, 656	4, 713, 637	5, 134, 431
Chippewa.....	498, 610	2, 307, 232	4 62	89, 000	2, 396, 232	2, 664, 949
Clark	486, 980	5, 702, 936	11 71	1, 355, 647	7, 058, 583	8, 997, 467
Columbia.....	347, 369	1, 277, 018	3 68	447, 372	1, 724, 390	2, 356, 234
Crawford.....	755, 020	11, 214, 468	14 85	3, 731, 064	14, 945, 532	19, 676, 888
Dane	548, 434	10, 058, 158	18 32	1, 520, 732	11, 578, 890	14, 296, 192
Dodge.....	163, 799	563, 565	3 33	6, 463	570, 028	680, 068
Door.....	180, 335	507, 768	2 82	592, 929	1, 100, 697	1, 125, 447
Douglas.....	317, 580	1, 415, 237	4 46	245, 272	1, 660, 509	2, 735, 773
Dunn	225, 965	1, 672, 653	7 40	2, 421, 689	4, 094, 342	5, 733, 644
Eau Claire.....	447, 889	7, 801, 614	17 42	4, 173, 917	11, 975, 531	14, 838, 262
Fond du Lac.....	716, 079	6, 177, 592	8 62	1, 299, 066	7, 476, 658	10, 314, 301
Grant.....	366, 369	5, 206, 439	14 21	1, 072, 295	6, 278, 734	8, 193, 827
Green	222, 716	3, 000, 890	13 47	638, 588	3, 639, 478	4, 577, 382
Green Lake.....	482, 040	3, 661, 334	7 59	698, 091	4, 359, 425	5, 795, 025
Iowa.....	330, 860	810, 551	2 45	259, 302	1, 069, 853	1, 587, 673
Jackson.....	326, 445	6, 085, 384	18 64	1, 776, 717	7, 862, 101	9, 954, 361
Jefferson.....	324, 100	1, 047, 614	3 23	497, 155	1, 544, 769	2, 260, 311
Juneau.....						

Kenosha.....	171,978	3,513,710	20 43	791,689	4,305,399	5,722,251
Kewaunee.....	206,879	591,445	2 86	99,795	591,240	846,885
La Crosse.....	262,966	1,730,955	6 58	2,035,868	3,766,823	5,258,047
La Fayette.....	398,556	4,535,701	11 38	328,329	4,864,080	6,155,569
Manitowoc.....	367,128	2,966,645	6 26	1,830,075	4,796,720	5,565,567
Marathon ⁴	1,361,355	2,046,803	1 50	214,480	2,261,283	2,575,825
Marquette.....	270,051	796,647	2 94	71,077	867,724	1,161,532
Milwaukee.....	141,201	6,139,778	43 48	35,312,729	41,452,507	58,589,195
Monroe.....	439,482	1,671,826	3 80	415,074	2,086,900	2,912,576
Oconto.....	1,629,336	2,999,849	1 84	843,132	3,842,981	4,454,996
Outagamie.....	348,732	2,319,830	6 36	1,539,447	3,859,277	4,620,216
Ozaukee.....	146,007	2,486,072	17 03	272,567	2,758,639	3,166,231
Pepin ²	87,055	441,567	5 07	96,178	537,745	792,771
Pierce.....	347,151	1,939,563	5 59	355,526	2,295,089	3,050,103
Polk.....	328,324	890,159	2 71	53,686	943,845	1,146,005
Portage.....	359,004	923,852	2 57	458,097	1,381,949	1,959,040
Racine.....	209,061	4,534,436	21 69	3,076,137	7,610,573	9,983,594
Richland.....	338,130	1,646,174	4 87	180,939	1,827,113	2,490,824
Rock.....	451,769	10,512,333	23 26	3,407,021	14,419,354	19,174,516
St. Croix.....	422,377	2,350,687	5 56	658,811	3,009,498	3,822,622
Sauk.....	511,234	3,373,683	6 59	861,635	4,235,318	5,667,421
Shawano ¹						
Sheboygan.....	323,117	4,890,854	15 13	1,539,278	6,430,132	7,998,859
Trempealeau.....	320,820	1,352,925	4 22	164,212	1,517,137	2,292,609
Vernon.....	473,463	2,110,648	4 46	144,861	2,255,509	3,257,130
Walworth.....	351,011	8,871,778	25,27	1,632,553	10,504,331	13,903,735
Washington.....	271,708	4,408,896	16,22	444,400	4,853,296	5,983,078
Waukesha.....	347,626	9,795,076	28 18	1,474,425	11,269,501	14,460,079
Waupaca.....	384,768	888,918	- 2 31	771,310	1,660,228	2,218,814
Wausara.....	367,460	1,263,169	3 44	76,342	1,339,511	1,699,645
Winnebago.....	271,996	5,411,736	19 89	5,720,858	11,132,594	15,142,658
Wood.....	393,573	789,608	2 01	185,834	975,442	1,215,507
21,979,970		\$175,700,866	\$7 99	\$38,989,509	\$264,690,375	\$346,476,464

¹ No report.² No return from two towns.³ No return from one town.⁴ Including Lincoln county.

APPENDIX "D."

ABSTRACTS from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1873, made in conformity with the provisions of chapter 119, laws of 1872.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital Stock subscribed.	Capital Stock paid.	Length of road operated in Wisconsin.	Length of road operated elsewhere where.	Whole length of road.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Dividends declared.
Chicago and Northwestern...	.....	\$36,477,173 82	473.54	1,512.81	1,986.35	1 \$59,607,157 56	\$753,219 96
Green Bay and Minnesota...	.....	738,000 00	150	.....	150	712,216 93	.....
La Crosse, Trempe and Prescott	\$927,300 00	.....	28	.....	28	1,426,773 68	.....
Madison and Portage .....	.....	50,000 00	39	.....	39	.....	.....
Milw. Lake Shore and West'n	1,000,000 00	.....	125.6	.....	125.6	3,750,000 00	.....
Milwaukee and Northern	2,014,700 00	.....	125.77	.....	125.77	.....	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	2,241,700 00	27,673,744 00	724	734	1,458	53,824,503 75	378,916 41
Mineral Point .....	.....	1,200,000 00	49	2	51	1,200,000 00	.....
Northwestern Union .....	.....	.....	63.30	.....	63.30	2,872,184 35	.....
Pr. du Chien and McGregor	100,000 00	55,000 00	170	100	2	51,100 00	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior	315,500 00	315,500 00	78.70	.....	78.70	2,622,861 11	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.	1,267,000 00	1,267,000 00	15.3	9	24.3	39,657 18	.....
Superior and St. Croix	734,000 00	407,000 00	85.70	134.55	219.4	7,905,246 18	.....
Western Union	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00	192	19	211	7,125,000 00	.....
West Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	320	.....	320	5,214,230 03	.....
Wisconsin Central .....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	1,059,962 96	.....
Wisconsin Valley.....	491,000 00	491,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$11,076,500 00	\$75,689,117 82	2,531.76	2,411.61	4,943.37	\$147,410,893 73	\$1,132,136 37

¹ To Dec. 31, 1872. — \$4,703,065.32 additional expended in 1873.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RECEIPTS.					
	Passengers.	Mails.	Express.	Freights.	Other Sources.	Total.
Chicago and Northwestern...	\$3,481,002 48	\$214,576 94	\$252,460 52	\$9,711,259 56	\$157,165 09	\$13,816,464 59
Green Bay and Minnesota...	47,434 19	7,500 00	937 26	99,331 30	.....	155,252 75
La Crosse, Trem. and Presc'tl	38,854 82	1,730 38	3,494 44	115,516 90	19 65	159,616 19
Madison and Portage.....	9,733 40	1,675 00	3,525 53	18,538 58	46 14	30,516 65
Mil., Lake Shore and West'n	40,722 22	.....	1,065 02	48,378 73	104 33	90,270 30
Milwaukee and Northern....	87,008 81	5,539 59	2,348 80	169,010 32	487 58	1,264,395 10
Milwaukee and St. Paul....	1,867,196 43	181,049 31	177,347 11	6,421,369 24	409,161 48	9,046,123 57
Mineral Point.....	17,639 44	2,585 24	1,300 00	106,336 65	.....	128,121 33
Northwestern Union.....	18,393 52	.....	1,358 80	48,539 05	2 90	68,344 27
Pra'ie du Ch'n and McGregor.	900 00	200 00	400 00	16,200 00	.....	17,700 00
St. Croix and Lake Superior.	.....	.....	.....	80,774 80	4,250 01	135,777 28
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.	45,232 51	4,803 00	716 96	.....	.....	.....
Superior and St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	895,308 86	20,521 65	1,137,634 23
Western Union.....	200,533 72	9,270 00	12,000 00	481,963 67	4,429 18	781,619 73
West Wisconsin.....	269,989 98	7,864 28	17,372 62	93,892 98	9,193 96	182,438 63
Wisconsin Central.....	73,439 24	4,432 84	1,499 61	13,800 00	150 00	24,900 88
Wisconsin Valley.....	10,950 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$6,199,031 64	\$441,226 58	\$472,826 67	\$18,320,573 64	\$605,531 97	\$26,039,195 50

¹ To December 1, 1873, when the road was leased to Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross Earnings in Wisconsin.	Amount due Company.	EXPENDITURES.				
			Repairs.	Buildings.	Engines.	Cars.	Fuel.
Chicago and Northwestern	\$2,962,563 18	.....	¹ \$9,033,536 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay and Minnesota	155,252 75	.....	69,576 00	\$26,643 00	\$26,960 00	\$43,300 00	\$14,202 00
LaCrosse, Trempealeau & Prescott	159,616 19	.....	¹ 66,653 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison and Portage	30,516 65	.....	6,042 41	9 79	410 55	483 98	4,561 33
Mil. Lake Shore and Western	90,270 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	² 16,733 02	5,285 08
Milwaukee and Northern	³ 264,395 10	\$20,052 62	38,149 09	2,041 45	3,714 94	10,900 40	19,450 90
Milwaukee and St. Paul	5,975 044 72	546,323 98	2,317 966 60	128,290 15	357,738 97	590,943 91	777,573 95
Mineral Point	123,081 29	.....	27,949 11	1,440 75	⁴ 19,116 33	.....	10,586 49
Northwestern Union	68,344 27	.....	¹ 29,856 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor	17,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior .....	.....	91,116 93	24,929 51	4,633 84	11,911 63	8,500 78	13,209 23
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior and St. Croix	441,075 93	107,503 40	214,679 33	15,764 10	85,970 55	101,383 40	108,616 88
Western Union	781,619 73	24,966 87	130,574 97	25,424 24	50,908 24	87,237 06	69,412 70
West Wisconsin	182,458 63	.....	⁵ 39,907 67	1,492 95	3,563 99	4,925 77	14,009 25
Wisconsin Central .....	.....	.....	¹ 15,195 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Valley	24,900 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$11,408,579 42	\$789,963 80	\$12,005,017 33	\$205,740 27	\$560,295 20	\$864,407 32	\$1,087,087 81

¹ Including all other operating expenses.

² Including expenditures on repairs, buildings and engines.

³ To December 1, 1873, when road was leased to Wis. Central R. R. Co.

⁴ And cars.

⁵ Including \$14,016.08 for other operating expenses.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	EXPENDITURES—continued.					
	Wages of Em- ploys.	Salaries of Officers.	Total Operating Expenses.	Taxes.	Interest.	New Construction.
Chicago & Northwestern...	.....	.....	\$9,033 536 99	342,095 57	\$1,738,400 74	\$4,703,065 32
Green Bay & Minnesota...	\$128,773 00	\$21,170 00	380,714 00	850 00	194,145 00	302,222 00
La Crosse, Trempe & Presc.	.....	.....	66,653 76	3,322 10	100,000 00	.....
Madison and Portage	.....	.....	11,508 06	1,147 25	.....	.....
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	25,514 85	4,760 00	52,292 95	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee and Northern	.....	.....	74,256 78	3,625 21	⁴ 141,002 96	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul	.....	.....	4,172,513 58	283,690 97	1,890,893 85	1,031,367 95
Mineral Point	17,084 35	10,125 00	86,302 03	3,600 15	32,000 00	.....
Northwestern Union	.....	.....	29,856 57	.....	.....	.....
Pr. du Chien and McGregor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior	.....	.....	98,866 24	4,107 12	3,280 49	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	30,082 25	4,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior and St. Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	.....	.....	526,414 26	30,700 75	210,292 52	311,200 76
West Wisconsin	.....	.....	353,547 21	23,913 64	298,833 73	142,710 31
Wisconsin Central	11 42,685 62	.....	106,585 25	5,477 86	.....	.....
Wisconsin Valley	.....	.....	15,195 32	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$244,740 07	\$40,955 00	\$14,958,243 00	\$702,530 62	\$4,603,839 29	\$6,490,566 34
						\$1,132,136 37

¹ \$13,125.91 included in other items of expenditures.
² \$112,830.17, included in other items of expenditures.
³ \$10,758.38 included in other items of expenditures.
⁴ including \$33,682.96 paid for debt.
⁵ \$3,459,515.87 included in other items of expenditures.
⁶ \$35,400.00 included in other items of expenditures.
⁷ \$422,653.70, included in other items of expenditures.
⁸ \$13,240, included in other items of expenditures.
⁹ \$336,487.82 included in other items of expenditures.
¹⁰ \$17,400.00 included in other items of expenditures.
¹¹ including salaries of officers exceeding \$1,000.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	EXPENDITURES—con.		Losses from Casualties.	Indebtedness.	FREIGHTS IN TONS.			
	Other Purposes.	Total.			Lumber.	Wheat.	Oats, Rye and Barley.	Corn.
Chicago and Northwestern ...	\$986,130 84	\$17,556,449 42	.....	\$27,833,049 06	219,617	432,006	79,418	140,342
Green Bay and Minnesota ...	98,087 00	925,968 00	.....	4,100,000 00	10,962	8,875	1,631	1,219
La Crosse, Trempe and Presc.	.....	169,975 86	.....	1,426,773 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison and Portage	15,612 15	28,267 46	\$1,085 49	.....	659	7,209	92	124
Mil. Lake Shore and Western ..	30,910 89	83,203 84	.....	3,100,000 00	9,087	1,564	192	304
Milwaukee and Northern ...	89,377 60	308,262 55	.....	2,286,129 34	24,090	16,218	471	987
Milwaukee and St. Paul.	2,979,770 94	10,737,153 70	67,191 92	27,496,507 77	275,018	717,182	15,294	8,580
Mineral Point	8,712 70	130,614 88	.....	320,000 00	4,246	10,704	8,397	19
Northwestern Union .....	.....	29,856 57	3	3,500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pr. du Chien and McGregor. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4108,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior. ....	.....	.....	.....	132,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.	25,809 65	132,063 50	.....	1,709,759 25	17,996	8,597	1,080	495
Superior and St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	2,596 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	337,788 72	1,416,397 01	8,147 36	3,871,269 27	40,285	181,544	19,619	25,552
West Wisconsin	257,521 80	1,076,516 69	665 50	7,140,000 00	26,503	41,075	502	1,289
Wisconsin Central .....	.....	111,063 11	.....	.....	19,875	3,403	337	649
Wisconsin Valley	15,036 85	30,232 17	.....	1,531,432 79	1,346	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$4,844,709 14	\$32,737,023 76	\$77,040 27	\$77,449,517 86	757,684	1,378,377	127,033	179,510

² Including \$329,186.95 paid on indebtedness.

³ Included in expenses.

⁴ Including freight of all descriptions.

⁵ Tonnage included in Report of Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	FREIGHTS (IN TONS)—continued.								No. of Horses and Cattle.	No. of Hogs and Sheep.
	Flour.	Farm implements.	Lead.	Iron.	Coal.	Merchandise.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Chicago and Northwestern	91,322	71,480	.....	503,932	100,556	415,810	463,892	2,518,075	197,210	819,235
Green Bay and Minnesota	1,443	85	13	1,880	8,357	6,744	5,313	46,472	1,26½	1,271½
La Crosse, Tempealan and Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison and Portage	32	114	.....	.....	2	186	1,638	10,056	299	1,640
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and West'n	558	.....	.....	.....	407	7,757	4,459	24,328	169	125
Milwaukee and Northern	9,146	428	5	457	1,110	12,316	16,057	81,235	11,019	1,191
Milwaukee and St. Paul	137,855	15,264	3,326	34,027	54,960	156,548	329,827	1,747,881	26,541	238,429
Mineral Point	776	444	986	13,707	3,092	5,721	11,961	60,053	5,701	47,459
Northwestern Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,000	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	2,892	558	.....	.....	3,607	7,392	16,571	59,188	608	441
Superior and St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	4,287	7,439	.....	1,287	33,915	15,532	65,441	344,901	6,981	159,860
West Wisconsin	28,865	1,589	4	626	3,498	34,107	42,024	180,082	261	559
Wisconsin Central	2,282	87	1	394	290	6,418	7,388	41,124	236	428
Wisconsin Valley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	992	215	2,553	.....	.....
Totals	279,458	97,488	4,335	556,260	309,794	669,523	964,486	5,223,948	237,996	1,268,176

¹ Tons, not included in footing.

"D"—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number of Through passengers.	Number of way passengers.	Total.	Rate per mile for through passengers.	Rate per mile for way passengers.	Number of passengers and others killed.	Number of employees killed.	Total.
Chicago and Northwestern.....	65,034	2,206,511	2,331,545	\$0.08 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	\$0.03 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	7	4	11
Green Bay and Minnesota.....	226	37,230	37,456	.04	.04	.....	1	1
La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott.....	44,728	9,686	51,413	.01 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	.04	.....	.....	.....
Madison and Portage.....	29,876	.....	9,876	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	6,888	18,172	25,060	.04	.04	1	.....	1
Milwaukee and Northern.....	14,934	169,345	174,279	.03 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	.03 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	27,582	932,943	960,525	.....	.....	13	3	16
Mineral Point.....	6,089	11,202	17,291	.05	.05	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Union.....	5,010	19,911	24,921	.03 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	.03 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	9,000	.....	9,000	.05	.05	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior and St. Croix.....	37	62,212	62,249	.03 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	.03 ² / ₁₀₀	.....	1	1
Western Union.....	2,611	182,457	185,068	.03 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	.03 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	.....	2	2
West Wisconsin.....	13,022	108,313	121,335	.03 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	.....	3	3
Wisconsin Central.....	.....	245,991	45,991	.04	.04	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Valley.....	381	6,648	7,029	.04 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05	.....	1	1
Totals.....	195,418	3,767,620	3,963,038	.03 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀	.04 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	22	15	37

¹ To Dec. 1, 1873.

² Number of through and way passengers.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads Operated in Wisconsin in 1873—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAUSES OF DEATHS AND INJURIES.												
	Number of pas- sengers and oth- ers injured.	Number of em- ployes injured.	Total.	Total number killed and in- jured.	Lying on Track.	Getting on Train.	Getting off Train.	Cross- ing Track.	Falling Train.	Coup- ling Cars.	Trains Run- ning off Track.	Walk'g on Track.	Other Causes.
Chicago and Northwestern	81	10	41	52	8	1	.....	2	1	4	26	1	14
Green Bay and Minnesota.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison and Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee and Northern .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	19	9	28	44	7	17	.....	2	1	10	3	2	2
Mineral Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac .....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Superior and St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	3	5	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....
West Wisconsin .....	.....	6	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....
Wisconsin Central .....	.....	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wisconsin Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	53	36	89	126	11	20	.....	4	8	26	34	5	18

TABLE I—APPENDIX "E."

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Valuation of all Property, as valued by the Town Assessors, together with all Taxes levied thereon, as returned to the Secretary of State for the year 1873, as provided by chapters 110 and 150, General Laws of 1872.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Value of all Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	County School Tax.	TOWN TAXES. ¹				Total Town Taxes.	School District Taxes.	Road District Taxes.	Total Taxes.
					Current Expenses.	School Purposes.	Support of Poor.	Other Purposes.				
Adams	\$890,083	\$2,379	\$10,641	\$1,100	\$2,144	\$1,114	\$277	\$618	\$3,153	\$9,060	\$4,515	\$80,848
Ashland	1,256,609	1,222	9,778	1,232	4,322	.....	.....	.....	4,312	7,208	11,204	34,956
Barron	1,528,293	.....	15,200	300	1,600	9,250	.....	15,100	25,959	.....	.....	41,748
Bayfield	638,318	660	3,625	75	1,750	1,473	300	7,352	10,875	.....	.....	15,235
Brown	4,406,003	13,248	63,144	4,493	18,929	27,346	219	66,696	113,181	17,211	10,088	221,365
Buffalo ²	1,028,827	3,546	5,581	3,414	8,366	.....	100	1,350	9,816	18,671	9,465	50,503
Burnett	232,997	739	4,427	233	938	.....	313	.....	1,251	1,825	2,846	11,321
Calumet	2,085,526	35,990	8,204	2,287	6,369	.....	825	7,647	14,841	15,550	9,781	56,653
Chippewa	5,146,080	17,401	47,817	2,203	10,917	20,319	3,350	.....	34,586	13,624	18,178	132,809
Clark	2,154,540	5,840	10,000	5,004	9,609	1,500	950	.....	12,259	18,976	8,946	61,025
Columbia	9,035,442	19,435	27,589	5,841	11,443	8,533	.....	21,208	41,184	37,914	25,426	157,392
Crawford	2,272,490	6,712	15,483	3,241	5,206	4,173	2,150	.....	16,876	14,441	13,081	69,834
Dane	19,529,706	44,684	51,493	9,312	32,556	24,233	20	42,427	99,286	55,621	50,359	310,755
Dodge ²	13,686,314	27,569	40,151	7,682	21,876	9,395	3,882	11,160	46,313	45,547	39,558	206,820
Door ²	269,395	327	1,769	215	1,475	800	400	325	3,000	2,310	1,712	9,333
Douglas	1,292,083	1,666	9,535	152	2,000	.....	1,867	8,500	12,367	6,000	.....	29,720
Dunn	2,589,911	5,253	21,839	2,155	3,485	1,150	150	8,590	13,375	16,159	5,189	63,970
Eau Claire	5,349,142	6,000	14,000	1,710	38,814	.....	900	7,577	47,291	35,948	15,550	120,499
Fond du Lac	14,657,158	29,866	44,000	8,043	47,709	45,159	.....	83,667	176,535	37,548	28,296	324,288
Grant	10,149,157	26,054	19,810	6,515	9,272	1,000	2,430	20,543	33,245	63,009	26,787	175,420
Green ²	8,284,142	18,121	17,663	3,759	7,625	500	317	5,032	13,474	37,173	21,162	111,352
Green Lake	4,503,695	8,964	9,395	3,131	7,534	7,000	750	9,646	24,930	15,719	14,444	76,583
Iowa	5,676,347	39,366	204,471	6,173	12,948	8,150	.....	29,988	51,086	29,790	20,526	351,412
Jackson	1,501,985	3,719	7,545	2,103	3,794	1,869	1,944	9,871	17,478	11,892	10,613	53,319
Jefferson	9,621,877	20,041	31,597	5,499	15,679	7,261	.....	18,123	41,063	35,331	28,979	162,510
Juneau	2,276,074	4,642	9,720	3,260	6,223	376	1,855	3,030	11,484	23,254	8,757	61,147

Kenosha.....	5,140,632	11,190	15,596	6,100	15,172	8,447	1,175	2,429	27,223	14,073	8,478	82,660
Kewaunee ¹	957,551	1,166	10,000	1,924	2,777	1,850	850	4,274	9,751	10,233	7,553	40,627
La Crosse.....	5,364,856	18,440	16,488	3,934	2,690	20,179	8,930	30,166	61,965	16,727	11,543	124,181
La Fayette.....	6,152,640	11,572	16,488	3,960	9,669	100	1,680	4,126	15,575	40,654	20,283	111,300
Manitowoc ² ...	3,974,040	12,241	33,962	10,971	34,726	933	2,588	11,512	49,759	38,824	21,827	167,584
Marathon.....	2,900,739	7,396	43,511	4,801	12,788	2,887	1,002	1,450	18,127	22,474	15,899	112,208
Marquette ² ...	1,529,148	2,537	6,860	1,919	2,932	.....	1,500	1,096	4,528	9,071	7,242	32,157
Milwaukee....	55,406,012	90,493	254,345	138,843	288,845	1,719	.....	840,341	1,050,905	23,218	18,640	1,576,444
Monroe.....	3,020,392	7,703	20,000	3,030	1,325	3,295	.....	10,595	15,215	30,710	13,309	89,967
Oconto.....	4,169,000	9,846	28,573	1,618	24,076	8,158	8,250	14,261	49,745	14,412	9,546	113,740
Outagamie ² ...	4,513,881	11,411	25,472	5,554	12,303	13,653	3,465	31,393	60,814	19,792	16,111	130,153
Ozaukee.....	3,257,128	6,386	11,498	3,246	7,224	1,977	.....	12,023	21,224	13,964	9,797	66,115
Pepin.....	823,552	1,449	5,500	883	2,647	2,000	600	1,035	4,432	9,801	4,889	27,004
Pierce.....	2,738,019	6,979	10,000	1,980	6,542	75	.....	5,684	12,301	28,478	15,603	75,341
Polk.....	1,167,877	2,336	4,672	1,752	5,022	1,487	820	3,457	10,786	16,224	16,401	52,171
Portage.....	2,110,006	5,312	28,457	1,859	7,312	815	4,656	8,818	21,601	21,479	9,082	87,740
Racine.....	9,707,030	18,519	24,165	7,535	17,770	15,000	1,800	69,186	103,756	17,112	12,186	183,333
Richland.....	2,497,869	7,009	8,885	3,754	3,516	420	1,250	2,671	7,857	20,126	15,121	67,752
Rock.....	19,325,375	36,401	60,536	11,250	48,530	29,384	.....	22,401	100,215	43,936	21,433	273,772
St. Croix.....	3,661,461	8,020	16,081	2,311	10,027	8,760	.....	5,954	24,741	27,406	11,104	89,663
Sauk.....	5,691,178	15,290	17,514	4,057	7,811	550	.....	12,826	21,187	42,735	27,955	128,738
Shawano ² ...	543,500	1,636	5,231	1,390	11,499	2,978	.....	4,596	19,073	10,351	3,262	40,943
Sheboygan....	8,516,429	16,017	43,885	5,811	22,715	12,680	5,739	37,907	79,041	24,896	32,697	202,297
Trempealeau...	2,094,603	4,390	7,100	2,738	4,338	.....	1,400	3,055	8,793	19,567	10,339	52,927
Vernon.....	3,195,302	10,176	10,000	4,056	6,458	370	.....	3,766	10,594	18,564	27,985	77,985
Walworth.....	13,890,254	24,129	24,575	3,965	6,265	5,214	100	23,482	35,061	42,673	21,173	151,576
Washington ² ...	3,894,545	7,141	8,083	3,255	3,272	700	215	2,871	7,038	15,929	10,106	51,522
Waushara....	11,233,019	23,532	27,453	4,632	13,136	.....	.....	188	13,315	38,480	36,734	144,146
Waupaca ² ...	2,335,458	6,372	18,044	3,514	12,811	4,066	100	16,200	33,177	23,083	12,671	96,861
Waupaca ² ...	1,750,801	3,607	12,281	3,070	4,419	.....	2,350	1,174	7,944	16,460	9,235	52,596
Winnebago....	15,015,227	26,138	29,300	19,550	41,383	30,108	.....	52,703	124,193	34,291	27,700	261,173
Wood.....	1,266,335	3,014	33,554	810	9,387	600	1,271	11,029	23,287	18,295	1,622	79,533
Totals.....	\$337,887,185	\$727,202	\$1,584,438	\$362,256	\$871,960	\$356,156	\$66,731	\$1,636,666	\$2,931,513	\$1,314,089	\$869,577	\$7,789,075

¹ Nearly all the counties are more or less incomplete in their reports of these taxes. ² Incomplete. ³ Include taxes for other purposes.

TABLE II.—APPENDIX "E."—continued.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the purposes for which the County Taxes in the several Counties, in the State of Wisconsin, were levied, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1873, as provided by chapters 110 and 150, General Laws of 1872.

COUNTIES.	Support of Poor.	County Buildings.	Railroad Aid or Indebtedness.	Roads and Bridges.	Salaries of County Officers.	Court Expenses.	Jail exp's incl. Sheriffs Accounts.	All other County Expenses.	Total Taxes Levied.
Adams	\$2,779	\$478	.....	.....	187,764	.....	.....	\$252	\$10,795
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	\$190	.....	1,532	3,700
Brown	7,000	.....	\$23,580	\$9,000	.....	.....	\$45,418	.....	84,998
Buffalo	600	300	.....	.....	2,800	1,200	1,300	*11,683	17,883
Burnett .....	.....	699	.....	233	1,550	.....	.....	1,945	4,427
Calumet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*8,000	8,000
Chippewa	4,000	15,400	.....	10,000	6,800	5,000	6,000	7,000	54,200
Clark	370	45	.....	4,500	3,040	500	1,306	5,109	14,880
Columbia	7,500	.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,773	.....	11,317	27,590
Crawford	600	250	.....	500	3,100	3,500	8,000	4,410	15,360
Dane	12,500	.....	.....	.....	9,650	9,000	6,500	12,350	50,000
Dodge	9,575	.....	.....	2,500	9,650	6,500	3,080	10,695	42,000
Door .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7,800	7,800
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	500	800	2,387	9,687
Dunn .....	.....	5,000	.....	650	3,500	.....	.....	12,270	21,420
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200	4,000	1,300	44,210	15,710
Fond du Lac	11,000	.....	.....	.....	8,880	9,269	3,572	287,230	319,951
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	4,800	3,000	1,119	548,603	60,522
Green	5,215	.....	.....	.....	4,200	3,000	2,391	2,858	17,664
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,000	2,500	1,904	8,904
Iowa	1,700	200	150,000	.....	4,250	6,000	1,500	40,821	204,471
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7,572	7,572
Jefferson	6,000	500	.....	2,500	4,600	2,000	5,000	*17,260	37,860
Juneau	690	314	.....	.....	4,381	1,347	3,037	7,976	10,745
Kewaunee .....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	3,850	300	500	1,350	10,000

La Crosse	3,300	.....	.....	3,000	5,050	3,000	2,200	1,586	18,136
La Fayette	2,000	.....	.....	1,000	6,700	2,500	1,500	2,300	16,000
Manitowoc .....	.....	1,488	15,000	.....	5,800	2,628	6,000	8,646	39,562
Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	³ 44,961	44,961
Marquette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	.....	.....	4,400	7,500
Milwaukee	35,000	38,000	.....	.....	30,000	20,500	12,000	118,845	254,845
Monroe	3,850	.....	.....	.....	4,650	3,000	.....	8,500	20,000
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	³ 28,675	28,675
Outagamie	1,500	.....	.....	6,000	4,450	3,350	.....	16,625	31,925
Ozaukee	795	500	.....	.....	5,000	1,140	750	3,580	11,765
Pepin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,383	6,383
Pierce	2,000	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	3,400	10,000
Polk	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	3,400	188	.....	1,083	4,671
Portage	2,000	.....	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	1,457	28,457
Racine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,500	23,500
Richland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	8,500
Rock	9,000	17,500	.....	.....	5,700	8,000	2,000	16,300	58,500
St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	1,141	4,000	2,000	.....	8,859	16,000
Sauk	5,060	.....	.....	.....	5,500	2,000	2,000	2,509	17,000
Shawano	4,878	.....	19,600	1,250	5,100	2,000	2,679	8,328	8,508
Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150	1,800	.....	8,328	43,835
Trempealeau	2,250	.....	.....	.....	4,400	2,000	1,200	2,050	7,000
Vernon	5,000	.....	.....	.....	4,250	1,988	1,700	4,589	10,000
Walworth	1,200	10,627	.....	.....	4,900	1,500	.....	13,200	28,154
Washington	77,000	.....	.....	.....	5,900	2,500	1,900	10,155	20,800
Waukesha	3,658	2,187	.....	.....	5,625	2,500	2,877	10,923	27,455
Waupaca	1,020	55	4,113	.....	3,000	1,000	750	2,342	17,770
Wausara	8,000	1,000	.....	.....	6,900	6,000	.....	7,400	12,280
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	⁸ 18,000	10,500	.....	.....	.....	95,000	29,800
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,500
Totals	\$170,980	\$99,543	\$238,293	\$60,774	\$237,500	\$135,673	\$128,879	\$879,279	\$1,950,621

¹ Includes Court and Jail Expenses.
² Includes School Tax and Superintendent's Salary.
³ Includes County Taxes of all kinds.
⁴ Includes County School Tax.
⁵ Includes State Tax, Contingent Expenses, etc.
⁶ Includes County School Tax.
⁷ Includes expenses for County Buildings.
⁸ Includes Interest on Bonds.
⁹ Includes salaries of Officers, and Court and Jail Expense.

Counties not given have not reported any tax for above purposes.

TABLE I—APPENDIX "F."

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the Towns, Cities and Villages in the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1873, as provided by chapter 110, General Laws of 1872.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other Indebtedness.	Indebtedness of Sch'l Districts.	Total Indebtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.			
Adams			\$186		\$187	\$700	\$1,073
Brown	\$134,055	\$5,481	13,300	\$593	7,172	24,000	184,601
Buffalo		3,975			735	1,200	5,910
Calumet	75,000					1,721	76,721
Chippewa		8,049		17,860	11,785	687	38,381
Columbia	58,425	1,500		4,564	10,024	14,946	89,459
Crawford						700	700
Dane	4,578	3,415	229,000			2,286	239,729
Dodge			2,800	58	104	6,017	8,879
Douglas	350,000						350,000
Eau Claire		15,000	6,500		968	11,500	33,968
Fond du Lac	261,950			8,860	13,563	64,100	348,473
Grant	104,000	25,000		2,500	100	12,228	143,828
Green					25	7,417	7,442
Green Lake	61,737		6,000				67,737
Iowa	190,889				2,181	5,812	198,882
Jackson	30,000			1,200		10,200	41,400
Jefferson	901,200			65,500		2,435	969,135
Kenosha	200,000		100,000	450,000	87		750,087
Kewaunee					143		143
La Crosse	35,000				749	373	36,122
La Fayette						13,865	13,865

Manitowoc.....	113,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	18,000	141,000
Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000
Marquette .....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	450	910
Milwaukee	200,000	.....	2,086,000	.....	250,000	4,000	2,540,000
Monroe	3,300	.....	203	.....	.....	325	3,828
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843	.....	1,843
Outagamie	23,964	.....	37,750	3,602	.....	717	66,033
Ozaukee.....	12,300	1,235	10,000	492	.....	.....	24,027
Pepin.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	185
Pierce.....	.....	.....	13,665	910	1,940	302	16,817
Portage.....	30,000	200	20,000	.....	.....	.....	50,200
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000	.....	350,000
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Rock.....	213,900	10,980	10,700	2,328	.....	36,800	274,708
St. Croix	25,000	.....	22,023	170	.....	250	47,443
Sauk.....	125,000	.....	.....	8,672	274	11,470	145,416
Shawano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,939	984	2,923
Sheboygan	97,000	.....	209,397	.....	.....	150	306,547
Trempealeau	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	75,600
Vernon.....	.....	125	558	.....	.....	6,345	8,125
Walworth	112,400	705	100	3,571	1,097	1,000	117,776
Washington	9,200	.....	.....	568	.....	.....	9,768
Waukesha .....	.....	2,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,118
Waupaca.....	160,036	100	218	5,200	400	.....	165,954
Waushara .....	.....	100	406	.....	506	1,055	2,067
Winnebago	136,800	20,500	300	17,900	408	162	176,070
Wood.....	20,000	.....	4,800	.....	16,036	.....	40,836
Totals.....	\$3,763,684	\$108,483	\$2,774,551	\$594,548	\$672,266	\$272,297	\$8,185,829

¹ See Jefferson county. ² Contested. ³ Including \$300,000 railroad aid indebtedness of the city of Watertown, two wards of which are in Dodge county.
⁴ Estimated. Counties not given have not reported any indebtedness.

TABLE NO. II.—APPENDIX "F."

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1873, as provided by chapter 110, General Laws of 1872.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				Total Bonded Indebtedness.	All other Indebtedness.	Total Indebtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Interest Unpaid.	Other Purposes.			
Brown.....	\$254,000	.....	.....	\$12,000	\$266,000	.....	\$266,000
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,000	56,000
Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	25,000
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350,000	350,000
Dunn.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	3,200	.....	3,200
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	.....	40,000
Fond du Lac.....	261,950	.....	\$8,860	.....	270,810	77,663	348,473
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,442	7,442
Iowa.....	516,000	.....	.....	.....	516,000	34,838	550,838
Jackson.....	35,000	.....	11,025	.....	46,025	.....	46,025
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	2,435	2,435	.....	2,435
Jureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,984	8,984
Manitowoc.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	150,000
Marathon.....	.....	\$9,000	.....	.....	9,000	34,356	43,356
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	440,430	440,430	.....	440,430
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	12,000
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	185	185	.....	185
Pierce.....	.....	.....	910	13,665	14,575	.....	16,817
Portage.....	109,000	.....	2,500	.....	100,000	2,242	100,000
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	27,500	.....	27,500

Sheboygan	181,120	.....	.....	.....	181,120	.....	181,120
Washington	9,200	.....	.....	.....	9,200	.....	9,200
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,118	.....	2,118
Wood	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	203,000
Totals	\$1,707,270	\$11,118	\$23,295	\$536,915	\$2,278,598	\$611,025	\$2,889,623

1 Contested. 2 Includes \$34,100 indebtedness for school districts. Counties not given here have not reported anything on these matters.

APPENDIX "G."

STATEMENT of Crops Growing at the time of making Annual Assessment. See Chapter 38, Laws of 1874.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.
Adams ¹	8,465	3,804	8,075	64	4,457	566	.....
Brown.....	9,880	8,795	9,926	720	625	.....	1
Buffalo.....	43,630	10,324	6,850	474	399	9	.....
Burnett.....	621	308	105	15	57	.....	.....
Calumet.....	26,003	6,844	2,790	764	187	33	.....
Chippewa.....	5,920	5,289	1,547	251	101	5	3
Clark.....	1,221	1,555	735	39	20	.....	.....
Columbia.....	81,379	30,339	26,351	3,207	4,001	447	.....
Crawford ¹	23,217	7,247	11,438	453	146	20	.....
Dane.....	156,809	51,328	51,472	12,315	2,528	193	814
Dodge.....	140,130	24,945	24,573	3,852	673	127	9
Door.....	1,836	1,285	118	111	183	.....	.....
Douglas.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	8,376	3,901	2,546	151	271	8	.....
Eau Claire.....	19,516	9,231	4,728	343	577	15	.....
Fond du Lac.....	94,721	22,100	15,045	2,380	232	43	1
Grant.....	83,341	44,363	65,477	2,935	390	123	.....
Green ¹	29,773	28,832	46,324	1,507	1,331	70	16
Green Lake.....	36,851	7,455	11,630	502	2,431	72	.....
Iowa.....	56,179	27,764	33,251	2,794	667	146	.....
Jackson.....	19,358	9,557	4,818	647	524	71	.....
Jefferson.....	45,728	14,831	21,972	4,644	1,876	543	21
Juneau ¹	15,702	9,184	7,843	166	1,603	719	.....
Kenosha.....	12,555	12,781	9,579	1,484	108	7	.....
Kewaunee.....	16,355	8,462	715	2,156	3,275	5	18
La Crosse.....	40,326	9,249	9,079	714	1,604	152	1

La Fayette.....	42,102	40,775	51,837	6,042	287	10	.....
Manitowoc.....	32,344	16,463	1,332	1,533	3,869	3	.....
Marathon.....	4,184	4,837	81	210	26	.....	1
Marquette.....	11,421	3,554	9,994	100	9,504	137	.....
Milwaukee.....	16,276	10,056	5,669	2,515	2,157	90	.....
Monroe.....	31,581	10,408	10,216	272	477	316	.....
Oconto ²	391	771	65	19	106	.....	.....
Outagamie ³	14,919	5,607	2,971	147	204	17	.....
Ozaukee.....	28,240	10,881	2,591	1,993	2,206	12	1
Pepin.....	9,928	2,889	4,141	93	323	18	.....
Pierce.....	32,947	7,110	5,239	601	178	.....	.....
Polk.....	5,634	2,600	1,098	82	83	.....	.....
Portage ⁴	15,826	7,654	6,905	376	3,404	295	.....
Racine.....	20,864	12,785	12,631	1,568	578	33	1
Richland.....	21,346	7,320	18,240	159	1,019	395	.....
Rock.....	59,507	47,351	56,805	18,883	5,761	41	518
St. Croix.....	66,702	15,969	3,670	761	188	2	1
Sauk ¹	40,431	17,715	22,345	665	2,771	2,172	3
Shawano.....	2,803	2,137	737	41	56	2	5
Sheboygan.....	42,866	15,178	6,255	3,050	3,895	69	.....
Trempealeau.....	43,053	10,831	8,724	513	372	28	.....
Vernon.....	47,934	15,720	15,206	945	217	138	.....
Walworth.....	44,460	23,427	33,337	9,342	1,441	132	24
Washington.....	54,011	13,522	10,843	1,963	3,177	33	2
Waukesha.....	47,491	18,057	21,406	3,076	3,133	176	4
Waupaca.....	15,443	6,699	7,529	220	1,422	220	.....
Waushara.....	17,553	7,257	14,160	165	776	217	.....
Winnebago.....	46,248	13,199	12,179	436	583	151	.....
Wood.....	482	526	424	8	187	.....	.....
Total.....	1,794,919	700,121	713,517	98,471	83,626	8,051	1,444

Counties not given made
no report.

* 8 towns not reported.
* 3 towns not reported.

11 town not reported.
2 towns not reported.

APPENDIX "H."

STATEMENT showing Sales of Real Estate. See Chapter 311, Laws of 1874.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Consideration in Deed.	Average per Acre	Assessed Value.	Average per Acre.	Ratio of Consideration to Assessed Value.	No. of City and Village Lots.	Consideration in Deed.	Average per Lot.	Assessed Value.	Average per Lot.	Ratio of Consideration to Assessed Value.
Adams	15,856	\$124,030	\$7 88	\$32,008	\$2 02	.25	1	\$250	\$250 00	\$60	\$60 00	.24
Ashland	6,850	27,340	4 14	23,800	3 48	.87	82	24,300	296 34	12,500	152 41	.51
Bayfield	7,528	19,072	2 53	26,176	3 48	1.38	22	2,210	100 45	2,725	123 87	1.23
Brown	11,114	138,170	12 44	27,414	2 47	.19	849	336,714	396 60	127,349	150 00	.38
Buffalo	14,000	115,500	8 25	32,000	2 29	.28	55	54,600	992 73	13,500	245 45	.24
Burnett	3,400	17,504	5 15	13,250	3 90	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	12,915	330,100	25 56	122,200	9 46	.37	130	37,000	284 62	13,800	106 15	.37
Chippewa	81,966	390,802	4 77	232,730	2 84	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	107,764	711,254	6 60	463,476	4 30	.65	52	83,012	634 84	21,792	419 08	.66
Columbia	20,390	471,100	23 10	284,020	13 93	.60	262	131,160	500 61	77,110	294 31	.59
Crawford	22,010	143,230	6 51	64,120	2 91	.45	112	36,960	330 00	20,545	183 44	.55
Dane	44,208	887,388	20 07	599,304	13 53	.67	340	276,654	814 87	219,872	646 70	.79
Dodge	38,552	1,620,712	42 04	862,352	22 37	.53	360	151,554	421 00	75,536	209 82	.59
Door	17,104	142,732	8 34	60,892	3 56	.42	25	6,535	261 40	5,749	229 96	.88
Dunn	14,860	124,000	8 35	44,800	3 01	.36	72	52,300	726 39	24,200	336 11	.46
Eau Claire	4,975	53,637	10 80	29,337	5 90	.55	234	144,273	616 55	132,964	568 22	.92
Fond du Lac	25,940	1,071,906	41 32	423,494	16 33	.39	870	1,001,245	1,150 86	450,790	518 15	.45
Grant	34,611	448,194	12 95	242,674	7 01	.54	203	70,685	348 20	37,850	186 45	.53
Green	8,950	215,500	24 08	115,000	12 85	.53	121	71,700	592 56	38,000	314 05	.53
Heen Lake	11,936	267,200	22 37	146,700	12 28	.54	157	47,900	305 09	38,200	243 31	.78
Iowa	18,967	242,461	12 77	138,966	7 33	.57	78	44,351	568 88	17,900	229 48	.40
Jackson	23,872	171,082	7 17	52,790	2 21	.31	97	29,883	308 07	16,030	165 25	.53
Jefferson	22,628	807,470	35 70	400,350	17 69	.50	410	211,750	516 46	113,690	277 29	.54
Juneau	19,099	150,237	7 86	60,733	3 18	.42	196	56,310	287 30	28,726	146 56	.50
Kenosha	9,064	286,340	31 64	155,296	17 13	.53	130	65,122	500 94	40,950	315 00	.63

Kewaunee.....	17,992	192,500	10 70	55,880	3 10	29	106	25,250	238 20	9 570	90 28	.38
La Crosse.....	16,223	189,370	10 80	82,870	4 91	46	376	295,100	784 81	116,700	310 37	.40
La Fayette.....	24,278	509,934	21 04	253,548	10 44	50	243	78,740	324 03	33,555	188 09	.42
Manitowoc.....	20,552	450,400	21 91	110,900	5 39	25	318	182,000	572 33	121,080	380 75	.66
Marathon.....	67,986	295,474	4 34	123,434	1 82	42	77	32,100	417 00	10,200	132 46	.31
Marquette.....	9,980	60,300	6 42	19,700	1 97	31	1,806	2,510,272	1,389 76	1,747,872	967 81	.69
Milwaukee.....	8,234	672,800	81 71	380,400	46 20	56	310	121,682	392 52	66,920	215 87	.55
Monroe.....	31,844	277,074	8 70	110,512	3 47	40	298	70,874	237 83	33,656	112 94	.47
Oconto.....	16,223	128,850	7 74	37,886	2 28	29	298	70,874	237 83	33,656	112 94	.47
Outagamie.....	26,384	355,720	13 53	148,000	5 63	41	257	152,025	591 54	91,685	352 85	.60
Ozaukee.....	7,660	332,000	43 34	131,000	17 10	39	128	108,000	843 75	30,000	234 34	.27
Pepin.....	9,625	73,837	7 67	37,364	3 88	50	82	16,463	200 77	9,122	111 24	.55
Pierce.....	21,074	211,136	10 02	113,660	5 39	54	96	35,000	364 58	16,100	167 70	.46
Polk.....	8,163	51,200	6 27	25,600	3 14	50	21	4,400	209 52	1,600	76 19	.36
Portage.....	16,237	106,515	6 56	41,553	2 56	39	179	32,540	181 80	17,660	98 66	.54
Racine.....	4,046	107,700	26 62	60,980	15 07	57	242	187,550	775 00	108,250	447 00	.58
Richland.....	18,537	161,469	8 65	76,265	4 11	47	91	24,703	271 46	11,160	122 63	.45
Rock.....	15,266	477,710	31 30	310,428	20 33	65	268	167,750	625 93	121,635	453 86	.72
St. Croix.....	49,222	452,074	9 20	336,692	6 84	74	115	43,425	377 61	16,725	145 43	.38
Sauk.....	17,298	223,160	12 90	94,622	5 47	42	111	38,620	348 00	25,260	227 56	.65
Shawano.....	17,592	75,152	4 27	28,712	1 63	38	72	16,638	231 08	10,282	142 80	.61
Sheboygan.....	17,272	587,589	34 02	282,936	16 38	48	258	164,761	638 61	85,341	331 17	.52
Trempealeau.....	18,896	182,120	9 64	83,374	4 41	46	54	11,877	219 94	5,558	102 93	.46
Vernon.....	20,732	209,342	10 09	112,874	5 44	54	94	22,413	238 44	11,867	125 18	.52
Walworth.....	17,724	428,566	24 18	294,924	16 64	69	176	114,348	649 70	109,874	624 22	.96
Washington.....	13,530	543,400	40 16	259,600	19 18	48	69	39,200	568 11	15,000	271 39	.38
Waukesha.....	16,548	617,476	37 31	447,748	27 06	72	139	166,165	1,195 43	95,650	688 12	.57
Waupaca.....	31,982	260,852	8 15	100,054	3 13	38	492	100,790	204 86	38,664	78 58	.38
Waushara.....	31,018	288,000	9 30	91,338	2 94	32	76	26,505	348 75	10,554	138 87	.39
Winnebago.....	13,191	447,945	33 20	230,928	17 50	53	1,204	613,472	509 52	341,544	283 67	.55
Wood.....	46,517	271,770	5 84	100,650	2 16	37	86	12,675	352 08	5,575	155 00	.44
Totals.....	1,251,076	\$18,218,626	\$14 56	\$9,238,364	\$7 38	.50	12,652	\$8,301,806	\$656 00	\$4,849,497	\$383 22	.58

Counties not given have not reported.

APPENDIX "I."

STATEMENT showing *Exempt Property in the State. See chapter 299, Laws of 1874.*

COUNTIES.	United States Prop-erty.	State Property.	Connty Prop-erty.	Town, City & Village Prop-erty.	Common School Prop-erty.	College and Academy Property.	Church Property.	Railroad Property.	Ceme-tery Property.	All other Property.	Total Property.	Miles of rail- road.
Adams.....			\$11,566.		\$9,760		\$3,650		\$1,458		\$26,434	.....
Brown.....			32,060	\$65,860	33,208	\$5,553	123,416	\$53,387	1,550	\$16,305	331,339	21½
Buffalo.....			7,116	13,904	25,622		14,138		250		61,030	.....
Burnett.....			350		1,410		1,225				2,985	.....
Calumet.....					25,885		10,550	1,000	615		38,050	53
Columbia.....	\$410	\$480	26,392	8,510	82,973	805	192,715	360,210	4,200	2,640	579,335	75
Dane.....	389,000	5,526,256	63,305	34,780	181,845	44,644	1331,259	67,700	16,347	233,016	6,888,132	92
Dodge.....			22,200	2,695	78,170	1,195	64,595	4,959	10,000	7,880	191,694	69½
Door.....					1,175				275		1,950	.....
Douglas.....			47,243	6,634	4,588		1,492				59,957	.....
Dunn.....					24,125			139,818	80	40	164,063	24
Fond du Lac.....			5,743	18,120	124,070	2,600	1,000	89,845		190	241,568	104½
Grant ¹²		40,000	40,160	9,675	81,080	700	117,449			5,600	294,664	10½
Green.....			31,400	3,700	90,005				11,045		136,150	8
Green Lake.....		335	18,305	3,150	11,435			72,700		220	106,145	13½
Iowa.....	5		9,480	1,975	40,210		177,920		250		139,840	22
Jackson.....	72,093	22,967	5,294	3,150	35,120			228,039			364,283	80½
Jefferson.....				3,216	119,958	800	96,143	585,000	6,481	14,234	825,332	48½
Juneau.....			6,180	110	15,305			5,200		2,000	28,795	46½
Kenosha.....			12,000	10 4,600	34,250						50,850	55
Kewaunee.....			14,000	20,215	20,215		11,103		1,408	3,924	50,710	.....
La Crosse.....	20	40	21,000	9,500	53,500			13,500		2,600	100,100	47
La Fayette.....				550	78,225		1 21,500	4 189,500			289,775	25
Manitowoc.....	3,250	820	2,780	20,990	34,853	3,225	59,018	141,500	4,714	3,000	274,130	47
Marathon.....			10,000	4,700	2,200		25,650		900	1,500	44,950	.....
Marquette.....			4,000	4,430	6,350		9,900		170		20,850	.....

Milwaukee..	580,050	704,500	318,100	421,460	152,300	1,188,510	1,622,340	43,500	49,400	5,080,160	59
Monroe.....		1,700	800	4,550		2,100	9,350	50	500	19,080	25
Ouagamie.....				7,650		1,550		401		9,601	
Ozaukee.....	2,000	2,000	800	18,775		23,545	6,705,000	1,470	1,300	754,890	45½
Pepin.....	2,295	10,300	810	13,640		8,400	17,527	1,825	1,599	55,887	
Pierce.....		6,275	200	19,370		4,220		190		31,755	
Polk.....		1,750		10,385		3,200		980	400	16,715	
Portage ¹²		30,300	1,500	15,870		27,500	101,010	10,775	200	187,155	
Racine.....		13,000	3,400	74,300	14,830	236,558	6,588,975	48,685	100,200	1,074,948	53½
Rock.....	4,700	183,974	13,950	131,620		21,400	7,867,300	505		1,273,649	98½
St. Croix ¹²		2,500	4,200	27,200		132,843	49,875	1,449	4,260	122,327	28
Sauk.....	1,884	27,265	350	89,729		101,850	795	4,373	500	229,266	239½
Sheboygan.....		32,200	14,625	32,807	1,500	167,815	48,716	1,995	5,495	205,153	59¾
Trempealeau.....		3,112		28,140	20,000	3,095	1,400		8,370	69,837	34½
Vernon.....		10,050		43,450						53,500	
Walworth.....		150,000	2,800	95,850	17,550	197,700	9,180,600	18,815	3,000	663,315	59½
Washington ¹²		7,000		24,595	3,550	158,700		100	4,045	97,990	27½
Waukesha.....		150,000	3,500	98,365	8,000	1178,760				440,625	55½
Waupaca.....			2,500	32,341			3,200			38,041	38½
Waushara.....		2,045	18,436	17,561		10,525		6,665	250	56,592	
Winnebago.....		50,000	30,932	154,800		147,550	79,900	20,130	150	983,460	
Total.....	\$1,061,557	\$6,447,633	\$1,593,936	\$2,577,975	\$277,252	\$3,278,544	\$6,233,346	\$321,651	\$473,308	\$22,767,528	1,451½

¹ Including a portion of cemetery property. ⁸ Including valuation of 13 miles track at \$692,000. ⁹ Including valuation of 6 miles of track.
² Including valuation of 14½ miles railroad track. ¹⁰ Including valuation of 33½ miles track. ¹¹ Including valuation of town cemeteries.
³ Including valuation of 17½ miles track. ¹² Partial report. ¹³ Including valuation of 30 miles track at \$39,000.
⁴ Including valuation of 14½ miles track at ¹⁴ Including val. of track in city of Sheboygan. Counties not given here have not reported.

(Doc. 1)

Monroe	Sept. 10-12	Sparta.....	100 00	164 00	87 35	.....	17 00	464 00	832 85
Oconto and Shawano....	Oct. 15-16	Gillett.....	.....	20 00	10 65	.....	40 00	.....	108 93
Ozaukee.....	Oct. 1-2	Cedarburg....	100 00	171 00	50 20	.....	.....	.....	321 20
Pierce.....	Sept. 18-19	Prescott.....	100 00	93 00	114 15	.....	.....	43 59	350 74
Portage.....	Sept. 22-24	Amherst.....	100 00	63 00	215 00	.....	.....	150 00	528 00
Racine.....	Sept. 10-12	Burlington....	100 00	90 00	1,974 81	.....	483 43	569 65	3,217 89
Richland	Sep. 29-O.1	Richland Center..	100 00	223 00	1,507 08	.....	101 00	496 00	1,588 08
Rock.....	Sept. 9-12	Janesville.....	100 00	.....	2,999 95	.....	.....	606 53	3,879 48
St. Croix	Sept. 22-23	Richmond .....	.....	204 00	179 15	.....	.....	.....	407 55
Sauk	Sept. 16-18	Baraboo	100 00	25 00	647 18	.....	38 00	82 50	995 68
Shawano (with Oconto)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	Sept. 17-20	Fair Grounds....	100 00	292 00	59 10	.....	.....	275 25	761 75
S. 30 & O. 1 .....	.....	Galesville	100 00	195 00	200 36	.....	24 00	10 00	529 36
Trempealeau	Oct. 1-4	Fair Grounds....	100 00	326 00	188 00	.....	.....	76 11	742 21
Vernon	S. 23-30-O.1	Elkhorn.....	100 00	884 00	1,841 50	.....	.....	1,009 93	3,897 43
Walworth	Oct. 7-9	West Bend	100 00	73 00	184 15	.....	99 00	114 10	660 25
Washington	Oct. 8-10	Waukesha.....	100 00	1,465 00	888 85	.....	34 00	299 42	2,937 27
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			\$3,100 00	\$8,846 75	\$17,366 16	\$2,463 06	\$2,689 82	\$8,587 50	\$43,053 29

"K."—*Synopsis of the Annual Reports of County Agricultural Societies*—continued.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					On Hand.
	Premiums.	Expenses of Fair.	Secretary's office.	Other Expenses.	Total.	
Adams.....	\$97 25	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$346 82	\$464 07	.....
Buffalo.....	180 00	166 52	29 00	308 65	684 17	\$111 63
Clark.....	70 50	559 50	.....	755 00	1,385 00	20 00
Columbia.....	644 00	337 78	50 00	.....	1,081 78	378 25
Crawford.....	203 65	156 77	25 00	265 00	650 42	.....
Dane.....	485 00	56 23	150 00	280 94	972 17	*1,827 17
Dodge.....	172 05	164 95	8 00	158 00	508 00	.....
Door.....	124 00	65 37	96	.....	190 83	54 95
Fond du Lac.....	318 00	239 83	50 00	625 30	1,228 13	2 20
Grant.....	632 25	345 52	25 00	185 00	1,207 77	150 43
Green Lake.....	877 50	113 32	25 00	7 00	1,022 82	163 66
Iowa.....	897 30	424 65	.....	.....	1,321 95	44 05
Jackson.....	328 25	28 10	1 00	610 45	967 80	.....
Jefferson.....	689 50	487 80	15 75	506 09	1,689 14	58 41
Juneau.....	476 50	108 58	1 15	61 35	647 58	292 52
Kenosha.....	396 25	104 00	75 00	140 84	715 59	175 05
Kewaunee.....	78 50	33 00	.....	408 35	519 85	.....
La Crosse.....	1,000 85	299 33	38 00	758 75	2,086 93	391 69
Manitowoc.....	176 50	60 50	.....	.....	237 00	4 65
Marathon.....	438 50	96 50	.....	206 42	741 42	2 58
Marquette.....	147 75	.....	10 00	47 00	204 75	.....
Monroe.....	278 00	55 00	33 35	397 00	763 35	69 00
Oconto and Shawano.....	56 75	.....	3 70	.....	60 45	48 47
Ozaukee.....	163 45	21 93	30 00	87 04	302 42	18 78
Pierce.....	173 50	14 75	.....	153 40	341 65	17 59
Portage.....	268 48	17 60	30 00	188 42	504 50	23 50

Racine.....	1,511 30	1,061 52	125 00	.....	2,697 82	520 07
Richland.....	240 15	178 45	.....	818 98	1,232 58	376 93
Rock.....	1,461 60	1,025 42	.....	904 58	3,391 60	487 88
St. Croix.....	376 00	60 00	6 30	.....	442 30	82 52
Sauk.....	531 75	75 00	5 00	258 53	890 28	75 40
Shawano (with Oconto).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	252 75	269 24	24 15	215 61	761 75	.....
Trempealeau.....	167 00	91 50	20 00	235 00	513 50	68 25
Vernon.....	361 00	145 19	35 00	157 75	698 94	53 27
Walworth.....	1,738 00	1,836 37	156 00	49 39	3,779 76	.....
Washington.....	286 50	345 96	70 82	54 43	757 71	80 72
Waukesha.....	800 00	321 45	.....	1,732 52	2,553 97	83 30
Totals.....	\$17,120 33	\$9,392 63	\$1,053 18	\$10,918 11	\$38,484 25	\$5,632 92

* Of which \$1,736.05 is due from the Bank of Madison, suspended.

"K"—Annual Reports of County Agricultural Societies—con.

COUNTIES.	OFFICERS.		
	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
Adams	W. D. Clark	David Scofield.....	A. F. Hill.
Buffalo	A. Rockwell.....	J. W. DeGroff	John J. Senn.
Clark	John S. Dore.....	John F. King.....	W. T. Hutchinson
Columbia	E. Fairbanks	L. H. Doyle..	J. Q. Adams.
Crawford	North Miller.....	C. D. Lamport.....	Richard Wallin.
Dane	Matthew Anderson.	George C. Russell..	James L. Hill.
Dodge.....	F. B. Grover.....	E. B. Bolens.....	David Barber.
Door	J. Kimber.....	James R. Mann.....	F. B. Parkinson.
Fond du Lac..	E. D. Norton	A. P. Jones.....	J. C. Bishop.
Grant	H. A. Moore.....	G. B. Sprague.....	W. W. Robe.
Green Lake..	M. H. Powers	Joseph Yates	C. A. Peck.
Iowa	Joel Whitman	John Ralph.....	R. Carter.
Jackson	Mark Douglas.....	D. J. Spaulding...	Oliver O'Hearn.
Jefferson	Q. C. Olin.....	D. W. Curtis.....	J. Barr.
Juneau	Luther Beckwith..	R. A. Wilkinson...	M. Temple.
Kenosha	J. M. Kellogg	H. H. Tarbell.....	L. W. Thayer.
Kewaunee	Edward Bach.....	R. L. Wing	W. Sidell.
La Crosse	Wm. Van Zandt...	A. J. Phillips.....	F. W. Stiles.
Manitowoc ..	John Hall.....	A. Piening	T. C. Shove.
Marathon ..	R. E. Parcher.....	William Wilson ..	Aug. Helt.
Marquette ..	James Graham	S. A. Pease.....	Wm. Bremner.
Monroe.....	J. B. Northrup.....	Wm. H. Blyton...	Thos. B. Tyler.
Oconto.....	R. Gillett.....	E. F. Paramore	Matt Finegan.
Ozaukee.....	A. M. Alling	Charles Wilke	Wm. Vogenitz.
Pierce.....	J. M. Bailey.....	Wm. Howes	T. J. Atwater.
Portage	C. Couch.....	J. H. Felch.....	E. Webster.
Racine	N. D. Fratt.....	A. L. Lawton.....	W. E. Chipman.
Richland	Phillip M. Smith...	Wm. J. Waggoner..	A. W. Bickford.
Rock	Seth Fisher	R. J. Richardson...	C. Miner.
St. Croix	George W. Martin ..	Rufus R. Young...	A. D. Richardson
Sauk	H. H. Potter.....	John M. True.....	T. T. English.
Sheboygan ..	H. N. Smith.....	Jno. E. Thomas.....	M. D. Hotchkiss.
Trempealeau ..	Joshua Rhedes....	Charles E. Perkins.	Douglas Arnold.
Vernon.....	T. K. Van Wagner.	H. Trowbridge	A. L. Russell.
Walworth	D. L. Flack	S. G. West.....	Hollis Latham.
Washington ..	Ludwig Findorff ..	G. J. Wilmot	Franz Lorenz.
Waukesha	Isaac Lain	F. H. Putney	O. M. Tyler.

APPENDIX "L."

ABSTRACT of Marriages, Births and Deaths Reported, Recorded and Indexed in the office of the Secretary of State, for the year ending December 31, 1873.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Adams	35		
Barron	16		
Bayfield	5		
Brown	217		
Buffalo	87	59	
Burnett	13		
Calumet	59	15	8
Chippewa	51		
Clark	58		
Columbia	241	180	52
Crawford	83		
Dane	319		
Dodge	254	32	12
Door	28	499	41
Douglass	3		
Dunn	107		
Eau Claire	199	2	
Fond du Lac	323	22	14
Grant	316		
Green	184		
Green Lake	90		
Iowa	147	9	3
Jackson	88		
Jefferson	317	93	57
Juneau	115		
Kenosha	114		
Kewaunee	81	89	
La Crosse	289		
La Fayette	141		
Manitowoc	216	303	34
Marathon	75		
Marquette	57		
Milwaukee	1,178	1,482	503
Monroe	143		
Oconto	85		
Outagamie	157		
Ozaukee	115	7	2
Pepin	49		
Pierce	123		
Polk	49	21	5
Portage	80		
Racine	206		
Richland	113		
Rock	357	333	88
St. Croix	57		
Sauk	209		
Shawano	41	2	1
Sheboygan	227	3,302	21
Trempealeau	98		

No report from Ashland county.

"L."—Abstract of Marriages, Births and Deaths—continued.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Vernon.....	141	.....	.....
Walworth.....	208	100	37
Washington.....	134	22	9
Waukesha.....	177	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	124	.....	.....
Waushara.....	76	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	357	.....	.....
Wood.....	40	.....	.....
	8,872	6,522	887

APPENDIX "M."

LIST OF CORPORATIONS Organized under the General Laws of the State, during the Year ending September 30, 1874:

Eau Claire Building Association.
 New Haven Cheese Factory Association.
 The Ogden Iron Manufacturing Company.
 Milwaukee Union Drying Company.
 The Milwaukee and Utah Mining Company.
 Scuppernong Cranberry Company.
 Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company.
 The Fond du Lac Manufacturing Company.
 Sheboygan Vessel Building Association.
 Farmers' Union Mills.
 The Hudson Railroad Company.
 Poynette Woolen Manufacturing Company.
 Poynette Cheese Manufacturing Company.
 Evansville Mercantile Association.
 Cheese Manufacturing Company of Postville.
 Sheboygan Merchants' Association.
 The Fond du Lac Agricultural and Mechanical Society.
 The French Lumbering Company.
 Portage Lumber Company.
 Portage Iron Works.
 Fond du Lac Threshing Machine Company.
 Cedarburg Woolen Mills.
 The Newhall House Stock Company.
 Wisconsin Wagon Works.
 Badger State Lumber Company.

The Granville and Freistadt Macadamized Road Company.
 Badger Silver Mining Company.
 The Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company.
 The Maize Saccharine Company.
 Milwaukee Ship Yard Company.
 The Valley Lumber Company.
 Banner and Volksfreund Printing Company.
 Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company.
 Watertown Gas Company.
 Wisconsin Cooperage Company.
 The Cream City Railroad Company.
 Chippewa Falls Cranberry Company.
 Wheel and Seeder Company.
 Atlantic Mining Association.
 Omro Pickle Factory.
 Iron Mound Marsh Cranberry Company.
 The Popple River Improvement Company.
 Marinette Iron Works Company.
 Wisconsin Wood Preserving Company.

APPENDIX "N."

LIST OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES *Organized under the General Laws of the State during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church.
 Union Church (Racine county.)
 St. Paul's Church, Unaltered Augsburg Confession.
 Bethlehem Church—Unaltered Augsburg Confession.
 Union Church—(Sauk county.)
 Rock Valley Union Chapel Society.
 Evangelical Lutheran St. Jacobi Gemeinde, of Shawano.
 Bear Valley Church Association.
 Lutheran Evangelical Congregation Church, of the town of Dover.
 Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Synode of Wisconsin.
 Bohemian Catholic, Literary and Protective Association, of Milwaukee.
 Northern Wisconsin Christian Conference.

APPENDIX "O."

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Votes Polled for Judges of the Circuit Courts of the Fourth and Sixth Judicial Circuits in the State of Wisconsin, at an Election held in the Several Towns, Wards and Election Precincts in the several Counties comprising said Circuits, on Tuesday, the Seventh day of April, 1874.

COUNTIES.	FOURTH CIRCUIT.		SIXTH CIRCUIT.	
	Campbell McLean.	Scatter- ing.	Romanzo Bunn.	Scatter- ing.
Calumet.....	1,500			
Fond du Lac.....	4,618	146		
Kewaunee.....	1,834	1		
Manitowoc.....	3,418			
Sheboygan.....	2,904	34		
Buffalo.....			1,656	
Clark.....			1,055	7
Jackson.....			998	
La Crosse.....			2,604	
Monroe.....			2,598	
Trempealeau.....			1,604	1
Vernon.....			2,272	16
Total.....	14,274	181	12,787	24

APPENDIX "P."

ACCOUNTS AUDITED *under section 4, chapter 48, of the General Laws of 1866, during the year ending September 30, 1874, except ordinary labor about the Capitol.*

DATE.	To whom.	For what.	Amount.
1873			
Oct. 3	Dunning & Sumner....	Oils, paints, brushes, etc.	\$148 88
Oct. 3	Newton & Donovan....	Blacksmithing	11 50
Oct. 3	W. J. Park & Co.	Frame moulding	22 20
Oct. 6	Alex. Gill	Laying cross walk.....	78 10
Oct. 6	Thomas Regan	Engine and steam hose.....	632 80
Oct. 11	W. P. Towers.....	Painting	280 56
Oct. 13	Alex. Gill	Laying walk	40 00
Oct. 14	Tim. Purcell.....	Labor with team.....	32 00
Oct. 20	W. B'k Note & Eng. Co.	Engraving letter headings....	585 00
Oct. 28	Thomas Regan	Repair water closet.....	56 43
Nov. 1	Carl Smith ...	Repairing locks, etc	39 65
Nov. 1	Dan Delaney.....	Brooms	16 50
Nov. 3	Bunker & Vroman	Lumber.....	174 49
Nov. 5	Fish & Stephen.....	Mason work.....	902 35
Nov. 5	Newton & Donovan....	Blacksmithing	13 35
Nov. 6	John M. Sumner.....	Hardware	51 05
Nov. 6	R. G. Norton	Repairing clocks, etc	19 60
Nov. 14	J. W. Rudy.....	Elevator in vault	500 00
Nov. 14	Thomas Regan	Steam and gas fixture.....	160 25
Nov. 15	M. W. Lynch.....	Leather straps	4 20
Nov. 21	Clark & Mills.....	Shellac, matches, etc.....	16 45
Nov. 22	H. N. Moulton ...	Flooring.....	13 50
Nov. 22	Jas. E. Fisher	Cabinet ware and upholstery.	240 65
Nov. 26	Tim. Purcell	Labor with team	134 00
Nov. 28	W. B'k Note & Eng. Co.	Eng. letter and note heading ..	120 00
Nov. 29	Jordan Tielman	Hauling manure.....	5 00
Nov. 29	L. Kessler.....	Bottoming chairs.....	9 50
Nov. 29	Alex. Gill	Hauling manure	40 00
Nov. 29	Vroman, Frank & Co ..	Hardware, etc	92 33
Dec. 4	Fish & Stephens.....	Marble tile	28 12
Dec. 5	Fish & Stephens.....	Smoke stack.....	517 00
Dec. 5	Wm. P. Towers.....	Labor, paints, etc.....	381 47
Dec. 12	Bangs Brothers	Registers, etc.....	30 35
Dec. 13	Thomas Regan	Gas fixtures	445 32
Dec. 13	Dunning & Sumner....	Oils, dusters, etc.....	159 08
Dec. 16	C. Mason & Co.....	Repairing boilers.....	27 70
Dec. 20	Madison Manuf. Co....	Castings	106 20
Dec. 22	E. Sharp & Son.....	Mason work.....	180 99
Dec. 29	Joseph Schweinam.....	Ice for 1873.....	135 00
Dec. 29	E. Mordan	Repairing pump.....	2 75
Dec. 29	Moseley & Bro	Mouldings, cords, etc	23 44
Dec. 29	Carl Smith	Repairing locks, keys, etc	17 25
Dec. 30	W. P. Towers.....	Painting and varnishing	492 88
Dec. 30	John M. Sumner.....	Hardware	39 95
Dec. 30	James E. Fisher	Chairs, upholstery, etc	504 75
Dec. 31	Sorenson & Frederikson	Carpenter work.....	45 79
Dec. 31	Newton & Donovan....	Blacksmithing	6 15
Dec. 31	Dunning & Sumner....	Leads, oils, etc.....	36 70

"P"—Accounts Audited—continued.

DATE.	To whom.	For whom.	Amount.
1874			
Jan. 3	Wm. J. Park & Co.	Cord and printing paper.	\$6 10
Jan. 3	R. L. Garlick.	Crockery.	51 30
Jan. 3	Vroman, Frank & Co. .	Hardware.	13 93
Jan. 3	Wm. P. Towers.	Painting.	37 78
Jan. 3	Thomas Regan.	Gas fixtures.	21 59
Jan. 5	Madison Manuf. Co.	Repairing boilers.	12 00
Feb. 2	D. L. Delaney.	Brooms.	18 75
Feb. 2	Thomas Regan.	Steam and gas fixtures.	130 84
Feb. 2	James E. Fisher.	Bill holders.	23 50
Feb. 4	Wm. P. Towers.	Varnishing, glazing, etc.	4 41
Feb. 17	Michael Burk.	Soft soap.	5 50
Feb. 17	John Wenzler.	Mopping rags.	2 80
Feb. 17	E. Culver.	Fixing and fitting pipes.	5 00
Feb. 28	John M. Sumner.	Hardware, tinware.	84 73
Feb. 28	J. H. Lewis.	Oilcloth, crash, etc.	52 77
Mar. 2	Fish & Stephens.	Mason work.	10 40
Mar. 2	M. Joachim & Co.	Conductors, elbows, etc.	116 44
Mar. 2	Clark & Mills.	Paints, oils, etc.	55 01
Mar. 2	Madison Manuf. Co.	Repairing boilers.	60 60
Mar. 3	J. H. Deparecq.	Painting, Paints, etc.	56 44
Mar. 3	Samuel Gardiner.	Rep. electric gas apparatus. .	257 00
Mar. 4	Dunning & Sumner.	Oil, soap, salt, etc.	177 35
Mar. 5	Vroman, Frank & Co. .	Hardware.	34 90
Mar. 6	Newton & Donovan.	Blacksmithing.	8 60
Mar. 10	Hiram Van Arnon.	Mason work.	7 50
Mar. 24	T. A. Nelson.	Marking plate.	65
Mar. 25	Darwin Clark.	Office chair, etc.	18 00
Mar. 27	Jas. E. Fisher.	Office chair, etc.	16 00
Mar. 27	McConnell & Smith.	Paper baskets, blank books, etc	52 75
Mar. 31	J. W. Sumner & Co.	Washbowls, tumblers, etc.	32 80
Apr. 1	M. Joachin & Co.	Conductors, pipes, etc.	20 80
Apr. 1	Newton & Donovan.	Blacksmithing.	3 75
Apr. 6	W. J. & F. Ellsworth. .	Brooms, spittoons, etc.	55 00
Apr. 6	Williams & Co.	Door and sash.	7 00
Apr. 6	Jacob Daugal.	Soft soap.	4 50
Apr. 9	E. G. Hammer.	Soft soap.	5 00
Apr. 22	Alex. Gill.	Repairing cross walk.	6 00
Apr. 25	Sorenson & Freder'kson	Lumber, door, etc.	16 20
Apr. 27	Bunker & Vroman.	Lumber.	219 48
Apr. 28	Joseph Sehweinam. .	Part payment for ice for 1874.	33 75
Apr. 29	C. H. Hanson.	Ribbon stamp.	20 25
Apr. 29	Williams & Co.	Black walnut newels, etc.	16 50
May 1	John N. Jones.	Hardware, etc.	148 69
May 2	C. W. Heyl.	Tin ware.	20 70
May 11	M. Joachin & Co.	Repairing conductors.	4 60
May 11	E. O. Hammer.	Soft soap.	5 00
May 21	Alex. Gill.	Paving and cistern stone.	69 75
May 27	Charles Smith.	Repairing locks, keys, etc.	30 00
May 27	Jas. E. Fisher.	Lumber, carpet stretcher.	26 03
May 29	Fahy & Lynch.	Mason work.	92 00
May 29	J. H. D. Baker.	Seeds.	5 95
June 2	W. B'k Note & Eng. Co	Draft books.	55 00
June 2	Hartford S. B. Ins. Co..	Insuring boilers in capitol. .	78 75
June 4	W. J. & F. Ellsworth. .	Door mats, etc.	15 88
June 5	Karolina Johnson.	Soft soap.	5 00
June 8	R. W. Rhames.	Painting cannons.	16 50
June 9	Thomas Regan.	Steam and gas fixture.	267 82

"P"—*Accounts Audited*—continued.

DATE.	To whom.	For whom.	Amount.
1874			
June 9	T. A. Nelson	Painting	15 90
June 18	J. H. DeParcq	Painting, paints, oils, etc.	103 93
June 19	Williams & Co.	Blackwalnut balusters	10 85
June 25	H. Christoffers & Co.	Cabinet work	18 00
June 27	John Marr	Ribbon stamp	10 00
June 27	A. R. Jones & Co.	Paint and painting tin roof. . .	57 00
June 29	McConnell & Smith.	Records, frames, etc	59 80
June 30	John N. Jones.	Tin roof, hardware, etc.	450 73
July 1	John H. Clark	Oils, etc.	26 51
July 2	Klauber & Adler	Matts, oilcloth, etc.	75 98
July 2	Dunning & Sumner.	Paints, dusters, etc	92 67
July 6	C. W. Heyl	Galvanized iron pipes	13 25
July 8	Moseley & Bro.	Tracing paper, etc	25 15
July 9	John Wenzler	Mopping rags	7 12
July 13	P. B. Parsons & Co.	Washing lace curtains	8 00
July 20	Vroman, Frank & Co. .	Hardware	39 97
July 22	J. H. DeParcq	Paints and painting	89 42
July 24	L. Kessler	Bottoming chairs	3 00
July 27	Madison Manuf. Co.	Boiler iron castings	46 50
July 29	C. A. Belden	Repairing clocks, etc.	13 50
Aug. 1	Wm. Farrell	Blacksmithing	5 25
Aug. 3	Conklin & Gray	Coal	4,020 02
Aug. 4	Darwin Clark	Cabinet work and upholstery .	187 96
Aug. 5	A. A. Pardee & Co.	Leads, oils and paints	33 88
Aug. 6	M. W. Lynch	Strap for eagle	1 00
Aug. 14	Frazer, Chalmers & Co. .	Repairing boilers	167 70
Aug. 28	H. Christoffers & Co.	Wash stand, etc.	42 50
Aug. 31	V. Beck	Freight on tars, etc	2 40
Sept. 1	Frank & Mason	Repairing water cooler	15 15
Sept. 4	Michael Daily	Soft soap	4 50
Sept. 4	Hannah Welsch	Soft soap	8 00
Sept. 10	Fahy & Lynch	Mason work	128 94
Sept. 11	Samuel Gardiner	Battery jars, platina coils, etc.	72 40
Sept. 14	Thomas Regan	Gas fixtures and labor	138 42
Sept. 21	Alex. Gill	Hauling water for trees	57 75
Sept. 25	Newton & Slater	Blacksmithing	75 40
Sept. 25	Newton & Slater	Settees for capitol park.	260 00
	Total		\$16,635 12

T. C. LUND,
Acting Supt. Pub. Prop.

DOCUMENT 2.

FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

AS

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

AUGUST 1, 1874.

PART I.--FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1874.

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STATEMENTS OF COMPANIES.

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Mutual Hail Insurance Company, Milwaukee.....	80

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
AS
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART I.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Secretary of State,

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE,

MADISON, August 1, 1874.

To his Excellency WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—From the organization of the Insurance Department in 1870 until the present time, the report of the Secretary of State as Commissioner of Insurance was required by law to be made on the first day of May in each year. It was, however, found to be impracticable to conform strictly to this requirement, owing to the fact that much information desirable to have included in such report, particularly the official valuations of the policies of life companies, could

not ordinarily be obtained by that time. Hence the publication of the report had necessarily to be deferred to a later date, or it had to be published without containing such information.

In view of this circumstance, the legislature of last winter passed an act, chapter 210, laws of 1874, authorizing the Secretary of State to make his report as Commissioner of Insurance at the same time and in the same manner that the reports of other state departments are made, and also leaving it a matter of discretion as to whether such report should be made separately or included in his regular annual report as Secretary of State and Auditor.

As there are usually many applications for copies of the insurance report, from persons engaged in the business of insurance, who do not take so special an interest in the general report referred to as in that of the insurance department, I have thought it advisable to have the latter printed separately. By doing this it has also been found practicable to have it published at an earlier day than otherwise, while the additional expense of separate binding has been very inconsiderable. To meet the wants of those who desired information relative to the condition of insurance companies transacting business in the state, before the same could be obtained from the report of this department, a condensed statement giving the general standing and business operations of these companies was prepared and printed early in June.

In the present report is comprised such information as it has been thought would be of general interest and utility. Detailed statements are given showing the condition and general business transactions of companies that have been organized under the laws of this state. This has been thought advisable in view of the fact that a special interest attaches to the operations and progress of those corporations created by and existing under the laws of our own state, and the best and most reliable information in this regard ordinarily attainable, is undoubtedly that which is furnished by the annual reports of the companies, filed in this office in accordance with the requirements of law, and verified by the affidavits of the principal officers of the companies. In the case of companies of other states, as well as those of foreign governments, it has been deemed sufficient to give statistical tables containing the most important and essential items, and hence the detailed statements have been omitted. These statements being on file in this office, are of course at all times accessible, and the information which

they contain is thus available to all who desire a more extended knowledge respecting the affairs of these companies than can be ascertained from the tabulated statements referred to. It is believed, however, that these tables are sufficiently comprehensive to give a knowledge of the condition of the insurance companies named therein that will answer all reasonable requirements in determining the standing of the companies and the degree of confidence to which they are entitled; and it has been thought that the publication of the statements in detail would only add to the size of the report without furnishing proportionately such information as, in contemplation of law, it is expected that such report should contain.

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By the provisions of chapter 56 of the general laws of 1870, it is made the duty of the secretary of state to exercise a general supervision over all insurance companies transacting business in the state. In compliance with this duty, special care has been taken to have each company comply strictly with the insurance laws of the state before receiving a license to transact business. The principal sources of information relative to the condition of insurance companies are necessarily the annual statements which they are required to file, in accordance with the provisions of chapters 56 and 59 of the general laws of 1870, the former applying to fire, and the latter to life companies. Though it is not easy to secure exact uniformity on the part of the different companies in making these annual statements, still they have all been sufficiently explicit to show the general business operations of the companies, and have been in all cases substantially in accordance with the requirements of law.

In addition to these annual statements, companies of other states have been required to furnish department certificates from the proper insurance officers of such states respectively, setting forth that they have been authorized to transact the business of insurance in such states. This, though of course not essentially necessary, particularly in the case of old, well established companies, has still been thought a reasonable requirement, and especially desirable in the case of companies seeking admission into the state, as also of those respecting the condition of which any doubt has existed, and hence as a rule it has been insisted on.

Such other means, within the limits allowed by law, have also been used as have been thought necessary to guard against the transaction of business in the state by companies not justly entitled to public confidence or patronage.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE IN 1873

The number of Fire and Marine insurance companies that transacted business in the state in the year 1873, including Wisconsin companies, was ninety-seven. Of this number, the following nine were licensed between the date of the last annual report and the close of the year.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Date of Admission.	Capital.
Atlas	Hartford, Conn	July, 25, 1873.	\$200,000
Armenia	Pittsburg, Penn	Oct. 7, 1873.	250,000
Clay Fire and Marine	Newport, Ky	Oct. 24, 1873.	200,000
Fire Association ..	Philadelphia	May, 29, 1873.	500,000
Humboldt	Newark, N. J	July, 28, 1873.	150,000
Millville Mutual	Millville, N. J	Aug. 13, 1873.	Mutual.
Peoples	Memphis	Oct. 17, 1873.	300,000
Shoe and Leather	Boston	Oct. 27, 1873.	300,000
Scottish Commercial	Glasgow	Oct. 7, 1873.	440,000

The following companies which did not transact business in the state in 1873, have been admitted the present year:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Date of Admission.	Capital.
Atlantic and Pacific	Chicago ..	Jan. 12, 1874	\$224,500
Franklin	Wheeling	Mar. 30, 1874	200,000
Fanuell Hall	Boston	Feb. 25, 1874	200,000
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, N. Y ..	Feb. 13, 1874	200,000
Kansas	Leavenworth ..	Mar. 5, 1874	200,000
Manufacturer's Fire and Marine	Boston	Mar. 23, 1874	500,000
Lamar	New York	Mar. 14, 1874	200,000
Irving	New York	Mar. 6, 1874	200,000
New Orleans	New Orleans	Apr. 28, 1874	500,000
Planters	Memphis	Feb. 27, 1874	200,000
Prescott	Boston	Mar. 11, 1874	200,000
Westchester Fire	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1874	200,000

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

The following companies that transacted business in the state in 1873, have not complied with the requirements of law, and have not been licensed for the current year:

Arctic Fire, New York.
 Farmers, Freeport, Ill.
 North Missouri, Mo.
 State Hannibal, Mo.
 Sun, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Union, Bangor, Maine.
 New Orleans Mutual Association, New Orleans, La.
 Republic Fire, New York.

COMPANIES NOW TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE.

Up to the date of this Report, one hundred and one companies have been licensed for the current year. Of these, ten are Wisconsin companies eighty, those of other states of the Union, and eleven those of foreign countries. They may be classified as follows:

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	3
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.	7
Joint Stock Companies of other states.....	76
Mutual Companies of other states	4
Joint stock companies of foreign countries	11

The following tables exhibit the paid capital, net assets, and re-insurance reserve, and also the risks written, premiums received and losses paid of the different classes of companies enumerated:

	Paid Capital.	Net Assets.	Reinsur'ce Reserve.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies	\$560,035	\$1,028,699	\$350,531
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	¹ 1,047,352	1,766,852	551,329
Companies of other States.....	32,101,718	60,930,499	24,894,082
Companies of Foreign Countries.....	14,282,007	10,099,839	5,926,127
	\$47,991,112	\$73,825,839	\$31,722,069

¹ Includes premium notes.

TABLE of Risks Written, Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	\$58,738,216	\$889,679	\$456,452
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	30,314,823	446,864	230,109
Companies of other States.....	4,091,423,414	45,750,792	28,571,911
Companies of Foreign Countries.	1,142,087,390	11,280,746	7,182,163
	\$5,322,563,843	\$58,372,081	\$36,440,635

The mean amount at risk, income and expenditures, and ratios of expenses to cash income, and of losses to premiums received, will be found in table No. VIII.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The following table exhibits the increase of paid capital of joint stock companies, as shown by the statements of 1873 compared with those of 1872:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Paid capital in 1872.	Paid capital in 1873.	Increase.
WISCONSIN COMPANIES.			
Hekla.....	\$47,006	\$60,035	\$13,029
Northwestern National.....	235,000	300,000	65,000
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			
Ætna, Hartford.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Hanover, N. Y.....	250,000	400,000	150,000
Hartford S. B. and Inspection Co.....	120,000	150,000	30,000
Penn Fire, Pa.....	156,500	200,250	43,750
COMPANIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.			
Hamburg Bremen.....	160,000	323,413	163,413
Western Assurance.....	200,451	222,696	22,245

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN IN 1873.

The year 1873 was comparatively free from losses by fire so far as this state is concerned, and the result of the insurance business for that year compares favorably with that of preceding years.

The companies that transacted business in the state and that have reported to this department, represented a paid capital of over

forty millions of dollars. The aggregate of risks written on property insured in the state during that year was \$157,406,089; premiums received, \$2,174,931; losses paid, \$993,281. The aggregate of risks written in 1872 was \$142,351,376; premiums received, \$1,910,677; losses paid, 922,637. In 1871 the aggregate of risks written was \$122,084,464; premiums received, \$1,436,197; losses paid, \$713,080. It will thus be seen that the ratio of losses to risks written in 1873 was .63 per cent., in 1872 it was .65 per cent. and in 1871 .58 per cent. It also appears that the ratio of losses to premiums received for 1873 was 45.67 per cent., while in 1872 it was 48.29 per cent. and in 1871, 49.65 per cent.

The following table exhibits the proportions of this business transacted during the years stated by the different classes of companies named:

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Paid.
1873.			
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	18,274,028	236,050	119,177
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	26,481,816	409,366	208,702
Companies of other States.....	98,564,529	1,332,712	573,510
Companies of other Countries.....	14,085,716	196,803	91,892
	\$157,406,089	\$2,174,931	\$993,281
1872.			
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	17,530,664	210,433	63,516
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	25,204,801	366,394	262,983
Companies of other States.....	84,478,871	1,129,565	496,392
Companies of other Countries.....	15,137,040	204,285	99,746
	\$142,351,376	\$1,910,677	\$922,637
1871.			
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	14,942,041	138,753	37,236
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	21,023,328	272,099	281,023
Companies of other States.....	75,054,421	896,219	385,387
Companies of other Countries.....	11,064,674	129,126	9,434
	\$122,084,464	\$1,436,197	\$713,080

BUSINESS OF WISCONSIN COMPANIES.

As already stated, there are ten companies of this state, three joint stock and seven mutual, that are operating under the general insurance laws of the state, and that have been licensed for the current year. Of the joint stock companies, the business of the Hekla is confined entirely to Wisconsin. The Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America transacts business in this state and also in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, California, in the territories of Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and in the District of Columbia.

The Northwestern National transacts business in Wisconsin, and also in Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, Kentucky, Vermont, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota.

The Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual transacts business in Illinois and Ohio, as well as in this state, and has taken the necessary steps to commence business in Indiana at an early day. The business of the remaining mutual companies is confined to Wisconsin. The Vernon County Scandinavian Insurance Company operates only in the county of Vernon.

MARINE BUSINESS.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee is the only Wisconsin company that transacts a marine business. During the year 1873, marine risks were written by this company to the amount of \$13,501,324; premiums received thereon \$179,742; net amount paid during the year for losses, \$71,622; net amount of risks in force at the end of the year \$193,200. The business in Wisconsin was, risks written, \$8,907,147; premiums received, \$75,084; losses paid on risks taken, \$32,127.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

On the first day of May last, the Board of Directors of the Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America held a meeting with a view to increase the amount of cash capital of the company, in order to conform to certain requirements of the laws of the state of

Ohio. The preliminary steps were taken, and subsequently a portion of the subscribed capital was duly cancelled, and the balance paid in full, so that at present the paid capital of the company is \$292,800, instead of \$200,000, as shown by the last annual statement.

The increase of capital of other Wisconsin companies has been already given.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS.

An examination of the statistical tables given herein shows the aggregate business of Wisconsin companies for 1873 to have been as follows: Net risks in force, December 31, 1872, \$113,325,009; risks written during the year 1873, \$89,053,039; mean amount at risk, \$119,766,155; net risks in force December 31, 1873, \$126,207,397; reinsurance reserve, \$901,860; net assets, \$2,795,551; premiums received, \$1,330,543; expenses, \$413,997; losses paid, \$686,561. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received was 51.60 per cent., and of expenses to premiums received 31.11 per cent., and the ratio of net assets to mean amount at risk 2.33 per cent. It also appears that the cash income of each of the joint stock companies exceeded the expenditures, the total excess being \$237,517, equivalent to 25.32 per cent. of the total cash income. The income of each of the mutual companies, except two, exceeded the expenditures, the total excess being \$118,335. The excess of expenditures over income, in the case of these two companies, is \$32,380. The details appear in table No. IV.

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS.

The total amount of assets of Wisconsin joint stock companies, as shown by the last annual statements, is \$1,098,776, an increase from the previous year of \$226,951, while the statements of the mutual companies show a slight decrease in the amount of assets, the total in 1873 being \$1,802,702, against \$1,855,235 the preceding year. As these assets are described in detail in the statements of the companies printed herein, it is not deemed necessary to refer here to their character.

The following table, however, giving the aggregate of the different classes of assets for the past three years may be of interest:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
STOCK COMPANIES.			
Real estate			
Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$64,301	\$53,981	\$21,418
Stocks and bonds	679,359	570,307	411,084
Loans on collaterals, and other loans	29,853	3,600	1,451
Cash	204,358	108,464	95,507
Interest due and accrued	6,600	5,658	1,900
Unpaid premiums	95,151	104,591	25,300
Miscellaneous	19,254	26,089	18,190
	\$1,098,876	\$872,780	\$574,800
Doubtful assets	100	955	1,200
	\$1,098,776	\$871,825	\$573,600
MUTUAL COMPANIES.			
Real estate	\$33,603	\$35,966	\$28,889
Loans on bonds and mortgages	86,836	62,604	56,517
Stocks and bonds	352,321	306,064	238,077
Loans on collaterals, and other loans	18,357	13,909	15,726
Cash	88,582	68,082	146,716
Interest due and accrued	10,354	8,694	9,211
Unpaid premiums	163,931	175,584	203,269
Premium notes	1,041,751	1,180,894	1,340,322
Miscellaneous	7,071	7,438	69,088
	\$1,802,806	\$1,859,185	\$2,107,815
Doubtful assets	104	3,950	55,962
	\$1,802,702	\$1,855,235	\$2,051,853

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Chapter 103 of the general laws of 1872, provides that any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, residing in any town or adjoining towns, not exceeding four, who shall own property collectively to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, may form a company for mutual insurance. This act was amended by chapter 215 of the laws of 1873, and chapter 185 of the laws of 1874.

These acts definitely describe the manner in which such companies may be organized, and clearly define their rights and duties.

Under these acts several companies have been formed, but as they are not required to make reports to this department, there is, of course, no official knowledge respecting their operations. There are also a few other companies organized under special charters that do a local business, and that do not come within the requirements of the general insurance laws of the state. Though all of these companies are probably more or less defective in some of the elements which would seem to be necessary to successful insurance, as ordinarily understood, still, being limited in territory and in the character of their risks, it is believed that they afford adequate security that their business operations will be fairly conducted, so that they may answer the end and purpose of their organization.

INSURANCE TAXATION AND LEGISLATION.

On the subject of taxation of Fire and Marine insurance companies a diversity of rules exists under the laws of the different states, both in regard to the methods and rates of taxation. In Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, taxes ranging from one to three per cent. are required to be paid on gross premiums. In some of these states these rates apply only to companies of other states and to those of foreign countries, while in others they apply to all companies transacting business in such states. In some of the states there is also an additional tax required to be paid in cities having fire departments. In Alabama a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums, after deducting return premium is required to be paid by the agent of each company in the county where the agency is located. In Illinois the net premiums received are subject to taxation the same as other personal property, and each agent is required to make a return annually to the proper officer of the amount of such premiums. In addition to this there is a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums in cities having organized fire departments. In Indiana there is a tax of three per cent., and in Maine two per cent., on premiums received, after deducting the losses paid. In Connecticut and Kansas foreign companies are required to pay a tax of two per cent. on

gross premiums, taxes from all other companies being collected under reciprocal provisions. In Louisiana, there is a tax of one per cent., and also a license fee which is governed by the amount of premiums received. In Maryland there is a license fee of three hundred dollars, or a tax of one and one-half per cent. on gross premiums, in case the latter amounts to more than said license fee. In New York, the agents of marine companies are required to pay annually into the state treasury two per cent. on all premiums received; the agents of fire companies who take risks in cities or incorporated villages pay two per cent. on premiums received for the use of the fire departments. In California and Vermont there is no tax except by reciprocal provisions. In Ohio and South Carolina the gross premiums received are taxed as personal property. In Nebraska, substantially the same provision exists. In Missouri the premiums received, less return premiums, are taxed as personal property. In Mississippi there is an annual license fee of one thousand dollars. In Florida there is no taxation, but there is a large license fee for each certificate issued to agents. In Oregon deposits are taxed the same as other property. In Texas each fire and marine company is required to pay an annual tax of two hundred and fifty dollars. In the District of Columbia there is a tax on gross premiums of one and a half per cent. In most of the states there are also reciprocal provisions, relating to the taxation of the companies of other states. There are in some cases also special provisions not herein referred to, as it has not been intended to give more than a brief outline of the general methods and rates of taxation adopted in the states named. The rates given are those existing in these states, as appears from the latest information that it has been practicable to obtain, and are believed to be in accordance with the present laws. And it may not be inappropriate to notice here briefly the rules adopted by other countries relative to insurance taxation. In Canada, insurance companies are not taxed. The cities of Montreal and Quebec require license fees for the support of the fire departments. In England, a stamp of a small amount is required to be affixed to each policy, but there is no direct taxation of the companies. In France and Germany, according to the best information that I have been able to obtain, substantially the same is the case. In most of the other principal countries of Europe, there is either no tax, or the tax imposed is very light.

It seems evident, however, that insurance companies, transacting, as they do, a successful business in this state, should be required to pay a fair and equitable portion of taxes, and whether the present rates of taxation are in accordance with this requirement, is of course a matter for the legislature to determine, should the subject be one upon which any legislative action may be deemed necessary.

LEGISLATION.

The legislature of 1874 passed two acts relative to insurance matters, besides the act amending the law of 1872, relating to town insurance companies. The first is chapter 60, and provides, among other things, that no person, company, association or corporation shall insert or incorporate in any policy of insurance any condition or provisions providing in what courts any suit or action may be brought, or providing that no action or suit shall be brought, on such policy, and provides further that any and all such conditions shall be void and of no effect, and that any renewal of any policy of insurance containing such provisions or conditions, shall not be a renewal of such provisions, but shall be a renewal of the policy except such provisions or conditions. It also provides that if any insurance company organized under any laws other than those of the state of Wisconsin shall violate any of the provisions of that act, the license of such company to do business in this state shall be forfeited.

The other act is chapter 347, and is entitled "An act to regulate insurance companies." It is as follows:

"The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows :"

"SECTION 1. That in all cases where any individual or insurance company or companies, authorized by laws of this state to take risks and issue policies of insurance against fires, and transact the business of insurance in this state, whether incorporated by this or any other state, shall insure, or issue a policy of insurance against loss by fire, upon the real property of any individual or incorporation in this state, and the property so insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the assured, the amount of insurance written in said policy or policies shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of such loss, and the amount of the loss sustained by the individual or corporation in whose favor the said policy was issued, and such amount shall be taken and deemed the measure of damages"

"SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

This last act has given rise to considerable criticism, and has, it is believed, invariably met the disapproval of those engaged in the business of insurance. At a meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters held in the city of New York, on the twenty-second of April last, such legislation was severely criticised and condemned. So great is the amount of capital invested in the business of insurance, so important the interests involved both to policy holders and insurance companies, that it is undeniable that great care is demanded in framing legislation that will be just and equitable to all parties concerned, and that will protect all in their just rights. That policy holders in the state have frequently experienced considerable difficulty in effecting settlements with insurance companies in cases of loss such as that contemplated by the law referred to, is unquestionable, and the extent of this undoubtedly led to its enactment. It is undeniable that it is too frequently the case that agents of insurance companies are willing to take risks to a greater amount than should properly be written on the property insured, or do not exercise sufficient vigilance in determining the character or value of such property, and then, when a total loss has occurred, policy holders are unable to obtain without considerable trouble or unreasonable delay, and often, perhaps, annoying and expensive litigation, what they have had reason to regard as a just and equitable amount in view of the premiums they have paid and the promises and representations of insurance agents, when policies were written. The exercise of greater care on the part of agents in ascertaining the character of risks and the value of property would, in many cases, be sufficient to prevent many of the difficulties that arise in this way. These remarks with reference to policyholders, are not of course intended to apply to those who would endeavor to secure over-insurance on their property, or knowingly make erroneous representations relative to its value; but there are unquestionably many who, without any dishonesty of purpose, attach a higher valuation to such property than it is actually worth, and consequently seek to have it insured for a larger amount than is proper, and unless insurance agents are very careful in ascertaining the true value, and limiting insurance thereon to the proper amount, over-insurance is often effected without any criminal intent on the part of the insured. It is proper, however, to re-

member, on the other hand, in speaking of the duties of insurance companies, that insurance is a business which must necessarily be conducted through a large number of agencies or intermediary channels, and hence that it is not easy for companies, however careful they may be, to conduct their business so satisfactorily or secure as desirable results as might be arrived at if the business were of such a character as to admit of its being transacted more directly by the companies. In view, also, of the fact that carefully prepared statistics show that so large a per centage of losses occur through gross neglect on the part of the insured, as well as from still more criminal causes, it is not surprising that insurance companies should as a rule, scrutinize closely all the circumstances bearing on a case before adjusting a loss; and they have reasonably a right to expect that legislation will be of such a character as to leave no motive that might prompt endeavors to secure over insurance. This simple justice, as well as good public policy demands; and while some remedy is undoubtedly desirable, to prevent the receipt of premiums on larger amounts than companies think it proper to pay in cases of loss, still it is to be remembered that in many localities, particularly outside of cities and villages, owing to the expense necessary to be incurred in making a personal examination of the property, or inconvenience in doing so, agents have necessarily to rely, to a great extent if not altogether, on the application made, both as the value of the property and the character of the risk, or they must refuse to insure. Nor is it easy in all cases, even when the property is so situated that the agent can fully view and examine it for him to determine its value, and he has often to rely in a large degree on the statement of the property owner, whose means of determining this are ordinarily superior to those of the insurance agent. To the end that no over-insurance be effected, honesty and care are necessary on the part of both the agents and property owners. The commissioner of insurance of Massachusetts, in his last annual report, in speaking on the subject of over-insurance, points out clearly some of the causes that give rise to it. He uses the following language:

“One of the prominent evils, requiring efficient remedial appliances, is that of over-insurance, effected largely through those who have nothing at stake in the risks negotiated, and solicitous only to secure commissions thereon. This evil has come to be regarded as the bane of the business in this country, and is estimated to be chargeable with at least a third of its

aggregate losses. No wonder it should be urged among experienced underwriters that the antidote must be found either in the abolition of the moiety system, or in legislation imposing some portion of the risk, and consequently loss when occurring upon owners whose property is insured to the full extent or beyond its actual value."

The short time that has elapsed since the passage of the act referred to has hardly been sufficient to enable me to form a correct opinion as to its practical operation, or as to the extent to which it has thus far answered the purpose of its enactment. That some remedy adequate to prevent over-insurance is desirable, is beyond question, but whether this law is the best means that can be devised to secure this end, or whether it is advisable to continue it in its present form, in view of the objections urged against it, is a matter deserving the careful attention of the legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,

*Secretary of State, and ex-officio
Commissioner of Insurance.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

LIST OF FIRE AND FIRE-MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
Transacting Business in Wisconsin in 1873.

TABLE No. I.—OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Com- menced Business.
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>					
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co. of America	Milwaukee	Jacob Obermann	Joseph Schlitz .....	.....	Apr. 1869
Hektia	Madison	Mons Anderson	Halle Steensland .....	.....	June 1871
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	Alexander Mitchell	Frank H. Whipp .....	.....	July 1869
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>					
Concordia Mutual Fire	Milwaukee	C. Einsfeldt	Gustav Wollaeger .....	.....	Mar. 1870
Dodge County Mutual	Wapuna	Wm. Hobkirk	J. A. Baker .....	.....	Nov. 1862
Germanatown Farmers' Mutual	Germanatown	Louis C. Wagner	Henry Fleischer .....	.....	1864
Herman Farmers' Mutual	Woodland	John Zirbel	John Weisner .....	.....	1867
Madison Mutual	Madison	David Atwood	D. Wothington .....	.....	Apr. 1861
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	Milwaukee	Christian Preusser	Adolf J. Cramer .....	.....	Mar. 1862
Vernon County Scandinavians Mut. Fire	Chaseburg	A. Nelson	Ole Johnson .....	.....	.... 1870
<i>Companies of other States.</i>					
Ætna	Hartford, Conn.	Lucius J. Hendee	Jotham Goednow	Charles W. Potter, Milwaukee	July 1819
Atlas	Hartford, Conn.	J. H. Sprague	E. B. Huntington	F. W. Jacob, Milwaukee	July 1873
Atlantic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John D. Cocks	William D. Cornell	H. S. Durand, Milwaukee	Jan. 1872
Amazon	Cincinnati, Ohio	Gazzam Gano	Byron D. West	W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Oct. 1871
Alenannia	Cleveland, Ohio	Wm. Meyer	G. Plasmann	Addison B. Myers, Milwaukee	Apr. 1870
Atlantic and Pacific	Chicago, Ills.	R. J. Waters, V. Pres.	C. D. Hooker	L. S. Tuttle, Oshkosh	May 1873
American	Chicago, Ills.	H. Z. Culver	Chas. L. Currier	Whitford and Hefron, Beloit	Apr. 1859
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	Geo. P. Plant	Geo. T. Gram	Martin G. Cooley, Racine	Feb. 1862
Allemannia	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Robert C. Schmeitz	Charles F. Herrosee	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee	June 1868
Armenia	Pittsburgh, Pa.	S. S. D. Thompson	T. B. Swearingen	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee	June 1873

Brewers & Malsters.	New York, N. Y.	C. W. Standart.	W. B. Ouden.	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	Sen. 1871
Black River	Watertown, N. Y.	Geo. F. Paddock.	Joseph M. Moulton.	Chas. Cary, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1872
Capital City	New York, N. Y.	Frank Chamberlain.	Joshua F. Crosby.	W. L. Larch, Milwaukee.	Feb. 1865
Commerce	Albany, N. Y.	Adam Van Allen.	Richard V. De Witt.	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.	June 1859
Continental.	New York, N. Y.	Geo. T. Hope.	Cyrus Peck.	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1853
Clay Fire and Marine.	Newport, Ky.	Job Thompson.	Daniel Wolff.	P. W. Edgerton, Milwaukee.	July 1856
Connecticut Fire.	Hartford, Conn.	M. Bennett, Jr.	Charles R. Burt.	F. W. Jacob, Milwaukee.	July 1850
Detroit Fire and Marine.	Detroit, Mich.	Caleb Van Husan.	James J. Clark.	Jos. W. Robbins, Madison.	Mar. 1866
Franklin Fire.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfred G. Baker.	Theodore M. Regier.	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.	June 1859
Fire Association.	Philadelphia, Pa.	William T. Butler.	Jacob H. Lex.	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1880
Fairfield County.	South Norwalk, Conn.	Winfield S. Hanford.	Henry R. Turner.	Jas. H. Dodge, Milwaukee.	May 1870
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco, Cal.	David J. Staple.	Geo. D. Dornin.	F. H. Agdeburg, Milwaukee.	June 1863
Franklin.	Wheeling, W. Va.	Geo. Mendell.	A. L. Wiley.	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1863
Fanuel Hall.	Boston, Mass.	A. B. Chaffee.	J. W. Hatt.	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1872
German.	Erie, Pa.	J. M. Schlendecker.	J. Eichenlaub, jr.	F. W. Jacob, Milwaukee.	Feb. 1868
Glard Fire and Marine.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas Craven.	James V. Alvord.	Jas. B. Kellogg, Milwaukee.	May 1853
German American	New York, N. Y.	Emil Oelbermann.	James A. Silvey.	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1872
Germania.	New York, N. Y.	Rudolph Garrigue.	Hugo Schuman.	Geo. A. Redfield, Beaver Dam.	Mar. 1859
Glen's Falls.	Glen's Falls, N. Y.	Russell M. Little.	John L. Cunningham.	H. B. Hobbs, Madison.	May 1850
German.	Freeport, Ill.	M. Hettinger.	F. Gund.	Julius Hathaway, Milwaukee.	Oct. 1866
Globe.	Chicago, Ill.	Geo. K. Clark.	S. P. Walker.	Addison, B. Myers, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1871
Home.	New York, N. Y.	Charles J. Martin.	John H. Washburn.	E. J. Durand, Racine.	Apr. 1853
Hoffman Fire.	New York, N. Y.	Narcus F. Hodges.	Oliver A. Drake.	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.	May 1864
Hanover Fire.	New York, N. Y.	Benjamin E. Walcott.	J. Remsen Lane.	Geo. E. Redfield, Beaver Dam.	Apr. 1852
Howard.	New York, N. Y.	Samuel F. Skidmore.	Theodore Keeler.	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1855
Hartford.	Hartford, Conn.	G. L. Chase.	J. D. Browne.	D. M. Balden, Milwaukee.	Aug. 1810
Humboldt.	Newark, N. J.	Geo. Brown.	E. F. Higgins.	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1872
Home.	Columbus, Ohio.	J. B. Hall.	L. C. Butler.	Geo. A. Hanford, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1864
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Company.	Hartford, Conn.	J. H. Allen.	J. B. Pierce.	Sam. M. Ogden, Milwaukee.	Oct. 1866
Insurance Co. of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arthur G. Codin.	Mathias Morris.	A. H. Main, Madison.	Apr. 1794
Iring.	New York, N. Y.	Martin L. Crowell.	James N. Wilson.	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.	Apr. 1872
Kansas.	Leavenworth, Kan.	E. Hensley.	Geo. D. Farr.	Addison B. Myers, Milwaukee.	July 1864
Lorillard.	New York, N. Y.	Charles Norwood.	John C. Mills.	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.	Apr. 1870
Lamar.	New York, N. Y.	Isaac R. St. John.	Wm. R. MacDiarmid.	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1872
Manhattan.	New York, N. Y.	Andrew J. Smith.	John H. Bedell.	H. S. Durand, Milwaukee.	Mar. 1872
Mechanics and Traders.	New York, N. Y.	James R. Lott.	John M. Tompkins.	W. B. & E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	Apr. 1853
Mercantile Mutual.	New York, N. Y.	Elwood W. Gordon.	C. J. Despard.	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	Apr. 1842
Mercantile.	Cleveland, Ohio.	William J. Gordon.	Geo. A. Tisdale.	Wm. B. McLaren, Milwaukee.	Dec. 1871
Merchants.	Providence, R. I.	Walter Paine.	Charles Foster.	Sam. M. Ogden, Milwaukee.	July 1851
Millville Mutual.	Millville, N. J.	Nathaniel Stratton.	F. S. Mulford.	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1867

TABLE No. I.—*Officers*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	OFFICERS.		Name of Attorney to Accept Service of Process in Wisconsin.	Com- menced Business
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Companies of Other States—continued.</i>					
Manufacturers Fire and Marine.	Boston, Mass.	Samuel Gould	James J. Goodrich	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1873
Meriden	Meriden, Conn.	S. W. Clarke, V. P.	E. B. Cowles	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Feb. 1872
National Fire.	Hartford, Conn.	Mark Howard	James Nichols	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee	Dec. 1871
Niagara.	New York, N. Y.	Henry A. Howe	Peter Notman	Geo. E. Redfield, Beaver Dam.	Aug. 1860
National Fire.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Simon J. Stine	W. D. Halfmann.	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.	Sep. 1871
Narragansett Fire and Marine.	Providence, R. I.	Henry Harris	Ira A. Foster	J. H. Crampton, Milwaukee	Apr. 1864
New Orleans	New Orleans, La	J. Tuves	J. W. Hincks	Helfenstein & Durand, Milwaukee	Oct. 1869
Orient	Hartford, Conn.	C. T. Webster	Geo. W. Lester	C. H. Vilas, Madison.	Jan. 1872
Orient Mutual	New York, N. Y.	Eugene Duth	Charles Irving	Alfred Church, Milwaukee	Mar. 1853
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn.	H. Kellogg	D. W. C. Skillon	Frank P. Ainsworth, Madt-on.	June 1854
Peoples'	Memphis, Tenn.	Wm. B. Greenlaw	J. A. Dimmons	A. B. Myers, Milwaukee	Apr. 1867
Pennsylvania Fire.	Philadelphia, Pa	John Devereux	Wm. G. Crowell	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee	Apr. 1825
Penn Fire	Philadelphia, Pa	Fielding L. Williams.	J. R. Warner	H. C. Payne, Milwaukee	Aug. 1872
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Stephen Crowell	Philander Shaw	Main & Spooner, Madison	Sep. 1853
Pacific Mutual.	New York, N. Y.	John K. Myers	Thomas Hale	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1855
Providence Washington	Providence, R. I.	John Kingsbury	Warren S. Greene	H. S. Durand, Racine.	..... 1799
Planters	Memphis, Tenn	D. T. Porter	W. A. Goodman	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee	Aug. 1869
Prescott	Boston, Mass	Franklin Greene	Francis H. Stevens	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee	Aug. 1873
Standard	New York, N. Y.	William Cripps	William M. St. John	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	Mar. 1859
Star.	New York, N. Y.	Nicholas C. Miller.	James M. Hodges	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	Dec. 1864
Saint Nicholas.	New York, N. Y.	William Winslow	J. DuBois	Magdeburg & Cohen, Milwaukee.	July 1852
Saint Paul Fire and Marine	St. Paul, Minn.	J. C. Burbank	C. H. Bigelow	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	May 1865
Saint Joseph Fire and Marine	St. Joseph, Mo	A. P. Goff	Wm. R. Kerr	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1867
Shoe and Leather.	Boston, Mass.	Henry C. Abbott.	Henry B. White	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee	Jan. 1873
Springfield Fire and Marine.	Springfield, Mass.	Edmund Freeman.	Sanford J. Hall.	J. H. Crampton, Milwaukee	..... 1851
Tradesmen's Fire.	New York, N. Y.	David B. Keeler	Timothy T. Brown.	F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee	Dec. 1858
Traders.	Chicago, Ill.	S. A. Kent	Wm. E. Rollo	Kellogg & Hathaway, Milwaukee	Feb. 1865
Watertown Fire	Watertown, N. Y.	Norris Winslow	J. M. Adams	Edwin Hurlbut, Oconomowoc	Dec. 1867
Williamsburgh City	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Edmund Driggs	N. W. Meserole	F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee	Mar. 1853
Westchester	New Rochelle, N. Y.	George I. Penfield.	Geo. R. Crawford.	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee	Jan. 1870

Companies of Foreign Countries.

Commercial Union, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	Alex. Sutherland.	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	Jan. 1871
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	Harlow Pease, Watertown.	Jan. 1855
Imperia Fire, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	James O. Gordon, Madison. ....	.... 1898
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	B. Lockwood.	Samuel M. Ozden, Milwaukee.	U. S. 1872
Lancashire, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	Magdeburg & Cohen, Milwaukee. ....	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	James E. Pulsford.	Robert Elliott, Milwaukee.	U. S. 1851
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	J. H. Crampton, Milwaukee.	Dec. 1866
Queen, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee. ....	.... 1845
Royal, U. S. B.	N. W. States, Chicago	.....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee. ....	.... 1845
Western Assurance.	Toronto, Canada. ....	.....	F. G. C. Lovelace.	Wm. B. Hibbard & D. Vance, Mil. ....	.... 1851
Scottish Commercial, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.	U. S. 1873

TABLE No. II.—ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks, Bonds and Securities.	Loans on Collaterals and other Loans.	Cash in Office and in Bank.	Interest due and Accrued.	Premiums Unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for Doubtful Assets.	Total Assets.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>										
Brewers Fire Insurance Co. of America.	.....	\$2,000	\$373,844	\$25,000	\$63,666	\$550	\$31,170	.....	.....	10 \$466,230
Rehta .....	.....	62,301	3,450	4,583	8,937	500	8,138	.....	\$100	58,527
Northwestern National .....	.....	.....	302,065	.....	131,755	5,550	65,843	16,806	.....	524,019
Totals .....	.....	\$64,301	\$679,359	\$29,583	\$204,363	\$6,600	\$95,151	\$19,254	\$100	\$1,098,776
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>										
Concordia Mutual Fire .....	.....	\$32,900	.....	.....	\$12,737	\$327	\$5,732	1 \$10,992	.....	\$59,788
Dodge County Mutual .....	.....	2,639	\$5,600	.....	15,624	445	70,806	2 49,401	.....	139,808
German Farmers Mutual	\$1,600	23,546	.....	\$14,156	5,551	4,163	17,237	3 150,857	.....	232,300
Herman Farmers Mutual	7,660	10,800	.....	1,735	1,201	766	2,686	4 21,313	\$104	38,457
Madison Mutual	19,897	4,281	91,200	.....	24,750	3,849	55,017	5 504,833	.....	703,827
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual .....	.....	12,977	255,521	1,225	27,684	544	12,278	6 311,694	.....	698,969
Vernon County Scandinavians Mut. Fire.	5,046	.....	.....	1,241	75	60	175	.....	.....	1,551
Totals	\$33,603	\$56,836	\$352,321	\$18,357	\$88,182	\$10,354	\$163,931	\$1,048,820	\$104	\$1,802,700
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>										
Zetna, Conn.	\$405,000	\$31,311	\$4,005,724	\$87,448	\$593,600	\$31,550	\$731,169	.....	.....	\$5,845,893
Atlas, Conn. ....	.....	106,750	68,595	37,230	33,497	3,263	32,210	.....	.....	319,102
Atlantic, N. Y. ....	.....	35,000	214,901	62,300	37,097	1,079	92,468	.....	.....	372,844
Amazon, Ohio. ....	.....	427,604	260,216	8,248	21,859	38,409	86,766	9,278	.....	647,480
Allemania, Ohio. ....	.....	277,832	25,736	23,329	23,494	42,001	57,134	.....	.....	448,516
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill. ....	.....	181,100	33,669	9,005	47,329	7,822	36,038	10,282	.....	330,145
American, Ill. ....	.....	264,730	95,540	172,190	32,579	4,383	98,457	10,476	.....	677,619
American Central, Mo. ....	.....	.....	536,000	.....	20,363	.....	80,993	7,500	.....	634,865
Allemania, Pa. ....	.....	316,428	.....	59,330	59,330	6,581	53,064	.....	.....	423,403
Armenia, Pa. ....	.....	239,839	22,375	.....	47,955	7,377	5,600	.....	.....	332,205
Brewers and Malsters, N. Y. ....	.....	14,000	140,500	8,500	15,317	809	80,336	34,114	.....	293,576
Black River, N. Y.	18,000	188,255	.....	400	127,081	8,121	29,438	8,327	.....	7,379,682

Capital City, N. Y.	45,000	469,000	173,563	3,000	6,881	5,031	3,121	493	191,601
Commerce, N. Y.	650,000		283,450	223,073	35,419	250	127,727	5,500	370,609
Continental, N. Y.			622,375		143,269	15,988			2,255,937
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.	11,200	155,105	63,948	11,148	22,241	4,516	41,340	1,386	310,884
Connecticut Fire, Conn.			634,734		84,100		46,400		705,234
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.		169,250	62,700		49,572	2,190	33,689	3,539	330,950
Franklin Fire, Pa.	105,000	2,529,814	196,690	33,350	219,377	40,676	73,780	1,781	3,200,718
Fire Association, Pa.	55,921	1,615,926	729,364		116,746	2,192	120,036		2,640,185
Fairfield County, Conn.	28,700	163,900	23,000	30,407	35,140	5,958	22,710	2,510	312,325
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	165,000	136,961	113,304	19,379	75,196	2,649	38,989	31,154	582,693
Franklin, W. Va.	20,000	71,000	166,821		51,839	2,476	69,072	13,188	394,146
Fannell, Hall, Mass.		92,013	142,140	8,400	7,134	2,981	23,456		276,124
German, Pa.		256,912	27,200	33,232	49,091	3,216	94,037	2,994	465,732
Glarid Fire and Marine, Pa.	183,000	181,350	282,522	13,000	76,949	8,525	30,546	7,317	783,209
German American, N. Y.			171,900	511,000	175,539		114,024		1,672,363
Germania, N. Y.	45,306	484,400	483,838	54,500	77,660	11,685	5,947	86,766	1,250,102
Glen's Fall, N. Y.	10,000	155,889	370,744	2,200	63,170	2,393	21,735	4,075	1,630,327
German, Ill.	10,000	199,491	4,000		46,159	1,762	22,195	2,249	285,856
Globe, Ill.	3,000	229,839	76,625	15,000	65,512	6,707	58,649	4,875	460,207
Home, N. Y.		1,897,840	2,105,945	361,706	151,511	33,936	216,872	24,887	4,892,697
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.		140,493	148,657	14,150	24,298	1,860	13,589	2,500	345,547
Hanover Fire, N. Y.		256,200	560,694	103,500	79,887	4,955	77,376		1,085,338
Howard, N. Y.	125,000	67,600	422,650	24,300	23,550	6,676	16,806	8,919	695,501
Hartford, Conn.	448,176	363,250	1,046,683		171,663	17,452	361,989	9,495	2,418,708
Humboldt, N. J.	19,000	217,053			37,131	5,675	30,033	2,250	311,112
Home, Ohio	1,728	297,467	85,350	23,031	30,035	28,151	67,399	14,498	517,709
Hartford Steam B'r Insp. & Ins. Co., Conn.		44,803	131,290		7,323	4,638	10,467	9 352,400	9 550,918
Insurance Co. of N. A., Pa.	35,000	676,190	1,312,950	30,200	490,243	13,581	685,836	63,532	3,307,832
Irving, N. Y.		90,900	123,088	48,425	3,979	823	13,324	350	280,889
Kansas, Kan.	7,274	143,861	6,111	13,513	43,359	4,784	14,646	1,500	235,043
Lorillard, N. Y.	10,033	262,800		79,300	25,186	12,733	31,078	2,967	424,097
Lamar, N. Y.		33,900	241,220		5,000	9,447	5,060	4,613	299,240
Manhattan, N. Y.		143,538	198,730	57,550	84,189	7,339	91,404	3,700	585,450
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.		331,900	91,888	24,740	82,118	2,876	61,505	9,251	604,278
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.			265,892	22,400	44,118	5,927	634,225	14,525	1,002,337

¹ Including \$10,292, premium notes.
² Including \$47,751, premium notes.
³ Including \$149,187, premium notes.
⁴ Including \$21,013, premium notes.
⁵ Including \$502,403, premium notes and assessment thereon.
⁶ Including \$310,695, premium notes.
⁷ Supplemental statement of assets, March 4, 1874.
⁸ Statement of assets, February 20, 1874.
⁹ Of which \$350,000 is stock notes.
¹⁰ A supplemental statement June 30, shows this company's assets to be \$601,423.63; liabilities, \$325,741.60.

TABLE No. II.—*Assets*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks, Bonds and Securities.	Loans on Collaterals and other Loans.	Cash in Office and Bank.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Premiums Unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for Doubtful Assets.	Total Assets.
<i>Companies of other States—con.</i>										
Mercantile, Ohio .....	.....	\$119,400	\$127,650	\$20,000	\$34,099	\$5,485	\$44,984	\$13,209	.....	\$364,827
Merchants, R. I. ....	.....	.....	270,878	52,082	52,082	5,010	18,157	.....	.....	346,127
Millville Mutual, N. J.	\$16,000	6,500	35,540	11,021,388	17,538	1,753	88,436	1,468	.....	11,188,943
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	80,000	63,200	121,000	409,400	55,109	9,324	150,050	1,716	.....	889,699
Meriden, Conn.	7,400	128,902	115,385	28,948	30,948	7,540	10,088	2,212	.....	300,475
National Fire, Conn. ....	.....	260,500	23,323	116,487	13,155	13,155	.....	.....	.....	891,890
Niagara, N. Y.	14,500	133,500	779,760	298,300	15,021	12,309	107,901	.....	.....	1,860,211
National Fire, Pa.	125,000	140,625	76,551	30,356	52,760	3,249	126,756	13,254	.....	568,551
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	3,785	17,000	219,319	.....	85,320	557	87,964	19,621	.....	373,566
New Orleans, La.	78,300	287,857	149,399	37,863	40,407	7,724	132,361	7,406	\$3,000	676,945
Orient, Conn. ....	.....	171,820	267,610	127,730	38,264	12,223	42,606	11,896	14,372	672,069
Orient Mutual, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	746,787	7,000	392,774	8,584	396,297	563,105	.....	2,044,547
Phoenix, Conn.	132,960	12,500	1,208,806	35,000	90,345	1,047	188,956	.....	.....	1,678,614
Peoples, Tenn.	55,000	.....	31,200	213,403	88,230	5,559	14,837	532	700	408,061
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	60,000	463,457	433,977	106,000	206,824	12,332	104,159	.....	.....	1,366,749
Penn Fire, Pa.	17,000	145,538	101,613	31,062	58,418	5,907	61,709	1,962	.....	413,299
Phoenix, N. Y.	225,000	316,022	749,691	115,702	301,540	14,173	913,904	78,900	.....	2,008,947
Pacific Mutual, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	442,123	214,150	88,947	4,773	145,967	103,269	3,000	986,229
Providence Washington, R. I. ....	.....	.....	50,500	150,000	46,807	2,485	11,718	154	.....	291,664
Planters, Tenn.	69,212	72,500	.....	99,929	23,108	.....	34,846	.....	.....	304,768
Prescott, Mass. ....	.....	.....	124,632	134,000	4,447	5,353	12,044	5,155	.....	280,476
Standard, N. Y. ....	.....	65,400	228,000	16,500	14,134	478	11,875	.....	.....	336,377
Star, N. Y. ....	.....	180,325	11,500	104,000	44,332	3,153	15,886	2,500	.....	361,696
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.	25,000	50,800	129,950	400	15,499	1,809	13,010	11,595	.....	246,053
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	100,816	121,819	72,067	267,540	44,862	16,943	65,890	19,846	.....	728,473
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo. ....	.....	173,667	43,263	62,258	53,279	.....	41,002	.....	.....	372,469
Shoe and Leather, Mass. ....	.....	25,000	203,414	131,081	18,107	1,680	18,624	.....	.....	387,975
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	100,000	244,399	466,602	133,340	32,148	13,880	73,100	666	.....	1,067,135
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y. ....	.....	140,000	130,100	9,040	29,357	4,403	14,576	1,143	.....	328,579
Traders, Ill. ....	.....	30,611	550,475	85,500	26,282	2,512	37,257	16,016	393	748,290

Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	6,000	300,016	60,602	82,377	42,138	7,093	58,624	.....	.....	556,850
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	80,344	315,950	108,725	77,775	32,923	3,028	79,872	.....	.....	700,951
Westchester, N. Y.....	28,500	202,100	242,273	1,000	49,419	5,533	121,419	.....	.....	655,787
Totals.....	\$3,634,461	\$18,008,390	\$26,257,800	\$6,391,414	\$5,791,726	\$610,761	\$7,142,047	\$1,081,352	\$36,719	\$69,381,252
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>										
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	\$451,750	.....	\$17,142	.....	\$50,499	.....	.....	\$552,125
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germ.....	.....	.....	273,600	.....	33,056	.....	34,065	.....	.....	340,721
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	731,007	.....	80,675	.....	92,315	.....	.....	904,497
L'odon Assurance Corporat'n (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	525,900	.....	35,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	561,138
Launcehire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	344,500	.....	46,123	.....	34,834	.....	.....	425,457
Liverp'l & London & Globe (Am. B.), G. B.....	\$424,000	\$1,032,400	1,228,100	\$2,224	328,164	.....	368,581	.....	.....	3,383,469
North British & Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	1,286,397	.....	313,943	.....	38,484	.....	.....	1,647,807
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	846,700	.....	50,962	.....	22,743	.....	.....	924,068
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	1,434,897	.....	70,637	.....	289,775	.....	.....	1,827,964
Western Assurance, Canada.....	23,889	94,403	329,319	.....	68,552	4,368	43,439	.....	1,341	562,954
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	.....	.....	386,206	.....	6,725	.....	23,025	.....	.....	415,956
Totals.....	\$447,989	\$1,126,803	\$7,838,376	\$2,224	\$1,051,217	\$37,376	\$998,760	\$44,322	\$1,341	\$11,546,176

¹Including \$1,005,388 premium notes.

TABLE No. III—LIABILITIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Dividends.	Borrowed Money.	All other claims.	Total Liabilities.	Capital stock.	Surplus over cap- ital or de- ficiency therein.
		Fire and Inland.	Marine.						
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>									
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America.....	\$26,578	\$210,137	.....	.....	.....	\$3,175	12 \$239,590	\$200,000	\$46,640
Hekla	540	29,128	.....	.....	.....	1,515	31,182	60,035	1 2,692
Northwestern National.....	35,669	111,266	.....	.....	.....	2,900	149,835	300,000	74,184
Totals	\$62,487	350,531	.....	.....	.....	\$7,590	\$420,608	\$560,035	\$118,192
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>									
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	.....	\$29,631	.....	.....	.....	\$1,421	\$31,052	2 \$21,887	3 \$6,849
Dodge County Mutual .....	.....	55,771	.....	.....	.....	143	56,016	4 47,751	5 29,175
German Town Farmers' Mutual.....	\$6,967	54,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,998	6 149,787	7 25,597
Herman Farmers' Mutual	2,500	5,931	.....	.....	.....	67	5,998	8 21,019	9 11,446
Madison Mutual.....	12,835	192,130	.....	.....	.....	1,896	206,861	4 496,410	5 558
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	9,995	212,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,985	4 310,505	6 93,479
Vernon County Scandinavian's Mutual Fire.....	.....	460	.....	.....	.....	25	485	.....	1,066
Totals	\$32,297	\$551,329	.....	.....	.....	\$3,552	\$587,178	\$1,047,352	\$168,170
<i>Companies of other states.</i>									
Aetna, Conn.....	\$214,377	\$2,029,263	.....	.....	.....	\$110,376	\$2,354,016	\$3,000,000	\$491,786
Atlas, Conn.....	16,567	82,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,877	200,000	20,125
Atlantic, N. Y.....	16,764	103,390	.....	.....	.....	2,922	123,676	200,000	49,768
Amazon, Ohio.....	98,576	233,721	.....	.....	.....	10,000	342,297	500,000	5,133
Alemannia, Ohio.....	44,202	117,897	.....	.....	.....	13,151	175,253	250,000	23,263
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill.....	7,965	89,583	.....	.....	.....	475	98,023	224,500	7,031
American, Ill.....	59,863	248,979	.....	28	.....	48,846	337,716	200,000	124,899
American Central, Mo.....	49,445	274,241	.....	.....	.....	335,835	335,835	275,000	24,020
Alleghannia, Pa.....	15,206	195,265	.....	.....	.....	13,484	223,955	150,000	55,448
Armenia.....	2,888	49,537	.....	300	.....	487	53,142	250,000	20,064
Brewers and Malsters'	12,500	69,692	.....	.....	.....	993	83,115	200,000	10,461

Black River, N. Y.	25,086	92,671	.....	9,381	127,088	250,000	9,184
Capital City, N. Y.	1,677	15,613	.....	884	18,174	150,000	25,427
Commerce, N. Y.	17,650	103,767	.....	1,957	123,374	200,000	41,235
Continental, N. Y.	126,371	921,527	744,120	25,545	1,177,963	1,000,000	131,974
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.	7,000	91,684	.....	5,000	173,684	200,000	7,900
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	22,500	185,752	.....	.....	178,252	500,000	86,983
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	23,053	86,200	150	781	170,184	150,000	60,766
Franklin Fire, Pa.	72,276	980,648	.....	812,082	2,588,132	400,000	211,387
Fire Association, Pa.	32,031	419,585	1,741	88,467	1,929,720	500,000	210,465
Fairfield County, Conn.	4,789	74,008	.....	3,219	83,008	200,000	30,317
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	22,598	217,255	.....	844	241,499	300,000	41,135
Franklin, W. Va.	47,014	116,100	772	4,884	167,948	200,000	20,199
Fauvel Hall, Mass.	3,150	53,676	.....	5,394	62,760	200,000	13,384
German, Pa.	53,946	179,310	.....	22,215	255,471	200,000	10,321
Ghard Fire and Marine, Pa.	24,649	228,420	875,258	8,145	336,472	300,000	146,737
German American, N. Y.	47,573	410,857	.....	25,685	464,115	1,000,000	181,245
Germania, N. Y.	57,248	435,732	.....	.....	492,980	500,000	257,323
Glen's Falls, N. Y.	14,762	237,034	.....	.....	311,786	200,000	118,541
German, Ill.	7,160	42,410	700	2,260	53,550	200,000	33,326
Globe III	23,329	139,843	.....	5,865	159,037	300,000	38,839
Home, N. Y.	216,165	1,897,020	525	.....	2,113,710	2,500,000	235,985
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	9,500	99,737	.....	2,890	112,217	200,000	33,329
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	69,865	468,561	.....	9,367	547,793	400,000	137,544
Howard, N. Y.	11,248	121,889	.....	1,175	135,312	500,000	62,185
Hartford, Conn.	186,959	1,020,851	500	.....	1,217,310	1,000,000	201,387
Humboldt, N. J.	9,451	75,377	.....	4,500	89,508	200,000	21,664
Home, Ohio.	31,460	214,870	.....	.....	246,390	250,000	21,379
Hartford Steam Boiler Ins. & Ins. Co., Conn.	31,415	23,080	.....	.....	29,495	10 300,000	21,423
Insurance Company of N. A., Pa.	259,500	1,276,893	412,970	11,351,724	2,302,547	500,000	605,285
Irving, N. Y.	3,896	56,632	.....	2,331	76,869	200,000	4,520
Kansas, Kan.	17,381	39,797	13,510	2,460	60,313	300,000	25,265
Lorillard, N. Y.	.....	86,947	675	1,752	88,659	300,000	35,458
Lamar, N. Y.	5,700	70,401	.....	601	76,702	300,000	22,537
Manhattan, N. Y.	15,000	236,364	.....	.....	251,364	250,000	55,167

¹ Indicates deficiency in capital.
² Including \$10,929 premium notes.
³ Over premium notes and capital.
⁴ Premium notes.
⁵ Over premium notes.
⁶ Premium notes subject to assessment.
⁷ And scrip ordered redeemed.
⁸ Assets reclaimable on perpetual fire risks.
⁹ Assets reclaimable on perpetual fire risks.
¹⁰ Of which \$300,000 is money deposited by Directors.
¹¹ Of which \$321,723 is amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks.
¹² Supplemental statement of this company June 30 shows its assets to be \$604,423.63; liabilities \$525,741.60.

TABLE No. III.—*Liabilities*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Dividends.	Borrowed Money.	All other claims.	Total liabilities.	Capital stock.	Surplus over capital or deficiency therein.
		Fire and Inland.	Marine.						
Companies of other States—continued.									
Mechanics' and Traders', N. Y.	\$32,069	\$109,472	.....	.....	.....	\$2,032	\$143,573	\$200,000	\$250,705
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	62,065	246,941	.....	\$14,405	.....	4,984	328,395	500,000	173,992
Mercantile, Ohio	31,081	50,635	.....	.....	.....	7,487	89,203	200,000	75,625
Merchants, R. I.	26,753	98,279	.....	.....	.....	5,588	130,620	200,000	15,508
Milville Mutual, N. J.	10,975	60,001	\$25,284	.....	.....	400	96,660	1,005,388	\$86,864
Manufacturer's Fire and Marine, Mass.	25,000	193,480	.....	.....	\$45,535	.....	330,018	500,000	59,681
Meriden, Conn.	10,040	65,864	106,053	.....	.....	2,300	78,204	200,000	22,271
National Fire, Conn.	22,420	219,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	241,552	500,000	90,298
Niagara, N. Y.	81,250	391,550	.....	827	.....	.....	473,827	500,000	327,584
National Fire, Pa.	29,721	192,006	44,682	.....	.....	21,814	247,723	300,000	20,827
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	24,415	161,939	.....	.....	.....	13,998	200,352	200,000	26,756
New Orleans, La.	4,362	122,502	.....	33,005	1,716	4,606	169,295	500,000	7,650
Orient, Conn.	28,731	217,533	.....	.....	.....	12,782	259,066	350,000	62,994
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	123,100	364,080	.....	\$10,926	\$11,736	5,730	525,572	\$1,046,580	7,472,395
Phoenix, Conn.	106,982	780,050	.....	.....	.....	26,250	912,282	600,000	166,332
Peoples, Tenn.	3,975	39,589	.....	.....	.....	2,721	46,295	200,000	61,796
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	62,834	401,692	\$379,816	.....	.....	20,899	865,211	400,000	121,538
Penn. Fire, Pa.	12,642	164,798	.....	.....	.....	9,705	187,145	200,250	25,904
Phoenix, N. Y.	189,996	636,239	498,952	.....	.....	5,552	825,739	1,000,000	183,308
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	98,500	91,547	.....	\$19,667	\$41,709	10,762	262,185	.....	\$736,043
Providence, Tenn.	8,853	51,451	.....	.....	.....	1,300	61,604	200,000	61
Providence Washington, R. I.	16,981	73,946	.....	.....	.....	2,173	93,100	200,000	11,651
Planters, Tenn. ....	.....	57,682	.....	.....	.....	1,146	58,808	200,000	21,668
Prescott, Mass.	3,290	63,891	.....	.....	.....	2,927	70,098	200,000	66,279
Standard, N. Y.	10,792	115,926	.....	.....	.....	2,085	128,803	200,000	32,893
Star, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.	6,100	58,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,817	150,000	33,226
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	35,891	228,876	.....	.....	.....	9,850	274,618	400,000	54,855
Saint Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	24,460	105,394	.....	.....	.....	4,634	134,488	200,000	37,981
Shoe and Leather, Mass. ....	.....	64,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,237	300,000	19,639
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	42,656	431,640	3,559	.....	.....	12,273	486,569	500,000	80,565

Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	8,918	108,974	.....	106	.....	3,394	116,392	150,000	62,186
Traders', Ill.	11,650	100,387	8,946	.....	.....	3,986	120,189	500,000	128,091
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	7,500	200,105	.....	.....	.....	8,500	216,105	200,000	140,745
Williamsburgh City, N. Y.	81,991	246,408	.....	.....	.....	13,023	291,432	250,000	148,629
Westchester, N. Y.	28,247	332,367	.....	530	.....	11,294	373,428	200,000	82,859
Totals	\$3,241,908	\$21,024,130	\$3,569,952	\$144,061	\$80,966	\$1,180,458	\$29,531,505	\$52,151,718	\$7,698,028
Companies of Foreign Countries.									
Commercial Union, (U. S. B.) G. B.	\$47,157	\$285,341	.....	.....	.....	\$7,396	\$322,824	\$1,250,000	\$ 229,241
Hamburg Bremen Fire, (U. S. B.) Germany	14,474	157,889	.....	.....	.....	715	173,078	3,323,413	8187,643
Imperial Fire, (U. S. B.) G. B.	74,209	538,187	.....	.....	.....	1,687	579,083	3,850,000	8,325,434
London Assurance Corporation, (U. S. B.) G. B.	8,000	245,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	253,068	2,467,987	8,308,070
Lancashire, (U. S. B.) G. B.	21,504	200,154	.....	.....	.....	4,000	223,658	750,700	8199,799
Liverpool, London and Globe, (Am. B.) G. B.	281,194	1,508,935	4,926,559	.....	\$114,761	70,797	2,973,946	1,238,200	81,111,923
North British and Mercantile, (U. S. B.) G. B.	76,274	800,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	876,375	1,250,000	8,777,433
Queen, (U. S. B.) G. B.	55,641	535,839	.....	.....	.....	4,745	596,225	1,988,900	8,927,843
Royal, (U. S. B.) G. B.	174,188	1,124,054	419,579	.....	\$114,375	19,409	1,451,605	1,530,111	8,376,380
Western Assurance, Canada.	29,115	192,257	.....	976	.....	3,520	1,223,868	222,656	114,391
Scottish Commercial, (U. S. B.) G. B.	5,979	74,164	.....	8,930	.....	1,184	90,257	400,000	8,325,699
Totals	\$787,735	\$5,609,989	\$316,188	\$9,906	\$229,136	\$113,423	\$7,066,327	\$14,282,007	\$4,257,156

¹ Premium notes.

² Over premium notes.

³ And scrip ordered redeemed.

⁴ Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks.

⁵ Balance of notes taken in advance for premiums.

⁶ Outstanding scrip.

⁷ Over outstanding scrip.

⁸ Over liabilities.

⁹ Liabilities of other departments.

TABLE NO. IV.—INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Cash Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	From all other sources.	Total cash Income.	Cash income over Expenditures.	Expenditures over Cash income.	Bills and notes receiv'd over for premi- ums unpaid.	Received from Stockhold- ers.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>								
Brewers Fire Ins. Co. of America.....	\$493, 783	\$39, 303	.....	\$466, 086	\$91, 971	.....	.....	.....
Hekla.....	9, 532	6, 575	\$3, 201	19, 308	9, 290	.....	\$5, 716	9, 368
Northwestern National.....	437, 364	14, 602	.....	451, 966	136, 256	.....	\$7, 887	.....
Totals.....	\$883, 679	\$50, 480	\$3, 201	\$937, 360	\$237, 517	.....	\$33, 553	\$9, 368
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>								
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	\$23, 231	\$1, 886	.....	\$30, 117	\$14, 747	.....	.....	\$465
Dodge County Mutual.....	57, 069	1, 553	.....	58, 642	4, 945	.....	\$39, 248	139, 979
German Town Farmers Mutual.....	26, 225	2, 947	.....	29, 172	12, 395	.....	2, 433	24, 951
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	2, 622	1, 061	.....	3, 703	.....	393	19, 394	160, 724
Madison Mutual.....	110, 327	16, 392	\$823	\$127, 542	.....	31, 957	.....	.....
Milwaukee Mechanical.....	222, 215	14, 453	561	237, 229	86, 112	.....	12, 278	.....
Vernon County Scandinavian Mut. Fire.....	155	109	.....	264	136	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$446, 864	\$38, 421	\$1, 384	\$486, 669	\$118, 335	\$32, 380	\$73, 238	\$106, 119
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Zelma, Conn.....	\$4, 657, 179	\$282, 372	\$11, 046	\$4, 950, 597	\$135, 265	.....	.....	\$1, 000, 000
Atlas, Conn.....	164, 767	17, 442	.....	173, 209	117, 267	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic, N. Y.....	310, 674	17, 257	.....	327, 931	65, 961	.....	.....	.....
Amazon, Ohio.....	474, 290	24, 052	16, 256	514, 598	.....	\$176, 638	\$33, 000	.....
Alemanna, Ohio.....	250, 157	7, 650	702	258, 509	.....	39, 238	.....	462, 500
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill.....	193, 007	3, 557	.....	196, 574	97, 166	.....	.....	.....
American, Ill.....	592, 247	25, 059	\$132, 240	749, 546	149, 577	.....	910, 436	.....
American Central, Mo.....	585, 028	26, 236	.....	611, 264	86, 636	.....	.....	.....
Alleghania, Pa.....	344, 551	24, 463	.....	369, 039	114, 074	.....	.....	.....
Armenia, Pa.....	95, 367	17, 583	.....	112, 950	25, 738	.....	.....	.....
Brewers and Malsters, N. Y.....	217, 275	10, 055	41	227, 371	.....	.....	83, 604	.....
Black River, N. Y.....	196, 757	18, 187	390	217, 334	.....	.....	.....	.....

Capital City, N. Y.	32,592	10,266	2,737	42,858	7,608	15,009	50,000
Commerce, N. Y.	195,760	19,076	32,618	217,573	88,970		
Continental, N. Y.	1,683,904	73,763		1,740,275			534
Clay Fire and Marine, Ken.	191,474	18,971	215	210,660	73,058		15,113
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	321,538	43,008		364,536	94,427		
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	215,992	21,617	3,189	240,738	54,736		
Franklin Fire, Pa.	1,347,469	184,101	1,648	1,533,238		311,740	112,021
Fire Association, Pa.	1,808,366	227,727	11,708	1,947,801	388,662		
Fairfield County, Conn.	167,212	14,814	4,680	186,706		19,531	50,000
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	558,315	23,217	16,110	603,642		23,989	16,246
Franklin, W. Va.	296,853	19,841	592	287,236	18,941		30,025
Fauvel Hail, Mass.	73,552	12,305	500	86,337	40,388		
German, Pa.	388,363	12,844		401,207	8,055		422
Glard Fire and Marine, Pa.	430,005	28,818	9,703	456,526	152,895		115,183
German American, N. Y.	886,877	88,899		973,776	387,074		
Germania, N. Y.	784,047	65,090	17,526	866,663		48,368	
Glen's Falls, N. Y.	271,962	33,615	235	305,802	35,431		
German, Ill.	115,978	3,927	550	120,455	25,570		11,186
Globe, Ill.	285,652	20,787		306,449	134,778		
Home, N. Y.	3,100,806	255,198	8,560	3,364,564	469,180		15,610
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	279,451	24,916		304,347		3,448	100,000
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	777,884	55,721		833,305	81,374		150,000
Howard, N. Y.	249,098	28,194	5,200	282,422	86,953		
Hartford, Conn.	2,247,531	97,726	8,432	2,333,709	476,884		
Humboldt, N. J.	182,815	13,396	11,501	207,712	70,119		
Home, Ohio	371,607	38,607		410,214		236,752	13,554
Hartford Sun. Br. Insp. and Ins. Co., Conn.	114,353	11,846	51,930	178,129	1,558		
Insurance Co. of N. A., Pa.	8,412,541	110,046		3,532,957	4,547		120,283
Irving, N. Y.	113,399	14,791	5,325	133,455		32,599	
Kansas, Kan.	79,699	8,907		88,606	23,874		80,000
Lorillard, N. Y.	197,633	22,277		219,890	13,003		46,000
Lamar, N. Y.	168,341	16,482		184,823	16,941		
Manhattan, N. Y.	628,233	19,759		647,992	85,012		
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	338,196	29,262		367,458	64,650		36,269
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	1,453,725	22,336		1,506,061	202,866		310,656

¹ Deposit premiums on perpetual fire risks.
² Premium notes.

³ Cash and notes of which \$3,800 is for assessment on assessment notes.

⁴ Assessment on capital stock.
⁵ Installment notes.

TABLE No. IV.—*Income*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Cash Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	From all other sources.	Total cash income.	Cash income over Expenditures	Expenditures over Cash income.	Bills and notes received for premiums unpaid.	Received from Stockholders.
<i>Companies of Other States—continued.</i>								
Mercantile, Ohio.....	\$105,801	\$18,121	.....	\$918,922	\$42,768	.....	\$36,291	.....
Merchants', R. I.	184,781	29,773	.....	224,554	.....	\$129,186	.....	.....
Millville Mutual, N. J.	107,057	5,314	\$975	162,946	74,510	.....	37,893	.....
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	504,387	35,749	3,424	543,510	292,912	.....	.....	.....
Meriden, Conn.	133,783	15,248	.....	148,976	41,042	.....	.....	.....
National Fire, Conn.	412,378	51,566	197	464,141	100,916	.....	.....	.....
Niagara, N. Y.	702,829	68,114	.....	850,940	36,900	.....	.....	.....
National Fire, Pa.	450,765	10,130	8,151	469,036	131,064	.....	.....	\$4,682
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	322,337	19,855	.....	342,192	.....	124,872	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	307,980	30,465	9,616	348,071	.....	80,031	12,410	.....
Orient, Conn.	418,737	42,009	.....	460,746	94,995	80,596	.....	.....
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	1,455,035	43,040	.....	1,478,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix, Conn.	1,531,215	82,008	.....	1,613,223	278,899	.....	.....	.....
Peoples', Tenn.	95,267	22,104	4,946	122,317	54,868	.....	.....	\$188,186
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	727,272	58,685	1,048	787,004	58,498	.....	.....	.....
Penn Fire, Pa.	361,852	9,837	2,214	373,893	105,669	.....	133,573	9,275
Phoenix, N. Y.	1,661,623	70,192	18,907	1,750,021	85,353	3,695	110,748	.....
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	588,299	32,046	84	620,429	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Washington, R. I.	92,641	17,166	430	110,237	15,066	.....	.....	.....
Planters', Tenn.	148,219	8,346	7,412	163,977	30,250	.....	34,846	100,000
Prescott, Mass.	99,805	11,580	50	111,435	65,037	115,450	.....	.....
Standard, N. Y.	163,894	18,604	.....	182,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star, N. Y.	234,505	20,038	140	254,683	7,973	.....	.....	.....
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.	165,900	10,246	.....	176,146	.....	7,073	.....	.....
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	533,652	48,912	9,149	591,712	114,773	.....	.....	.....
Saint Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	237,154	25,446	1,028	283,628	65,573	.....	.....	.....
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	115,045	18,383	.....	133,833	64,585	.....	776	100,000
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	653,009	51,161	3,600	707,770	20,418	.....	.....	.....
Tradesmens' Fire, N. Y.	217,092	20,895	.....	237,927	.....	8,134	.....	.....

Traders', Ill.....	373,730	32,931	2,512	409,173	148,014	.....	.....
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	327,491	30,075	.....	357,566	93,136	.....	.....
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	626,980	33,482	455	660,466	89,442	.....	.....
Westchester, N. Y.....	686,393	25,506	200	712,099	46,853	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$45,750,792	\$3,174,960	\$427,652	\$49,353,404	\$6,198,737	\$1,565,643	\$2,087,080
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>							
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....	\$656,637	.....	.....	\$656,637	\$153,060	.....	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire, (U. S. B.), Germ.....	342,351	\$7,978	\$29	350,338	95,915	.....	.....
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	974,552	1,833	.....	976,385	.....	\$330,074	\$1,732
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....	424,959	4,259	.....	429,218	75,647	.....	\$172,423
LANCASHIRE (U. S. B.), G. B.....	434,174	.....	.....	434,174	68,670	.....	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe (Am. Br.), G. B.....	3,127,872	112,199	57,508	3,297,579	423,210	.....	120,270
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	1,421,051	81,287	3,211	1,505,549	.....	16,176	.....
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....	1,111,534	17,773	.....	1,129,307	267,409	.....	.....
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....	2,062,596	69,000	988	2,132,584	350,638	.....	1988
Western Assurance, Canada.....	592,238	26,218	.....	618,456	68,585	.....	26,002
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	142,752	22,445	.....	165,197	101,400	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$11,290,746	\$343,042	\$61,726	\$11,605,524	\$1,604,534	\$336,250	\$219,683

¹ Deposit premiums on perpetual fire risks.

² Of which \$19,236 is deposit premiums on perpetual fire risks, and \$168,900 for assessment on capital.

³ Received from home office.

TABLE No. V—EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses Paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and Brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employees.	Taxes State and National.	All other Payments.	Total Expenditures
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>							
Brewers Fire Insurance Company of America Held.	\$240,773	.....	\$74,980	\$48,212	\$10,150	.....	\$374,115
Northwestern National.	2,756	.....	3,613	2,082	8,154	\$1,217	10,018
Totals	212,913	.....	51,267	21,965	.....	21,411	315,710
	\$456,452	.....	\$126,860	\$72,259	\$18,644	\$22,638	\$690,848
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>							
Concordia Mutual Fire	\$6,607	.....	\$1,505	\$1,924	\$520	\$1,814	\$15,370
Dodge County Mutual	26,409	.....	13,701	4,406	752	5,436	38,697
German Town Farmers Mutual	16,753	.....	.....	5,409	616	.....	16,777
Herman Farmers Mutual	2,389	.....	936	19,233	111	374	4,066
Madison Mutual	103,667	.....	27,676	19,911	2,224	6,042	158,530
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	77,299	.....	42,925	13,775	5,302	11,816	151,117
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire	.....	.....	.....	98	19	11	128
Totals	\$230,109	.....	\$89,803	\$45,756	\$9,554	\$25,493	\$400,715
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Etna, Conn.	\$3,052,727	\$653,415	\$672,592	\$163,766	\$77,278	\$106,644	\$4,815,332
Atlas, Conn.	8,535	.....	24,038	18,299	2,187	.....	54,942
Atlantic, N. Y.	170,339	20,000	32,540	14,435	4,197	30,980	261,970
Amazon, Ohio	481,017	.....	77,376	38,554	13,868	50,331	691,146
Albany, Ohio	180,218	.....	72,835	6,194	7,705	30,805	297,747
Atlantic & Pacific, Ill.	11,849	.....	37,916	18,560	1,320	99,763	99,408
American, Ill.	169,914	13,986	232,172	136,744	7,173	50,980	590,969
American Central, Mo.	885,259	10,816	36,680	30,297	19,693	41,883	924,928
Allennan, Pa.	108,070	10,000	30,473	10,856	2,918	26,543	264,965
Armonia, Pa.	36,335	.....	16,172	13,629	6,116	14,900	87,212
Brewers & Malsters, N. Y.	194,380	.....	27,324	21,634	4,451	10,487	258,906

Black River, N. Y.	188,383	33,821	20,556	9,200	13,903	269,683
Capital City, N. Y.	13,231	13,500	4,609	214	3,180	35,250
Commerce, N. Y.	94,983	20,000	23,773	8,061	9,033	232,552
Continental, N. Y.	577,841	190,870	230,955	31,455	123,734	1,651,305
Clay Fire & Marine, Ken	53,513	35,000	33,848	3,691	9,906	137,602
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	132,614	.....	50,664	13,235	16,981	270,109
Detroit Fire & Marine, Mich	115,869	22,500	21,912	2,421	10,029	186,061
Franklin Fire, Pa.	1,163,534	212,736	244,951	51,393	140,323	1,844,978
Fire Association, Pa.	135,841	100,000	156,283	31,143	15,412	469,140
Fairfield County, Conn.	149,461	10,000	27,294	8,197	6,593	206,237
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	341,245	17,484	77,673	9,926	151,336	633,631
Franklin, W. Va.	180,283	20,000	43,906	4,983	9,895	298,315
Fannell Hall, Mass.	14,487	.....	11,605	2,424	45,970	383,152
German, Pa.	243,946	40,000	50,429	6,111	6,564	303,693
Glad Fire & Marine, Pa.	135,734	20,000	62,372	20,327	17,438	636,702
German American, N. Y.	250,694	194,607	194,607	41,696	16,847	915,031
Germania, N. Y.	534,804	50,000	69,077	13,133	131,055	270,370
Glen's Fils, N. Y.	170,436	20,000	45,688	12,517	16,007	94,884
German, Ill.	37,105	11,010	27,659	13,132	1,680	171,672
Globe, Ill.	64,470	.....	55,359	23,633	24,360	2,875,384
Home, N. Y.	1,809,145	*2,450	519,632	223,030	173,831	307,736
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	218,119	.....	138,774	13,250	21,193	731,931
Manover Fire, N. Y.	440,254	32,500	113,977	13,805	82,715	195,469
Howard, N. Y.	73,477	37,500	27,248	20,550	20,963	1,576,938
Hartford, Conn.	1,207,348	49,500	327,843	114,936	136,972	1,576,938
Humboldt, N. J.	528,173	15,250	24,400	1,391	137,593	606,966
Rome, Ohio.	530,173	.....	33,658	42,847	23,834	176,370
Hartford Steam Br. Insp. & Ins. Co., Conn.	131,014	42,000	43,133	2,382	68,788	3,515,040
Insurance Company of N. A, Pa.	2,731,779	.....	400,644	75,500	170,950	1,576,938
Irving, N. Y.	194,053	490	15,451	12,500	1,483	168,054
Kansas, Kan.	23,287	.....	15,393	18,014	12,078	64,732
Lorillard, N. Y.	68,402	21,000	97,322	24,100	13,703	206,877
Lamar, N. Y.	118,900	.....	15,441	16,020	2,413	107,882
Manhattan, N. Y.	360,159	25,000	100,641	32,000	33,729	662,950
Mechanics & Traders, N. Y.	191,100	40,000	36,684	4,087	8,718	203,808
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	1,027,375	*15,015	104,747	90,393	29,615	1,303,196

² In gold.

³ Interest paid to stockholders.

: Including interest to scripholders and scrip redeemed.

TABLE No. V. — *Expenditures* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commis'sns. and Brokerage.	Salaries of Officers and employees.	Taxes. State and National.	All other payments.	Total expendi- tures.
<i>Companies of other States — continued.</i>							
Mercantile, Ohio.....	\$113,709	\$20,000	\$14,871	\$11,490	\$3,967	\$7,062	\$171,139
Merchants, R. I.....	297,700	.....	34,683	14,737	6,950	21,291	383,740
Millville Mutual, N. J.....	52,093	.....	124,227	.....	.....	12,117	86,436
Manufacturer's Fire and Marine, Mass.....	207,841	.....	37,635	23,641	5,482	.....	280,598
Meriden, Conn.....	70,702	.....	21,108	7,667	3,584	4,873	107,934
National Fire, Conn.....	215,808	30,000	62,928	24,049	8,618	21,822	393,225
Niagara, N. Y.....	501,184	49,298	106,900	40,851	14,438	51,370	744,041
National Fire, Pa.....	175,362	11,954	88,949	22,406	14,241	25,071	337,983
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.....	370,152	.....	49,571	40,082	7,260	.....	467,065
New Orleans, La.....	273,162	82,054	7,739	42,316	6,892	9,878	426,102
Orient, Conn.....	246,325	.....	63,580	22,837	9,798	23,210	365,751
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	1,235,214	\$130,560	89,418	65,100	12,299	26,079	1,558,670
Phoenix, Conn.....	883,403	.....	228,000	53,865	40,010	120,046	1,334,324
Peoples', Tenn.....	13,004	24,000	8,068	19,275	3,062	.....	67,449
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	518,313	.....	161,649	12,950	22,517	12,394	728,506
Penn Fire, Pa.....	136,568	8,298	83,311	12,227	9,113	18,777	268,264
Phenix, N. Y.....	1,073,425	100,000	228,582	127,510	32,923	102,827	1,605,268
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.....	317,293	241,036	42,852	75,575	8,210	139,158	1,624,124
Providence Washington, R. I.....	30,064	30,000	12,588	19,085	3,433	.....	95,170
Planters', Tenn.....	69,467	\$20,000	16,922	9,005	3,778	14,556	133,728
Praecott, Mass.....	11,217	.....	10,666	11,680	2,741	10,095	46,899
Standard, N. Y.....	223,432	12,000	13,903	20,970	4,120	17,525	297,949
Star, N. Y.....	159,755	10,000	11,589	17,647	8,915	38,803	246,709
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.....	116,697	15,000	25,675	13,020	2,262	10,565	183,219
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	233,865	44,000	82,728	22,626	8,451	25,266	476,939
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.....	113,824	30,000	43,375	17,538	3,805	9,503	218,055
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	35,810	.....	10,421	10,794	3,010	8,714	68,749
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	473,460	45,000	96,847	27,163	17,550	27,394	687,354
Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	165,814	14,981	20,883	26,400	1,718	16,265	246,061
Traders' Ill.....	139,524	50,000	22,078	19,559	1,132	28,865	261,158

Watertown Fire, N. Y.	105,296	40,000	58,500	27,850	11,486	284,440
Williamburg City, N. Y.	303,972	43,000	103,242	32,556	4,962	571,414
Westchester, N. Y.	463,530	13,946	93,216	20,466	14,214	665,246
Totals	\$28,571,911	\$2,490,602	\$6,515,218	\$2,822,287	\$967,729	\$3,032,563
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	\$332,776	.....	\$98,496	\$41,232	\$11,074	\$503,578
Hamburg Bremen Fire, (U. S. B.), Germany	188,249	.....	70,131	4,747	3,344	354,443
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	929,374	.....	130,677	100,961	36,052	1,296,500
London Assurance Corporation, (U. S. B.), G. B.	210,330	.....	49,703	32,505	15,373	353,601
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	330,322	.....	79,223	6,805	10,141	365,594
Liverpool and London and Globe (Am. B.), G. B.	1,490,224	.....	457,171	183,414	46,347	2,077,903
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.	940,232	\$126,986	205,173	104,578	30,700	1,057,924
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	535,474	.....	164,581	36,345	29,987	1,031,898
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	1,337,227	.....	67,806	\$60,053	.....	\$444,719
Western Assurance, Canada	392,076	29,906	19,383	15,955	3,767	59,877
Scottish Commercial, (U. S. B.), G. B.	7,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,737
Totals	\$7,182,163	\$156,892	\$1,351,352	\$586,625	\$186,785	\$10,427,240

¹ And all other expense.

² Interest to scripolders and scrip redeemed.

³ Dividends credited on stock notes.

⁴ Amount remitted to home office.

⁵ Including taxes, salaries, etc.

⁶ Including taxes.

TABLE NO. VI.

NAME OF COMPANY.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.						
	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1872.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1873.	Losses in- curred dur- ing the year.	Risks Written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>							
Brewers Fire Insurance Co. of America.....	\$14,776,787	\$26,082,533	\$30,888,980	\$230,492	\$3,182,955	\$68,604	\$44,733
Hekla.....	1,797,506	1,228,253	2,843,612	2,766	1,228,253	9,532	2,766
Northwestern National.....	7,105,573	30,427,430	11,786,882	\$35,662	13,862,820	102,914	71,678
Totals	\$23,673,866	\$57,738,216	\$35,469,474	\$468,920	\$18,274,028	\$236,050	\$119,177
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>							
Concordia Mutual Fire	\$1,920,351	\$1,942,410	\$3,128,503	\$6,607	\$1,943,410	\$23,231	\$6,607
Dodge County Mutual.....	11,460,227	3,820,562	9,314,444	32,634	3,820,562	65,843	29,402
German town Farmers Mutual.....	6,685,818	1,928,673	7,406,418	.....	1,928,673	26,235	10,752
Herman Farmers Mutual.....	1,206,044	399,867	1,494,202	1,640	399,867	2,621	2,352
Madison Mutual.....	45,984,025	19,264,880	43,054,748	100,277	9,050,156	119,357	103,667
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual.....	22,375,080	12,943,497	26,270,204	84,849	9,325,164	166,994	55,892
Vernon County Scandinavian Mut. Fire	63,598	13,984	69,404	.....	13,984	155	.....
Totals	\$89,645,143	\$30,314,823	\$90,737,923	\$226,007	\$26,481,816	\$408,366	\$208,702
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>							
Aetna, Conn.	\$319,205,153	\$384,163,939	\$304,103,286	\$2,232,232	\$10,683,284	\$146,793	\$77,079
Atlas, Conn. ....	.....	10,763,764	9,611,038	25,701	211,380	4,218	1,506
Atlantic, N. Y.	15,125,120	30,216,039	19,963,092	153,249	176,200	1,907	4,601
Amazon, Ohio.	62,873,342	41,818,897	23,419,083	424,203	1,948,045	17,951	14,772
Alenannia, Ohio.	10,726,757	19,389,113	12,978,079	.....	650,060	11,165	1,776
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill. ....	.....	9,211,918	7,582,647	19,813	.....	.....	.....
American, Ill.	83,303,360	42,401,231	117,193,066	135,158	3,113,564	51,541	2,211
American Central, Mo.	49,746,737	41,889,153	32,052,503	347,205	688,235	11,092	4,655
Allemanina, Pa.	6,687,534	34,480,111	32,173,843	121,546	880,968	18,023	1,938
Armenia, Pa.	2,817,275	8,466,000	6,822,345	36,250	51,967	1,940	480
Brewers and Malsters, N. Y.	16,437,741	34,110,614	15,191,200	159,880	1,098,210	16,737	7,437

Black River, N. Y.	7,505,966	12,053,231	9,572,233	132,163	368,870	6,763	5,848
Capital City, N. Y.	2,479,625	3,282,231	2,664,760	8,177	93,800	1,195	150
Commerce, N. Y.	21,537,163	17,497,000	17,109,975	117,493	361,550	4,516	691
Continental, N. Y.	192,439,098	220,195,289	198,263,619	665,094	9,884,037	80,789	27,337
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.	3,872,521	14,079,837	10,851,316	59,513	145,748	3,643	16
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	22,499,900	27,875,500	23,180,500	157,254	422,700	4,619	3,756
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	11,326,187	15,944,972	11,166,042	125,464	983,449	10,181	3,259
Franklin Fire, Pa.	143,381,865	105,273,009	191,891,834	1,137,679	1,561,953	29,712	21,198
Fire Association, Pa.	71,370,698	60,396,231	119,693,668	1,137,722	693,375	13,971	171
Fairfield County, Conn.	11,793,406	14,121,147	10,659,663	83,572	187,275	3,560	.....
Freeman's Fund, Cal.	25,872,936	37,535,324	22,680,187	310,390	898,958	16,290	5,959
Franklin, W. Va.	8,292,346	16,318,539	11,054,196	176,665	.....	.....	.....
Fannell, Hall, Mass.	671,679	8,657,532	6,536,911	17,637	.....	.....	.....
German, Pa.	11,684,502	28,711,320	16,589,858	254,429	364,310	8,649	5,285
Grand Fire and Marine, Pa.	34,938,714	39,092,051	40,304,303	134,249	451,855	6,412	2,104
German American, N. Y.	49,678,416	89,705,554	69,367,709	403,909	1,277,095	24,417	14,089
Germania, N. Y.	101,180,767	86,058,823	81,139,824	310,960	817,537	16,302	12,599
Glen's Fall, N. Y.	66,595,459	30,887,156	64,467,259	149,576	.....	.....	.....
German, Ill.	7,353,889	7,413,330	10,618,692	39,781	346,435	6,660	710
Globe, Ill.	2,285,039	18,682,485	14,861,943	82,480	599,772	14,798	6,070
Home, N. Y.	340,140,668	299,154,927	338,449,080	1,568,467	7,633,757	124,112	46,760
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	17,491,537	20,931,993	16,645,557	117,585	192,000	3,515	4,505
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	83,470,677	79,787,325	79,698,082	343,692	817,537	16,302	12,599
Howard, N. Y.	27,595,649	32,271,715	25,235,913	77,193	545,500	6,498	1,219
Hatford, Conn.	157,890,750	161,705,552	153,839,819	988,073	5,068,821	84,625	41,989
Humboldt, N. J.	4,693,023	12,466,708	9,932,932	70,561	254,565	5,407	150
Home, Ohio	48,916,405	29,871,150	29,913,750	245,688	799,727	14,815	6,802
Hartford Steam Br' Insp. & Ins. Co., Conn.	11,854,076	13,093,193	13,281,143	10,725	361,350	3,215	1,378
Insurance Co. of N. A., Pa.	198,534,043	291,519,015	195,979,070	2,147,751	3,511,272	66,469	49,696
Irving, N. Y.	5,434,666	-1,812,912	8,367,093	47,664	.....	.....	.....
Kansas, Kan.	2,548,461	4,877,218	3,891,613	34,566	.....	.....	.....
Lorillard, N. Y.	14,211,817	23,778,797	14,354,780	77,462	334,300	4,969	3,806
Lamar, N. Y.	8,761,228	19,787,028	10,519,070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.	21,765,562	53,050,765	31,292,990	345,159	931,467	10,211	7,152
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	25,893,579	42,175,873	25,682,434	151,377	1,591,000	21,330	4,515
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	17,207,960	114,677,173	10,292,968	1,290,832	3,853,727	31,950	7,961
Mercantile, Ohio.	5,185,299	14,003,612	5,588,464	96,363	881,342	13,133	132
Merchants, R. I.	12,663,874	14,614,763	12,213,844	112,878	335,008	4,321	2,536

* And restored.

TABLE No. VI—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1872.	Risks written during year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1873.	Losses in- curred dur- ing the y'r.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.		
					Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>							
Milville Mutual, N. J.	\$4,174,520	\$9,229,489	\$8,279,197	\$32,093	\$396,180	\$10,111	\$1,502
Manufacturer's Fire and Marine, Mass. ....	.....	45,121,062	26,888,400	232,841	.....	.....	.....
Meriden, Conn.	5,816,262	10,670,816	8,128,063	57,160	249,432	2,496	.....
National Fire, Conn.	24,127,945	31,320,526	28,491,151	168,645	983,201	13,127	5,980
Niagara, N. Y.	71,457,051	73,699,099	64,867,316	385,733	817,537	16,302	12,599
National Fire, Pa.	10,932,670	27,430,999	20,079,564	204,233	548,352	14,167	1,702
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	2,603,241	20,230,096	19,372,975	250,242	192,775	3,617	2,591
New Orleans, La.	20,845,146	36,883,614	19,320,069	260,017	.....	.....	.....
Orient, Conn.	19,254,006	30,702,359	26,121,723	194,845	502,043	8,191	5,185
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	20,600,488	147,412,024	25,877,078	.....	1,251,711	14,821	6,915
Phoenix, Conn.	132,892,967	105,983,722	113,433,987	715,023	3,218,289	52,717	16,513
Peoples, Tenn.	221,850	6,078,508	4,858,123	16,978	64,475	1,277	63
Penn Fire, Pa.	4,915,098	18,552,196	15,171,357	126,135	477,395	8,776	839
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	45,833,346	55,687,265	63,023,045	327,674	1,091,741	20,799	5,320
Phenix, N. Y.	101,036,778	184,817,998	107,097,106	922,886	4,492,960	55,198	26,087
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	7,123,471	88,050,722	5,240,594	.....	5,357,751	38,180	22,455
Providence Washington, R. I.	5,311,515	8,972,692	6,851,028	.....	246,200	2,689	.....
Planters, Tenn.	5,109,767	9,503,727	7,506,071	87,187	.....	.....	.....
Prescott, Mass. ....	.....	9,273,677	5,764,303	11,217	.....	.....	.....
Standard, N. Y.	17,438,068	21,958,063	13,040,722	51,560	450,237	4,652	5,133
Star, N. Y.	24,234,769	24,783,419	21,156,976	112,068	225,680	3,462	5,076
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.	17,252,913	16,712,184	15,717,348	72,908	374,000	4,700	5,439
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	20,512,894	44,394,049	23,513,374	291,475	3,699,992	39,886	11,202
Saint Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	7,731,502	21,742,315	11,656,751	116,917	777,939	8,285	474
Shoe and Leather, Mass. ....	.....	11,139,437	7,472,062	35,810	136,850	2,080	1,456
Springsfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	67,277,611	53,621,375	63,329,973	319,137	45,112	12,905	4,552
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	26,385,657	30,632,574	24,420,568	91,621	527,700	7,145	5,112
Trader's, Ill.	9,950,590	42,280,411	17,842,129	182,319	967,732	8,111	1,243
Westchester, N. Y.	60,048,040	58,198,512	53,043,416	422,486	.....	.....	.....

Williamsburg City, N. Y.	42, 117, 619	60, 749, 515	52, 519, 427	228, 754	2, 960, 930	24, 218	6, 694
Watertown, N. Y.	38, 363, 500	49, 101, 900	56, 989, 455	109, 496	1, 792, 500	9, 424	1, 979
Totals	\$3, 164, 510, 554	\$4, 091, 423, 414	\$3, 429, 023, 867	\$22, 003, 276	\$98, 564, 529	\$1, 332, 712	\$573, 510
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>							
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	\$32, 890, 898	\$67, 376, 811	\$39, 371, 920	\$300, 274	\$1, 104, 293	\$14, 241	\$7, 102
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germany	14, 594, 456	32, 208, 898	23, 071, 364	.....	588, 857	6, 608	5, 514
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	116, 720, 112	109, 881, 534	81, 404, 232	.....	2, 191, 386	22, 247	18, 180
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.	30, 659, 131	47, 572, 897	38, 315, 294	.....	537, 800	5, 475	32
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	30, 462, 067	48, 905, 642	37, 361, 923	.....	585, 767	8, 134	10, 960
Liverpool and London and Globe (Am. B.), G. B.	278, 869, 431	348, 365, 416	203, 402, 874	.....	1, 440, 865	19, 875	218
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.	144, 203, 842	146, 719, 544	111, 988, 987	.....	2, 336, 296	41, 900	8, 692
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	70, 144, 794	106, 864, 203	80, 516, 893	.....	1, 401, 239	19, 869	11, 261
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B. ....	.....	172, 181, 310	147, 607, 589	.....	1, 994, 647	33, 487	22, 967
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B. ....	.....	19, 415, 561	13, 401, 752	.....	151, 100	1, 190	.....
Western Assurance, Canada.	24, 259, 979	43, 135, 574	23, 000, 168	.....	1, 753, 466	23, 777	7, 016
Totals	\$743, 774, 650	\$1, 142, 067, 380	\$799, 321, 796	\$3, 909, 820	\$14, 085, 716	\$106, 803	\$91, 892

TABLE No. VII.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1873.	Net Assets.	Percentage Net Assets to Amount at Risk.	Gross Assets.	Gross Liabilities.	Surplus as re- gards Policy holders.	Net Surplus or Impairment of Capital.	Per- cent- age. ¹
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>								
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co. of America.....	\$20,833,980	\$456,777	2.19	\$586,230	\$239,590	\$346,640	\$46,640	23.32
Rickia.....	2,843,612	86,472	3.04	58,527	31,183	57,344	2,662	4.48
Northwestern National.....	11,786,882	485,450	2.73	524,019	149,835	374,184	74,184	21.73
Totals	\$35,469,474	\$1,028,699	2.91	\$1,098,776	\$420,608	\$678,168	\$118,132	21.09
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>								
Concordia Mutual Fire	\$3,192,503	\$58,367	1.87	\$59,788	\$31,052	\$28,736	\$6,849	31.29
Dodge County Mutual	4,314,444	132,686	1.42	139,808	62,852	76,956	7,956	61.12
German Farmers' Mutual.....	7,404,415	223,801	3.10	232,301	56,916	175,385	7,385	17.09
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	1,404,292	38,859	2.83	38,457	3,917	32,460	7,11,446	54.47
Madison Mutual.....	43,054,745	268,067	1.60	270,838	206,861	496,967	7,568	.11
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual.....	26,270,304	616,974	2.35	626,969	222,985	403,984	7,93,479	30.10
Vernon County Scandinavian Mut. Fire.....	69,404	1,536	2.20	1,551	485	1,066	1,066	.....
Totals	\$90,737,923	\$1,766,853	1.95	\$1,802,702	\$587,178	\$1,215,524	\$108,170	10.54
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Zelma, Conn.....	\$304,103,286	\$5,521,049	1.82	\$5,845,802	\$2,254,016	\$3,491,786	\$491,786	16.39
Atlas, Conn.....	9,611,038	302,436	3.15	310,022	98,877	210,145	20,125	10.60
Atlantic, N. Y.....	19,963,092	333,158	1.80	373,844	123,071	250,773	49,707	24.85
Amazon, Ohio.....	23,419,083	738,904	3.15	847,480	242,297	605,183	6,163	1.37
Allemania, Ohio.....	12,978,079	391,162	3.01	448,516	173,253	275,263	23,263	9.03
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill.....	7,592,647	321,704	4.24	330,144	93,023	237,121	7,622	3.39
American, Ill.....	117,193,646	573,578	4.8	677,615	353,716	323,899	134,899	62.40
American Central, Mo.....	32,032,503	573,261	1.78	624,815	333,533	291,282	24,020	8.74
Allemania, Pa.....	32,173,843	400,713	1.24	439,403	223,955	215,448	55,448	36.46
Armonia, Pa.....	5,822,345	319,591	5.31	323,206	53,142	270,064	20,064	6.02
Brewers and Malsters, N. Y.....	15,191,200	280,084	1.84	293,577	83,115	210,462	10,461	5.29

Black River, N. Y.	9,572,233	3,345,254	3.61	379,625	127,037	232,585	2,584	1.08
Capital City, N. Y.	2,664,760	189,089	7.09	191,601	18,174	173,427	23,427	15.61
Commerce, N. Y.	17,109,975	123,375	1.06	370,609	123,375	247,235	47,235	23.61
Contraental, N. Y.	163,233,619	351,901	2.05	2,255,937	1,117,963	1,137,974	137,974	13.80
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.	10,581,316	208,584	2.83	310,884	103,684	207,200	7,290	3.50
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	23,180,500	742,734	3.20	755,234	178,252	586,982	86,982	17.39
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	11,166,042	296,966	2.66	320,950	110,163	210,787	60,786	40.50
Franklin Fire, Pa.	191,891,834	1,592,235	.80	3,200,719	2,589,132	611,587	211,587	52.90
Fire Association, Pa.	119,693,668	1,130,360	.94	2,640,185	1,929,720	710,465	210,465	42.01
Fairfield County, Conn.	10,659,663	304,325	2.85	312,325	82,008	230,317	30,317	15.16
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	22,680,187	538,418	2.46	562,632	241,469	321,163	41,163	13.71
Franklin, W. Va.	11,054,196	342,298	3.09	394,146	167,948	226,198	20,198	13.09
Fauvel Hall, Mass.	6,536,911	267,041	4.08	276,124	62,760	213,364	13,364	6.68
German, Pa.	16,589,853	389,571	2.34	465,732	205,471	210,261	10,261	5.18
Glarid Fire and Marine, Pa.	40,204,303	675,156	1.67	793,208	336,471	446,737	146,737	45.54
German American, N. Y.	69,367,709	1,599,105	2.30	1,672,363	484,115	1,188,248	188,248	18.82
Germania, N. Y.	81,139,824	1,192,854	1.47	1,250,102	492,980	757,122	257,122	51.42
Glen's Falls, N. Y.	64,407,259	615,565	.97	630,327	311,786	318,541	118,541	69.27
German, Ill.	10,618,662	275,736	2.59	285,856	52,530	233,326	33,326	16.66
Globe, Ill.	14,861,943	431,013	2.90	460,207	189,037	271,170	28,890	9.61
Home, N. Y.	398,449,080	4,636,007	1.37	4,852,698	2,113,710	2,738,988	238,987	9.56
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	16,645,537	333,066	2.00	345,546	112,217	233,329	33,329	16.66
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	79,698,082	1,006,106	1.26	1,065,338	547,794	517,544	137,544	84.39
Howard, N. Y.	25,235,913	684,087	2.70	685,500	133,312	552,188	62,188	12.44
Hartford, Conn.	153,829,819	2,231,248	1.45	2,418,707	1,217,311	1,201,396	201,397	30.14
Humboldt, N. J.	9,932,932	297,181	2.99	311,112	89,508	221,604	21,604	10.80
Home, Ohio.	29,913,750	486,249	1.63	517,709	246,390	271,319	21,319	8.55
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co., Conn.	13,231,143	4,550,503	4.14	4,500,918	29,495	4,521,423	21,423	101.06
Insurance Co. of North America, Pa.	195,979,070	2,695,108	1.32	3,307,832	2,302,547	1,005,285	505,285	101.06
Irving, N. Y.	8,897,083	261,152	2.94	280,889	76,369	204,520	4,520	2.26
Kansas, Kan.	3,831,613	214,532	5.59	235,048	60,313	174,735	25,735	12.63
Korillard, N. Y.	14,354,780	422,345	2.94	424,097	88,659	335,438	35,438	11.81
Lamar, N. Y.	10,519,670	292,939	2.78	299,240	76,702	222,538	22,537	11.26
Manhattan, N. Y.	31,292,990	571,451	1.51	586,451	251,364	335,087	85,086	34.03

¹ Percentage of net surplus or impairment of capital to capital.

² Including premium notes.

³ Supplemental statement of assets, March 4, 1874.

⁴ Including \$350,000 notes.

⁵ Surplus over liabilities.

⁶ Over premium notes and capital.

⁷ Over premium notes.

⁸ Indicates impairment of capital.

TABLE No. VII—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1873.	Net Assets.	Percentage Net Assets to amount at Risk.	Gross Assets.	Gross Liabilities.	Surplus as Regards Policyholders.	Net surplus, or impairment of Capital.	Per- cent. age.
<i>Companies of Other States—continued.</i>								
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	\$25,682,434	\$570,178	2.32	\$604,278	\$143,573	\$460,705	\$260,705	120.35
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	10,282,988	980,933	8.95	1,002,387	328,395	673,992	173,992	84.80
Mercantile, Ohio.	5,588,464	326,260	5.83	354,827	89,202	275,625	75,625	87.81
Mercantile, R. I.	12,213,844	313,786	2.57	334,137	130,420	215,507	13,508	7.75
Millville Mutual, N. J.	8,279,197	1,177,568	14.23	1,198,943	96,660	1,092,283	286,894	8.64
Manufacturers Fire and Marine, Mass.	25,888,400	859,164	3.32	889,699	330,018	559,681	59,681	11.94
Merklen, Conn.	8,128,063	288,134	3.54	300,474	78,204	222,270	22,271	11.13
National Fire, Conn.	28,401,151	809,423	2.84	831,850	241,552	590,298	90,598	18.05
Niagara, N. Y.	64,867,316	1,219,134	1.83	1,301,311	473,626	827,685	327,535	65.52
National Fire, Pa.	20,079,564	512,834	2.55	568,551	247,724	320,827	20,827	6.94
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	19,372,975	335,153	1.73	373,556	200,353	173,214	-26,736	13.39
New Orleans, La.	19,320,089	633,256	3.28	676,945	169,295	507,650	7,651	18.85
Orient, Conn.	26,121,723	630,517	2.41	672,059	259,065	412,994	62,994	19.70
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	25,877,078	1,883,055	7.28	2,044,547	535,572	1,518,975	172,385	45.13
Phoenix, Conn.	113,433,887	1,546,382	1.36	1,678,614	912,282	766,332	166,332	21.72
Peoples', Tenn.	4,858,123	401,264	8.26	408,050	46,265	361,785	61,785	23.93
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	63,023,045	323,190	1.46	1,356,748	805,210	551,538	121,538	32.88
Penn Fire, Pa.	15,171,587	390,932	2.57	413,999	187,145	226,854	33,904	12.86
Phoenix, N. Y.	107,097,106	1,719,447	1.61	2,008,947	825,739	1,183,208	133,208	16.32
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	6,240,584	827,590	15.79	998,229	262,186	736,043	* 736,043	.....
Providence Washington, R. I.	6,851,628	251,511	3.67	261,664	61,603	200,061	61	.03
Planters, Tenn.	7,506,071	235,566	3.80	304,750	93,100	211,650	11,651	5.82
Prescott, Mass.	5,764,303	270,330	4.84	280,476	58,808	221,668	31,668	10.83
Standard, N. Y.	13,040,732	330,170	2.53	336,377	70,098	266,279	66,279	35.14
Star, N. Y.	21,156,976	848,819	1.66	361,696	128,868	232,828	32,828	16.45
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.	15,717,348	241,932	1.53	248,052	64,817	183,235	23,236	22.15
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	23,513,374	683,730	2.90	729,472	271,617	457,855	94,855	13.71
Saint Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	11,656,751	343,375	2.94	372,469	134,468	237,991	37,991	18.89
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	7,422,062	387,976	5.19	397,976	68,337	319,639	19,639	6.64
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	63,322,973	1,012,205	1.59	1,007,134	490,569	516,565	80,565	10.11

Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	24,420,568	316,160	1.39	328,578	116,392	212,186	62,156	41.45
Traders, Ill.	17,842,129	732,024	4.10	748,260	120,169	628,091	138,081	25.62
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	53,043,416	615,727	1.16	655,787	373,428	282,359	82,359	70.37
Williamsburgh City, N. Y.	52,519,427	655,036	1.25	701,050	291,422	408,628	158,659	63.45
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	56,939,455	510,850	.95	556,850	216,105	340,745	140,745	41.18
Totals	\$3,420,023,867	\$61,428,796	\$ 1.79	\$69,381,262	\$28,521,505	\$39,859,747	\$7,698,028	\$ 23.93
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>								
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	\$39,371,320	\$497,582	1.27	\$552,125	\$322,884	\$229,241	4,229,241	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germany.	23,001,364	315,531	1.41	340,721	173,078	167,643	4,167,643	.....
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	81,404,232	828,621	1.02	904,497	579,063	325,434	4,325,434	.....
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.	33,315,294	553,138	1.44	561,138	253,068	308,070	4,308,070	.....
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	37,361,323	399,953	1.07	425,457	225,658	199,799	4,199,799	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe (Am. B.), G. B.	203,402,874	2,620,158	1.23	3,383,469	2,272,246	1,111,223	4,111,223	.....
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.	111,935,987	1,571,534	1.68	1,647,808	876,375	771,433	4,771,433	.....
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	50,516,593	863,682	1.07	924,068	566,225	327,843	4,327,843	.....
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	147,897,569	1,501,433	1.02	1,827,984	1,451,604	376,380	4,376,380	.....
Scottish Commercial, (U. S. B.), G. B.	13,401,752	399,863	2.98	415,956	90,257	325,699	4,325,699	.....
Western Assurance, Canada.....	23,000,168	539,344	2.34	562,955	225,868	347,087	114,391	50.49
Totals	\$799,321,796	\$10,069,839	\$ 1.39	\$11,546,178	\$7,066,326	\$4,489,852	\$4,257,156	.....

¹ Including premium notes.² Over premium notes.³ Over outstanding scrip.⁴ Surplus over liabilities.⁵ Average.⁶ Of net surplus, or impairment of capital, to capital.

TABLE NO. VIII.

NAME OF COMPANY.	PERCENTAGE OF							
	Mean amount at risk.	Premiums received.	Cash Income.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	Losses to		
						Expenses to income.	Mean amount at risk.	
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>								
Brewers' Fire Ins., Co. of America.....	\$17,807,884	\$436,783	\$466,085	\$133,342	\$240,772	28.60	1.41	55.13
Hekla.....	2,330,559	9,532	19,308	7,252	2,766	37.56	.13	29.02
Northwestern National.....	9,446,228	437,364	451,966	102,797	212,913	22.50	1.47	48.72
Totals.....	\$29,574,571	\$883,679	\$937,360	\$243,391	\$456,452	25.96	1.54	51.65
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>								
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	\$2,524,427	\$28,231	\$30,117	\$5,763	\$6,607	29.04	.26	23.40
Dodge County Mutual.....	10,387,336	57,089	58,643	24,295	29,402	41.42	.28	51.68
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	7,460,118	26,235	23,172	6,026	10,732	30.62	.15	40.99
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	1,330,123	2,632	3,703	1,713	2,352	46.26	.18	90.85
Madison Mutual.....	44,494,387	110,327	112,742	53,863	103,667	43.55	.23	93.92
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	24,322,642	222,215	237,229	73,818	77,299	31.12	.32	34.74
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	66,501	155	265	123	.....	48.30	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$90,191,534	\$446,864	\$486,669	\$170,606	\$230,109	35.06	.25	51.49
<i>Companies of other states.</i>								
Zetna, Conn.....	\$311,699,219	\$4,657,179	\$4,950,597	\$1,109,190	\$3,052,727	22.40	.98	65.54
Atlas, Conn.....	.....	164,767	172,209	46,407	8,535	28.16	.....	5.18
Atlantic, N. Y.....	.....	310,674	327,931	71,631	170,339	21.84	.97	54.83
Amazon, Ohio.....	38,145,213	474,230	514,509	210,130	481,017	40.84	1.26	101.44
Alamanna, Ohio.....	11,833,418	250,157	258,509	117,529	180,218	45.46	1.52	76.06
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill.....	.....	193,007	196,574	87,560	11,849	44.54	.....	6.13
American, Ill.....	100,243,513	592,247	749,546	416,069	169,914	55.64	.17	28.69
American Central, Mo.....	28,899,619	585,028	611,264	178,553	235,238	29.90	1.18	97.20
Allemania, Pa.....	19,433,678	344,551	369,039	136,896	100,070	37.07	.55	31.35
Armenta.....	4,425,476	95,367	112,950	50,876	96,335	45.03	.86	38.09

Brewers and Malsters, N. Y.	13,814,471	227,371	63,926	194,860	27.94	1.23	8.98
Black River, N. Y.	8,039,069	217,334	86,410	183,283	39.76	2.38	92.20
Capital City, N. Y.	2,556,383	42,858	12,519	32,231	29.19	.35	28.32
Commerce, N. Y.	19,323,369	217,573	57,599	154,953	26.47	.51	79.15
Continental, N. Y.	192,866,659	1,740,275	582,794	977,541	33.48		59.88
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.	7,228,919	210,661	50,089	52,513	23.77	.72	27.42
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	22,840,200	364,535	87,494	182,514	24.01	.79	56.70
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	11,946,115	240,798	48,193	115,969	30.01	1.02	53.40
Franklin Fire, Pa.	167,611,665	1,347,468	551,709	1,165,534	35.98	.69	86.49
Fire Association, Pa.	93,924,926	1,047,801	223,299	1,165,541	21.30	.14	16.84
Fairfield County, Conn.	11,200,035	186,706	46,776	149,461	25.05	1.33	69.36
Fireman's Fire, Cal.	24,270,352	603,642	274,900	341,248	45.54	1.40	61.11
Franklin, W. Va.	9,058,271	287,255	68,583	180,283	23.68	1.87	67.54
Fantel Hall, Mass.	3,741,101	86,357	31,483	14,487	36.46	.38	19.56
German, Pa.	4,137,180	388,363	103,206	249,946	25.72	1.77	64.41
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.	37,794,589	456,526	137,899	135,734	30.19	.36	32.31
German American, N. Y.	53,523,093	896,877	246,037	350,094	25.26	.68	39.53
German, N. Y.	91,164,796	794,047	330,167	524,864	38.09	.59	68.21
Glen's Falls, N. Y.	63,501,374	371,962	79,934	170,436	26.14	.26	62.85
German, Ill.	8,960,276	115,978	46,770	37,105	38.83	.41	32.99
Globe, Ill.	8,573,491	285,652	107,201	64,471	24.98	.75	22.22
Hartford, Conn.	153,890,385	2,247,531	619,977	1,207,548	36.34	.77	53.71
Hartford, N. J.	7,280,478	182,815	51,897	70,446	24.98	.97	38.63
Honolulu, N. Y.	39,415,078	371,607	133,743	533,173	32.59	1.35	143.48
Honolulu, N. Y.	12,367,069	114,353	123,657	10,914	69.39	.08	9.54
Hartford Steam Boiler Ins. & Ins. Co., Conn.	197,856,367	3,412,541	786,261	2,311,779	22.32	1.38	80.04
Insurance Company of N. A., Pa.							
Irvine, N. Y.	7,150,859	113,339	41,511	124,053	31.10	1.73	109.46
Kansas, Kan.	3,190,037	79,699	88,606	23,287	47.90	.73	29.21
Lorillard, N. Y.	14,293,239	197,653	87,465	89,462	39.72	.68	49.87
Lomat, N. Y.	9,640,449	168,341	184,823	118,900	26.50	1.23	70.64
Manhattan, N. Y.	20,523,276	628,223	177,821	360,159	27.44	1.36	57.46
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	25,783,002	398,196	71,708	191,100	19.51	.74	56.54
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	13,320,474	1,483,725	290,806	1,027,375	17.32	7.76	69.25
Mercantile, Ohio	5,366,862	196,801	37,430	113,709	17.49	2.13	58.55

† Cash and notes, of which \$3,890 is for assessment on assessment notes.

TABLE No. VIII—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Mean amount at risk.	Premiums received.	Cash Income.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF.		
						Expenses, to Income.	Losses to	
							Mean am't at Risk.	Prem's received.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>								
Merchants, R. I.	\$12,438,869	\$194,781	\$224,554	\$56,660	297,080	25.23	2.38	
Millville Mutual, N. J.	6,226,869	157,057	162,946	36,344	52,093	2.24	.83	
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	6,472,163	504,337	543,510	72,758	207,841	13.38	1.09	
Meriden, Conn.	133,728	133,728	148,976	37,232	70,702	24.90	1.82	
National Fire, Conn.	26,309,548	413,378	464,141	117,415	215,809	25.03	.82	
Niagara, N. Y.	68,163,184	762,826	830,941	243,559	501,184	29.31	1.73	
National Fire, Pa.	15,536,117	450,766	469,637	150,667	175,362	34.24	1.13	
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	20,026,679	322,337	342,193	96,913	370,152	28.32	1.85	
New Orleans, La.	20,082,618	307,990	348,071	66,885	19,21	19.21	1.89	
Orient, Conn.	22,687,865	418,737	460,746	119,426	246,326	25.92	1.08	
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	23,228,793	1,435,034	1,478,074	192,897	1,235,214	13.05	5.31	
Phoenix, Conn.	123,163,427	1,531,215	1,613,223	450,921	883,403	27.96	.72	
Peoples, Tenn.	2,539,987	95,297	129,317	30,415	13,093	24.89	.51	
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	54,438,106	727,372	787,004	209,510	518,313	26.00	.95	
Phoenix, N. Y.	101,066,942	1,631,632	1,750,621	491,842	1,073,426	28.09	1.03	
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	6,132,033	588,206	690,438	265,795	317,262	42.83	5.13	
Providence, Washington, R. I.	6,081,272	92,640	110,237	35,104	30,064	31.84	.49	
Planters, Tenn.	6,307,919	148,219	163,977	44,260	69,467	25.77	1.10	
Prescott, Mass.	90,305	90,305	111,435	25,132	11,217	31.57	.87	
Penn Fire, Pa.	10,043,312	361,882	373,993	123,429	136,568	33.00	1.04	
Standard, N. Y.	15,239,385	163,894	182,469	56,517	223,432	30.96	1.50	
Star, N. Y.	22,735,883	234,505	254,662	76,954	159,755	30.21	.70	
Saint Nicholas, N. Y.	16,545,049	165,900	176,147	51,523	116,697	29.55	.70	
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	22,013,124	529,652	591,712	139,072	293,868	23.49	1.33	
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	9,694,127	257,154	283,686	74,221	113,833	26.17	1.17	
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	115,045	115,045	138,393	32,939	35,810	24.69	.31	
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	65,303,792	653,009	707,771	163,893	473,460	23.85	.72	

Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	25,403,113	217,032	237,928	65,266	165,814	27,85	65	76.40
Traders, Ill.	13,896,359	373,730	409,172	71,694	139,534	17,50	1.60	37.33
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	23,545,728	686,393	712,069	181,779	463,530	25,52	1.57	87.54
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	47,582,662	626,920	660,855	182,442	393,972	27,60	.76	58.04
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	47,651,478	327,491	357,555	119,144	105,296	33,31	.22	32.13
Totals.....	\$3,241,323,011	\$45,750,792	\$49,353,404	\$13,657,793	\$38,571,911	27,87	1.88	62.56
<i>Companies of foreign Countries.</i>								
Commercial Union, (U. S. B.) G. B.	\$36,116,079	\$558,637	\$556,637	\$150,801	\$353,776	92,06	.97	53.72
Hamburg Bremen Fire, (U. S. B.) Germ.	18,737,910	342,351	350,338	86,194	158,249	27,45	.84	46.32
Imperial Fire, (U. S. B.) G. B.	64,062,172	974,332	976,435	307,133	638,244	37,71	1.45	95.36
London Assurance-Corporation, (U. S. B.) G. B.	34,487,213	424,969	429,248	143,273	270,323	33,36	.61	40.40
Lancashire, (U. S. B.) G. B.	33,911,665	494,173	484,173	96,073	289,332	32,10	.79	62.04
Liverpool, London & Globe, (Am. Br.) G. B.	241,136,163	3,127,872	3,297,579	894,136	1,980,234	97,11	.82	63.32
North British & Mercantile, (U. S. B.) G. B.	123,071,415	1,421,031	1,505,549	572,532	949,533	38,03	.74	66.78
Queen, (U. S. B.) G. B.	75,330,844	1,111,594	1,123,807	106,474	555,454	14,73	.76	53.57
Royal, (U. S. B.) G. B. ....	.....	2,093,896	2,132,884	444,119	1,337,227	20,85	.26	61.84
Scottish Commercial, (U. S. B.) G. B. ....	.....	142,732	165,197	55,898	71,599	33,83	.....	5.53
Western Assurance, Canada.....	23,797,115	592,238	618,456	127,889	392,076	20,66	1.65	66.19
Totals.....	\$655,710,596	\$11,290,746	\$11,695,524	\$3,115,074	\$7,182,163	26,64	2.89	63.00

¹ Omitting the Shoe and Leather, Prescott, Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Atlas, and Atlantic and Pacific, Companies.

² Omitting the Scottish Commercial and Royal.

TABLE No. IX.
SHOWING THE PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID BY THE COMPANIES NAMED, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO DATE.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>			<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>		
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America.....	\$843, 773	\$609, 214	Brewers and Malsiers. N. Y.....	\$712, 847	\$411, 603
Hekla.....	43, 970	5, 710	Black River, N. Y.....	328, 359	219, 384
Northwestern National.....	1, 167, 047	683, 989	Capital City, N. Y.....	349, 046	301, 844
Totals.....	\$2, 054, 790	\$1, 278, 913	Commerce, N. Y.....	2, 441, 853	1, 854, 912
			Continental, N. Y.....	11, 441, 624	6, 646, 371
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>			Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.....	645, 567	323, 114
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	\$60, 846	\$3, 940	Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	1, 334, 912	890, 698
Dodge County Mutual.....	640, 771	256, 640	Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	12, 571, 058	8, 793, 123
German Town Farmers' Mutual.....			Franklin Fire, Penn.....	2, 651, 390	965, 485
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	21, 831	7, 310	Fire Association, Penn.....		
Madison Mutual.....			Fairfield County, Conn.....	338, 460	253, 897
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	1, 026, 733	418, 544	Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	2, 894, 238	2, 119, 327
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	1, 766	416	Franklin, W. Va.....	1, 048, 165	521, 256
Totals.....	\$1, 752, 002	\$691, 850	Faneuil Hall, Mass.....	130, 003	172, 644
			German, Pa.....	816, 230	341, 182
<i>Companies of other States.</i>			Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	2, 665, 378	1, 301, 177
Ætna, Conn.....	\$62, 512, 530	\$40, 628, 751	German American, N. Y.....	1, 587, 917	596, 262
Atlas, Conn.....	168, 547	8, 535	Germania, N. Y.....	6, 461, 682	3, 506, 026
Atlantic, N. Y.....	511, 634	209, 026	Glen s Falls, N. Y.....	2, 086, 772	1, 205, 402
Amazon, Ohio.....	2, 322, 630	1, 071, 573	German, Ill.....	310, 231	70, 772
Alemannia, Ohio.....			Globe, Ill.....	409, 253	128, 130
Atlantic and Pacific, Ill.....	222, 752	11, 848	Home, N. Y.....	31, 556, 678	20, 964, 426
American, Ill.....	1, 265, 456	387, 326	Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	995, 485	756, 152
American Central, Mo.....	2, 537, 145	1, 651, 819	Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	5, 391, 567	3, 101, 648
Allemannia, Pa.....	683, 251	1, 188, 474	Howard, N. Y.....	15, 418, 124	13, 987, 507
Armenia, Pa.....	170, 388	38, 690	Hartford, Conn.....	25, 374, 898	17, 284, 108
			Humbolt, N. J.....	309, 977	101, 230
			Home, Ohio.....	2, 390, 717	1, 866, 368
			Hartford Steam Boiler Insp'n & Ins. Co., Conn.....	595, 548	37, 344

Insurance Co. of North America, Pa.	44,000,000	81,000,000	Standard, N. Y.	1,604,697	1,097,704
Irving, N. Y.	159,147	141,413	Star, N. Y.	1,319,657	783,329
Kansas, Kan.	265,410	235,410	S. Nicholas, N. Y.	1,740,456	1,066,726
Lorillard, N. Y.	346,375	235,728	St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	1,284,307	1,793,545
Lamar, N. Y.	287,049	206,062	St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	600,270	960,691
Manhattan, N. Y.	979,868	454,425	Shoe and Leather, Mass.	140,065	35,899
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	2,350,086	1,255,862	Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	6,965,302	5,351,010
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	33,904,312	25,378,149	Traders' Fire, N. Y.	1,933,288	1,337,554
Mercantile, Ohio	475,536	217,770	Traders, Ill.	894,351	1,856,596
Merchants, R. I.	3,006,385	2,833,997	Westchester Fire, N. Y.	3,053,641	1,680,445
Millville Mutual, N. J.	403,295	92,843	Williamsburg City, N. Y.	3,553,345	2,113,799
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	675,497	207,840	Watertown Fire, N. Y.	734,986	222,783
Meriden, Conn.	246,954	90,878	Totals	\$393,546,172	\$241,075,456
National, Conn.	838,256	380,544	<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>		
Niagara, N. Y.	7,305,408	4,290,475	Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	\$4,180,176	\$317,024
National Fire, Pa.	640,652	207,095	Hamburg Bremen Fire, (U. S. B.), Germany	5,138,461	3,855,010
Narragansett Fire and Marine, R. I.	3,700,346	3,087,650	Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	802,857	429,601
New Orleans, La.	5,093,143	2,076,931	London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.	28,802,010	18,995,356
Orient, Conn.	793,052	442,869	Liverpool & London & Globe (Am. B.), G. B.	7,874,946	6,618,969
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	14,828,513	9,526,219	Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	3,905,397	2,794,944
Phoenix, Conn.	418,135	86,996	Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	.....	.....
Peoples, Tenn.	4,160,674	3,772,194	Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	17,166,029	8,848,341	Western Assurance, Canada	.....	.....
Phenix, N. Y.	13,111,946	7,806,544	Totals	\$50,709,847	\$33,511,604
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Washington, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planters, Tenn.	471,054	170,055	.....	.....	.....
Prescott, Mass.	118,977	11,217	.....	.....	.....
Penn Fire, Pa.	440,489	137,398	.....	.....	.....

¹ Premiums received and losses paid since March, 1886.

Where premiums received and losses paid are not given in the foregoing table, the same were not received in time for this report.

TABLE No. X.
COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1871, 1872 AND 1873.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	1871.		1872.		1873.	
		Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock.</i>							
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co. of America.	Milwaukee	\$201,458	\$75,421	\$420,547	\$181,196	\$466,230	\$239,500
Hekla	Madison	35,326	13,670	67,968	24,097	88,527	31,183
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	246,816	100,775	383,285	90,251	534,019	149,885
Totals		\$573,600	\$189,866	\$871,825	\$295,544	\$1,096,776	\$420,608
<i>Wisconsin Mutual.</i>							
Concordia Mutual Fire	Milwaukee	\$35,433	\$11,017	\$40,118	\$19,350	\$39,788	\$31,052
Dodge County Mutual	Waupun	182,657	96,720	157,244	76,024	130,808	62,882
German Town Farmers Mutual	German town	219,555	37,544	213,490	49,300	232,301	56,916
Herman Farmers Mutual	Woodland	20,643	3,665	36,174	6,243	38,457	5,997
Madison Mutual	Madison	983,017	251,014	832,680	233,656	703,828	206,861
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	Milwaukee	548,120	172,769	565,242	183,221	626,959	222,985
Vernon County Scandinavian Mut. Fire.	Chaseburg.	54,954	504	1,297	567	1,551	485
Total		\$1,999,379	\$573,293	\$1,855,235	\$568,355	\$1,802,702	\$587,178
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Aetna	Hartford, Conn.	\$6,400,503	\$3,870,565	\$5,396,381	\$3,383,633	\$5,845,502	\$2,354,016
Atlas	Hartford, Conn.					319,002	98,577
Atlantic	Brooklyn, N. Y.			303,264	88,841	373,844	123,076
Amazon	Cincinnati, Ohio	781,757	207,988	1,070,280	611,818	847,480	342,297
Alemannia	Cleveland, Ohio	425,606	133,029	402,596	130,626	418,516	175,253
Atlantic and Pacific	Chicago, Ill.					330,144	98,023
American	Chicago, Ill.	436,195	212,073	538,338	289,838	677,615	352,716
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	423,234	116,932	544,944	234,889	634,855	335,885

Allomanna.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.....	253, 970	59, 932	430, 403	223, 055
Armenia.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.....	.....	.....	53, 142	53, 142
Brewers and Malsters.....	New York, N. Y.....	52, 934	284, 373	121, 831	293, 577	83, 115
Black River.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	.....	377, 622	133, 525	379, 622	127, 037
Capital City.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	183, 711	16, 842	191, 601	18, 174
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y.....	160, 078	400, 158	182, 401	370, 609	123, 374
Continental.....	New York, N. Y.....	1, 456, 181	2, 384, 252	1, 231, 094	2, 255, 937	1, 117, 963
Clay Fire and Marine.....	Newport, Ky.....	.....	.....	.....	310, 884	103, 684
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	40, 410	728, 635	215, 900	705, 234	178, 252
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	Detroit, Mich.....	133, 489	267, 849	96, 772	320, 960	110, 193
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2, 423, 264	3, 363, 671	2, 638, 991	3, 201, 719	2, 589, 132
Fire Association.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 640, 185	1, 923, 720
Fairfield County.....	So. Norwalk, Conn.....	.....	297, 318	95, 946	312, 325	82, 08
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	619, 221	324, 801	582, 632	241, 419
Franklin.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	446, 709	.....	.....	394, 146	107, 918
Manuel Hall.....	Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	276, 124	62, 760
German.....	Eric, Pa.....	.....	353, 896	152, 152	405, 732	253, 471
Girard Fire and Marine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	130, 542	653, 321	219, 060	798, 203	336, 471
German American.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1, 379, 090	344, 229	1, 672, 303	484, 115
Germania.....	New York, N. Y.....	446, 876	1, 313, 378	739, 125	1, 250, 102	492, 980
Glen's Falls.....	Glen's Falls, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	630, 327	311, 786
German.....	Freeport, Ill.....	.....	258, 394	30, 829	285, 856	52, 530
Globe.....	Chicago, Ill.....	61, 240	341, 634	65, 940	460, 207	189, 037
Hone.....	New York, N. Y.....	2, 138, 385	4, 446, 859	2, 277, 158	4, 882, 698	2, 113, 710
Hannu Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	209, 741	4, 938, 355	192, 613	345, 546	112, 317
Howard.....	New York, N. Y.....	431, 056	896, 540	632, 367	1, 085, 338	547, 794
.....	New York, N. Y.....	179, 569	608, 964	105, 919	695, 500	133, 312
Hartford.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1, 929, 870	2, 304, 397	1, 348, 278	2, 418, 707	1, 217, 311
Humboldt.....	Newark, N. J.....	.....	.....	.....	311, 112	80, 408
Home.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	366, 776	900, 734	503, 221	517, 709	246, 330
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	27, 082	173, 998	25, 788	550, 918	20, 495
Insurance Co. of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 718, 210	3, 276, 739	2, 446, 010	3, 307, 832	2, 302, 547
Irving.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	280, 889	76, 969
Kansas.....	Leavenworth, Kan.....	.....	.....	.....	60, 313	60, 313
Lombard.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	397, 433	86, 054	434, 097	98, 659
Lamar.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	200, 240	70, 702
Manhattan.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	493, 769	193, 475	586, 451	251, 364
Mechanics and Traders.....	New York, N. Y.....	109, 448	539, 735	155, 243	604, 278	143, 873
Mercantile Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	476, 622	1, 408, 565	640, 408	1, 093, 387	928, 305
Mercantile.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	47, 154	236, 304	75, 205	364, 827	69, 302

TABLE No. X.—*Assets and Liabilities—continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	1871.		1872.		1873.	
		Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Companies of other States—con.</i>							
Merchants'	Providence, R. I.					\$346, 127	\$130, 620
Millville Mutual	Millville, N. J.	\$380, 982	\$128, 518	\$485, 729	\$283, 336	1, 188, 943	96, 660
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston, Mass.					889, 649	330, 018
Meriden	Meriden, Conn.			253, 137	63, 472	300, 474	78, 204
National Fire	Hartford, Conn.	517, 205	11, 592	742, 166	232, 686	831, 850	241, 532
Ningara	New York, N. Y.	1, 256, 140	352, 148	1, 264, 533	632, 735	1, 301, 211	473, 626
National Fire	Philadelphia, Pa.			419, 521	136, 249	563, 551	247, 724
Narragansett Fire and Marine	Providence, R. I.	773, 833	281, 319	1, 333, 565	271, 454	373, 566	200, 332
New Orleans	New Orleans, La.					676, 945	169, 265
Orient	Hartford, Conn.	502, 636		705, 530	272, 492	672, 159	259, 065
Orient Mutual	New York, N. Y.	1, 936, 653	732, 692	2, 035, 681	857, 056	2, 014, 547	575, 573
Phœnix	Hartford, Conn.	1, 908, 832	1, 276, 793	1, 532, 647	1, 070, 626	1, 673, 614	912, 232
Peoples'	Memphis, Tenn.					408, 060	46, 265
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia, Pa.	1, 257, 554	499, 117	1, 159, 325	622, 467	1, 386, 748	865, 210
Phœnix	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1, 862, 660	709, 360	2, 001, 313	941, 405	2, 008, 947	835, 734
Pacific Mutual	New York, N. Y.	1, 047, 547	345, 701	1, 031, 092	299, 044	998, 229	292, 186
Providence, Washington	Providence, R. I.			250, 854	47, 709	261, 664	61, 603
Planters'	Memphis, Tenn.					304, 750	93, 100
Prescott	Boston, Mass.					280, 476	54, 808
Penn Fire	Philadelphia, Pa.			238, 153	87, 083	413, 299	187, 145
Standard	New York, N. Y.	453, 180	91, 780	458, 612	255, 173	336, 377	70, 098
Star	New York, N. Y.	372, 326	110, 419	360, 418	158, 451	361, 696	128, 803
Saint Nicholas	New York, N. Y.	239, 494	51, 532	261, 620	162, 841	248, 052	64, 817
Saint Paul Fire and Marine	St. Paul, Minn.	505, 724	104, 380	626, 133	301, 952	729, 472	274, 617
St. Joseph Fire and Marine	St. Joseph, Mo.			299, 705	63, 163	372, 469	134, 488
Shoe and Leather	Boston, Mass.					387, 976	63, 337
Springfield Fire and Marine	Springfield, Mass.	1, 065, 906	497, 417	1, 070, 742	570, 199	1, 067, 134	486, 569
Traders'	New York, N. Y.	435, 009	112, 311	357, 500	186, 604	338, 578	116, 393
Traders'	Chicago, Ill.			588, 342	78, 200	748, 260	120, 169

Westchester	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1,039,015	356,218	595,933	.....	655,797	373,498
Williamsburg City	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	444,691	320,183	700,060	291,492
Watertown Fire	Watertown, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	123,561	556,850	216,105
Totals .....	.....	\$51,872,442	\$23,100,365	\$55,294,105	\$28,372,885	\$69,381,252	\$29,521,505
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>							
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y.	\$346,087	\$127,840	\$515,909	\$305,643	\$552,125	\$222,884
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germ.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	761,126	469,943	840,721	173,078
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	535,108	1,348,507	1,070,061	894,497	573,063
London Ass. Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y.	1,064,647	.....	472,421	211,294	561,138	423,487
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	333,207	250,265	423,437	223,658
Liverp'l & London Globe, (Am.Br), G. B.	New York, N. Y.	3,640,450	2,387,856	4,195,772	2,923,700	3,393,469	2,372,846
North British & Merc'ile (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y.	1,585,352	904,470	1,701,447	1,223,757	1,647,808	510,375
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y.	722,413	370,074	693,078	501,752	624,088	596,225
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	For Northwest—Chicago.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,827,894	1,461,604
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,966	90,437
Western Assurance	Toronto, Canada .....	.....	.....	533,543	305,110	563,955	225,868
Totals .....	.....	\$7,398,899	\$4,325,348	\$10,561,010	\$7,066,545	\$11,540,178	\$7,066,336

STATEMENTS

OF

Fire and Marine Insurance Companies.

WISCONSIN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[Incorporated in 1869. Commenced business in 1869.]

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, *President.*

FRANK H. WHIPP, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$1,000,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	300,000 00

II. ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds owned by the company: market value	\$302,065 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency	\$7,736 65
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	124,018 06
Total amount of cash items	131,754 71
Interest due and accrued, not included in market value.....	5,550 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.. ..	38,006 10
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.....	25,992 33
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due.....	1,844 50
All other property belonging to the company, viz: Salvage property and claims on losses already paid, \$5,095.00: office furniture, \$2,500.00; due from other companies on re-insurance, \$11,211.28; total.....	18,806 28
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.	\$524,018 92

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$1,570 34	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses	30,123 43	.....
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and expenses	6, C50 00	.....
		<hr/>
Total gross amount of claims for losses.....	\$37,748 77	.....
Deduct re-insurance thereon.....	2,080 00	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims		\$35,668 77
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	\$97,199 32	.....
Re-insurance <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	7,304 80	.....
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium on inland navigation risks.....	6,762 50	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.		111,266 62
All other demands against the company, viz: Brokerage on premiums paid and in course of collection		2,900 00
		<hr/>
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		\$149,835 39
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....		300,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock		74,183 53
		<hr/>
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and net surplus		\$524,018 92
		<hr/>

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross premiums received in cash	\$326,765 03	\$159,405 96	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums.....		20,335 77	.....
		<hr/>	
Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$326,765 03	\$179,741 73	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and return premiums.....	35,610 24	33,532 17	.....
		<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums	\$291,154 79	\$146,209 56	.....
		<hr/>	\$437,364 35
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums remaining unpaid		\$27,836 83	.....
		<hr/>	
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources.....			14,601 42
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash			\$451,965 77
			<hr/>

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross amount paid for losses.....	\$136,882 12	\$104,346 18	.....
Deduct salvage and reinsurance.....	590 82	27,724 22	.....
		<hr/>	
Net amount paid during the year for losses	\$136,291 30	\$76,621 96	.....
		<hr/>	\$212,913 26

Paid for commissions and brokerage	51,267 19
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employees	21,964 48
Paid for state, national and local taxes	8,154 34
All other payments, viz: traveling expenses, rent, printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses	21,410 66
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	\$315,709 93

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and Inland Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872.. ..	\$6,842,773 00	\$119,781 71	\$262,800 00	\$14,060 00
Written during 1873.....	16,926,106 00	326,765 03	13,501,324 00	179,741 73
Total.....	\$23,768,879 00	\$446,546 74	\$13,764,124 00	\$193,801 73
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated..	12,123,997 00	238,835 27	13,551,924 00	178,656 73
In force Dec. 31, 1873	\$11,644,882 00	\$207,711 47	\$212,200 00	\$15,145 00
Deduct amount reinsured...	51,200 00	1,063 74	19,000 00	1,620 00
Net amount in force Dec. 31, 1873.....	\$11,593,682 00	\$206,647 73	\$193,200 00	\$13,525 00
In force, having not more than one year to run	\$10,618,021 00	\$194,398 64	\$193,200 00	\$13,525 00
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	502,834 00	6,120 80		
Having more than three years to run.....	472,829 00	6,128 29		
Net amount in force Dec. 31, 1873	\$11,593,682 00	\$206,647 73	\$193,200 00	\$13,525 00

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$1,167,046 73
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	663,988 87
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	235,661 91
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value....	179,200 00
Total dividends payable in stock	102,000 00

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, DURING THE YEAR 1873.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	Aggregate.
Risks taken.....	\$4,955,673 00	\$8,907,147 00	\$13,862,820 00
Premiums received	87,830 38	75,083 96	162,914 34
Losses paid on risks taken.....	39,551 15	32,127 43	71,678 58
Losses incurred during the year, in Wisconsin			92,819 31
Taxes on premiums, paid to the state of Wisconsin			2,463 29
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin			938 10

HEKLA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

[Incorporated in 1871. Commenced business in 1871.]

MONS ANDERSON, *President*.HALLE STENSLAND, *Secretary*.

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	60,034 67
Capital subscribed and unpaid	39,965 33

II. ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....	\$56,959 93
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due.....	5,341 25
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	500 00
Stocks and bonds owned by the company: market value.	3,450 00
Cash loans secured by endorsements and collaterals	4,853 05
Cash in the company's principal office, and in bank.....	8,937 08
Gross premiums in due course of collection	2,422 02
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due.....	5,715 95
All other property belonging to the company, viz: due from individuals, \$36.10; office furniture, \$411.25; total	447 35
Gross amount of all the assets of the company.....	\$88,626 63
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities.....	100 00
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	\$88,526 63

III. LIABILITIES.

Gross amount of unpaid losses and claims	\$540 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	\$421 63
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	28,706 37
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....	29,128 00
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage due to agents and brokers.....	1,515 06
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....	\$31,183 06
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....	60,034 67
Aggregate amount of all liabilities including capital stock.....	\$91,217 73

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash	\$9,975 82	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and return premiums	444 16	.....
Net cash received for premiums		\$9,531 66
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, remaining unpaid	\$5,715 95	.....
Received for interest and bonds and mortgages and other sources		6,575 00
Received on premiums in course of collection at date of last statement		3,186 92
Income received from all other sources, viz: recording fee, \$14.00		14 00
Received for increased capital	\$9,367.67	.....
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash		\$19,307 58

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses, fire	\$2,765 63
Paid for commissions and brokerage	3,612 79
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks and all other employees	2,082 50
Paid for state, national and local taxes	339 58
All other payments, viz: postage, \$60.94; exchange, \$51.68; traveling expenses, \$203.50; printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses, \$541.53; sundries, \$359.58. Total	1,217 23
Aggregate expenditures during the year, in cash	\$10,017 73

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon,
In force December 31, 1872	\$1,797,506 00	\$25,825 78
Written during 1873	1,228,258 00	17,717 00
Total	\$3,025,759 00	\$43,542 78
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	182,147 22	4,514 51
Net amount in force December 31, 1873	\$2,843, 11 78	\$39,028 27
In force, having not more than one year to run	\$156,230 00	\$843 27
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	1,019,932 00	12,853 00
Having more than three years to run	1,667,449 78	25,332 00
Net amount in force	\$2,843,611 78	\$39,028 27

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$43,970 02
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	5,710 08
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	2,765 63
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value	43,500 00
Total dividends payable in stock	3,660 94
Total amount loaned to officers and directors	936 43
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers	11,844 15
Amount deposited in the state of Wisconsin for the security of policy holders	23,930 00
Paid taxes on premiums in Wisconsin	336 32
Paid fire department in Wisconsin	3 26

BREWERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

(Incorporated in 1868. Commenced business in 1869.)

JACOB OBERMANN, *President.*

JOSEPH SCHLITZ, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	\$1,000,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	200,000 00
Capital subscribed and unpaid	275,800 00

II. ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens)	\$2,000 00
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans	100 00
Stocks and bonds owned by the company; market value	373,843 75
Cash loans secured by collaterals	25,000 00
Cash in the company's principal office, and in bank	63,666 37
Interest due and accrued, not included in market value	450 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection	21,170 04
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.	\$486,230 16

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	\$14,600 53
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses..	11,677 00
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	\$26,277 53
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	\$193,943 41
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year ..	16,193 74
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks ..	\$210,137 15
All other demands against the company, viz: due to Brokers' on premiums unpaid	3,175 50
Total liabilities, except capital stock	\$239,590 18
Capital stock actually paid up in cash	200,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock	46,639 98
Aggregate of all liabilities including capital stock and net surplus..	\$486,230 16

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.
Gross premiums received in cash	\$475,197 65
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	38,415 04
Net cash received for premiums	\$436,782 61

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Received for interest on bonds and mortgages	626 17
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources	28,676 63
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash	\$466,085 41

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross amount paid for losses	\$242,091 24	.....
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	1,318 75	.....
Net amount paid during the year for losses		\$240,772 49
Paid for commission and brokerage		74,979 53
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes		48,212 24
Paid for state, national and local taxes		10,150 25
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash		\$374,114 51

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872	\$14,776,787 00	\$288,390 63
Written during 1873	26,082,533 00	460,929 64
Total	\$40,859,320 00	\$749,320 27
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	20,020,340 00	336,911 91
Net amount in force December 31, 1873	\$20,838,980 00	\$412,408 36
In force, having not more than one year to run	\$19,204,395 00	\$387,886 83
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	1,542,225 00	22,212 46
Having more than three years to run	92,360 00	2,309 07
Net amount in force	\$20,838,980 00	\$412,408 36

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$843,772 99
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	609,214 03
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business	6,699 06
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	230,491 75
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value	76,375 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers	2,000 00

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Risks taken (Fire)	\$3,182,955 00
Premiums received	63,604 51
Losses paid on risks taken	44,733 05
Losses incurred during the year, in Wisconsin	47,857 05
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin	1,355 15
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin	662 23

WISCONSIN MUTUAL COMPANIES.

CONCORDIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[Incorporated in 1870. Commenced business in 1870.]

C. EISSFELDT, *President.*

GUSTAV WOLLAEGER, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	11,595 00
Capital subscribed and unpaid	65,705 00

II. ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....	\$23,200 00
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans	527 41
Stocks and bonds, market value.....	5,600 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	336 97
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	13,400 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	5,653 50
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks	68 31
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due	10 00
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture.....	700 00

Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value	\$59,788 48
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III. LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	\$5,940 92
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	23,690 06
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks...	\$29,630 98
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage on premiums paid and in course of collection	\$1,420 78
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....	\$31,051 76
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....	11,595 00
Premium notes	10,292 29
Surplus beyond capital stock and premium notes	6,849 43

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including capital stock, net surplus, and premium notes.....	\$59,788 48
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IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$28,395 57
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	164 34
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$28,231 23
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, remain- ing unpaid	\$78 31	.....
Received for interest and bonds and mortgages.....		1,885 96
Received for increased capital.....	\$465 00	.....
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		\$30,117 19

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses, fire	\$6,607 39
Paid for commission and brokerage.....	4,504 56
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other em- ployes	1,924 50
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	520 07
All other payments, viz: office and traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses; total.....	1,813 87
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	\$15,370 39

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872.....	\$1,920,351 00	\$31,174 74
Written during 1873	1,943,410 00	31,239 20
Total	\$3,863,761 00	\$62,413 94
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	735,258 00	11,388 93
Net amount in force December 31, 1873.....	\$3,128,503 00	\$51,025 01
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	\$1,240,639 00	\$19,050 13
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	1,654,883 00	28,359 69
Having more than three years to run.....	232,981 00	3,615 19
Net amount in force.....	\$3,128,503 00	\$51,025 01

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$80,848 06
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	8,940 29
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	6,607 39
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value. ..	13,900 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	3,710 00
Total amount loaned to officers and directors, secured by mortgage	5,000 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers, secured by mortgage	5,200 00

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.

[Incorporated in 1852. Commenced business in 1852.]

WM. HOBKIRK, *President*.J. A. BAKER, *Secretary*.

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
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II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....	\$1,600 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens).....	1,300 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due.....	732 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	356 13
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	88 52
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	2,741 16
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	12,783 06
Premium notes subject to assessment.....	47,751 23
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	5,480 64
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.....	26,403 00
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due.....	38,922 36
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture, \$1,100; rents, \$200; horse, carriage and cutter, \$350; total.....	1,650 00
Aggregate of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value...	<u>\$139,808 10</u>

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$5,640 23	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses.....	1,326 47	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		<u>\$6,966 70</u>
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	\$1,541 34	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year.....	54,230 52	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....		<u>55,771 86</u>
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage on premiums paid and in course of collection.....		143 24
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....		<u>\$62,881 80</u>
Premium notes.....		47,751 23
Surplus, beyond premium notes.....		<u>29,175 07</u>
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including premium notes and net surplus.....		<u>\$139,808 10</u>

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash	\$5,853 18	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums ...	55,980 64	.....
Gross cash received for premiums	\$61,833 82	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	4,744 42	.....
Net cash received for premiums		\$57,089 40
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums remaining unpaid	\$39,248 16	.....
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages		\$120 84
Received for interest on bills receivable		1,432 40
Aggregate amount of income received during the year, in cash		\$58,642 64

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses, fire	\$29,401 86
Paid for commissions and brokerage	13,701 22
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employees	4,406 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes	752 29
All other payments, viz: exchange, printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses	5,435 85
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	\$53,697 22

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force, December 31, 1872	\$11,460,227 00	\$155,067 03
Written during 1873	3,820,562 00	65,843 73
Total	\$15,280,789 00	\$220,910 81
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	5,966,345 00	97,834 75
In force December 31, 1873	\$9,314,444 00	\$123,076 06
In force, having not more than one year to run	\$3,426,325 00	\$44,220 30
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	3,555,735 00	42,834 65
Having more than three years to run	2,332,384 00	36,021 11
Net amount in force	\$9,314,444 00	\$123,076 06

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$640,777 70
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	256,640 48
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	32,633 78
Taxes on premiums paid the state of Wisconsin	733 36

GERMANTOWN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

GERMANTOWN, WIS.

[Incorporated in 1854. Commenced business in 1854.]

LOUIS C. WAGNER, *President.*

HENRY FLEISCHER, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital actually paid up in cash.....	Mutual.
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II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....	\$7,060,00
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens).....	33,546,07
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans	1,542 24
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	1,400 00
Promissory notes.....	14,156 12
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	5,551 35
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans	1,221 22
Net premiums in due course of collection.....	17,236 61
All other property belonging to the company, viz: Office Furniture.....	800 00
Premium notes.....	149,786 96

Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value	\$232,300 57
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III. LIABILITIES.

Losses resisted, including interest, costs and expenses.....	\$2,500,00
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		\$2,500 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	\$1,155 81	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	53,259 95	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.		\$54,415 76

Total liabilities except premium notes.....	\$56,915 76
Premium notes subject to assessment.....	149,786 96
Surplus beyond premium notes.....	25,597 85

Aggregate amount of all liabilities including premium notes and net surplus.....	\$232,300 57
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IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$29,129 52
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums.....	2,904 48
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$26,225 04

Received for interest, bonds and mortgages and notes.....		2,946 63
Premium notes received.....	\$39,979 04	
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		\$29,171 67

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses by fire.....	\$10,751 78
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employees	5,409 17
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	616 46
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	\$16,777 41

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872.....	\$6,685,818 00	\$92,644 86
Written during 1873.....	1,928,673 00	29,129 52
Total.....	\$8,614,491 00	\$121,774 38
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	1,208,073 00	37,176 34
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$7,406,418 00	\$84,598 04
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	\$1,687,419 00	\$2,311 62
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	3,358,139 00	30,527 20
Having more than three years to run.....	2,360,860 00	67,852 86
Net amount in force.....	\$7,406,418 00	\$100,691 68

HERMAN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HERMAN, WISCONSIN.

[Incorporated in 1856. Commenced business in 1857.]

JOHN ZIRBEL, *President.*JOHN STEINER, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	Mutual.
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II. ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens).....	\$10,800 00
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	660 05

Personal notes with sufficient securities	1,735 00 ⁰
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency	1,260 96
Premium notes in force	21,012 77
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans	106 09
Gross premiums in due course of collection	252 58
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks	358 36
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due	2,074 65
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture	360 00
Gross amount of all the assets of the company	38,560 46
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities	103 57

Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value \$38,456 89⁰

III. LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. premium, on fire risks, under one year	\$352 33	
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	5,578 00	
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks		\$5,930 33
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses		16 80
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage on premiums unpaid and in course of collection		50 51
Total liabilities, except premium notes		\$5,997 64
Premium notes subject to assessment		21,012 77
Surplus beyond premium notes		11,446 48

Aggregate amount of liabilities, including premium notes and net surplus..... \$38,456 89⁰

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash, fire	\$1,516 03	
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums	1,236 04	
Gross cash received for premiums	\$2,752 07	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and returned premiums.	130 16	
Net cash received for premiums		\$2,621 91
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, remaining unpaid	2,433 01	
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages		670 00
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources		411 06
Premium notes	\$4,950 98	

Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash..... \$3,702 99⁰

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses, fire	\$2,382 32	
Paid for commissions and brokerage	995 88	
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	232 67	
Paid for state, national and local taxes	111 30	
All other payments, viz: interest on borrowed money, postage, stationery and advertising	373 46	

Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year in cash..... \$4,095 63

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872.....	\$1,206,044	\$10,854 09
Written during 1873.....	399,867	4,497 19
Total	\$1,605,911	\$15,351 28
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	111,709	701 35
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$1,494,202	\$14,649 93
In force, having more than one year to run	\$93,741	704 66
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run.....	746,705	5,793 19
Having more than three years to run	653,756	8,152 08
Net amount in force	\$1,494,202	\$14,649 93

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$21,831 44
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	7,309 82
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	1,640 32
Total amount loaned to officers and directors	5,500 00

MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

MADISON, WIS.

[Incorporated in 1851. Commenced business in 1851.]

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.*D. WORTHINGTON, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	Mutual.
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II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.. ..	\$19,896 97
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens)	1,881 22
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due.....	2,400 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	417 46
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	428 48
Stocks and bonds owned by the company, market value	91,200 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	\$1,365 85
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	23,383 97
Total amount of cash items.....	24,749 82

Interest due and accrued on bills receivable and notes for cash premiums....	3,003 32
Net premiums in due course of collection.....	35,692 88
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks	19,324 41
Assessments in process of collection	5,992 94
All other property belonging to the company, viz: Furniture and fixtures, \$2,132.53; Rents, \$92.50; due from other sources, \$306.00; Total	2,431 03
Premium notes subject to assessment.....	496,409 93
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.	<u>\$703,828 46</u>

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid (awaiting drafts).....	\$1,483 97	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses.....	8,940 02	.....
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and expenses	3,593 49	.....
Total gross amount of claims for losses	\$14,017 48	.....
Deduct re-insurance thereon	1,182 52	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		12,834 96
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	\$3,421 06	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	188,708 50	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks		192,129 56
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses.....		1,557 18
All other demands against the company, viz.: commissions and other charges due and to become due to agents.....		338 98
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....		\$206,860 68
Premium notes on hand.....		496,409 93
Surplus beyond premium notes.....		557 85
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including premium notes and net surplus.....		<u>\$703,828 46</u>

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash and notes.....	\$119,357 20	.....
Deduct returned premiums.....	9,029 39	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$110,327 81
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, re- maining unpaid.....	\$19,324 41	.....
Received for interest and premiums on bonds sold.....		16,391 75
Income received from all other sources, viz.: Rents, \$681.05; Recording fees, \$142.25; total.....		823 30
Received assessment on premium notes	\$60,723 72	.....
Aggregate amount of income received during the year, in cash and notes		<u>\$127,542 86</u>

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Paid during the year for losses, fire.....	\$103,666 94
Paid for commissions and brokerage.. ..	27,675 48
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other em- ployees.....	19,911 26

Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	2,233 85
All other payments, viz : For collecting assessments, \$692.59; office expense \$499.11; travelling expenses, \$2,609.93; printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses, \$2,240.36; Total.....	6,042 09
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.	<u>\$159,529 62</u>

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872.....	\$45,934,025 00	\$491,529 48
Written and restored during 1873	9,264,830 00	121,552 73
Total.....	<u>\$55,198,855 00</u>	<u>\$613,082 21</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	12,144,107 00	127,984 05
In force December 31, 1873.....	<u>\$43,054,748 00</u>	<u>\$485,098 16</u>
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	\$11,096,331 75	\$118,162 13
Having more than one year to run and not more than three years to run.....	19,135,287 49	194,712 81
Having more than three years to run.....	12,823,128 76	172,223 22
Net amount in force.....	<u>\$43,054,748 00</u>	<u>\$485,098 16</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	<u>\$100,276 95</u>
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MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

[Incorporated in 1852. Commenced business in 1852.]

CHRISTIAN PREUSSER, *President*.ADOLF J. CRAMER, *Secretary*.

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
-------------------------	----------------

II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances	\$5,046 25
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens)	10,945 39
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due.....	2,081 99

Interest due on bond and mortgage loans	160 34
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans	325 32
Stocks and bonds owned by the company: market value.....	255,521 16
Secured notes	1,225 00
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	459 53
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	27,224 27
Interest due and accrued on secured notes	58 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	12,277 57
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture and fixtures	1,189 00
Premium notes on policies in force.....	310,505 00

Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value	\$626,968 82
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III. LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses..	\$4,595 00
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and expenses.....	5,400 00	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		\$9,995 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	\$69,688 54	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	143,301 46	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks...		212,990 00
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....		\$222,985 00
Premium notes.....		310,505 00
Surplus beyond premium notes		93,478 82
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including premium notes and net surplus.....		\$626,968 82

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash	\$214,071 40	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums.....	14,092 07	.....
Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$228,163 47	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums.....	5,948 37	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....		222,215 10
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, remaining unpaid.....	\$12,277 57	.....
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages....		14,452 86
Income received from all other sources, viz: rents, \$561.28.....		561 28
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		\$237,229 24

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.
Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$77,298 82
Paid for commissions and brokerage	42,925 03
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employees	13,775 00

Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	5,301 93
All other payments, viz: office rents, traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses; total.....	11,816 18
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	<u>\$151,116 96</u>

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force, December 31, 1872	\$22,375,080 00	\$355,103 73
Written during 1873	12,943,497 00	226,348 97
Total.	\$35,318,577 00	\$581,452 70
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	9,025,373 00	161,187 13
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$26,293,204 00	\$420,265 57
Deduct amount re-insured.....	23,000 00	283 65
Net amount in force, December 31, 1873.....	<u>\$26,270,204 00</u>	<u>\$419,981 92</u>
In force, having not more than one year to run... ..	\$7,613,331 00	\$139,377 08
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	18,656,873 00	280,604 84
Having more than three years to run.....		
Net amount in force December 31, 1873.....	<u>\$26,270,204 00</u>	<u>\$419,981 92</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$1,026,787 55
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	418,543 65
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	<u>84,848 82</u>

BUSINESS IN STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Risks taken (fire).....	\$9,325,164 00
Premiums received.....	166,994 72
Losses paid on risks taken	55,891 60
Losses incurred during the year, in Wisconsin.....	63,441 60
Taxes on premiums paid to the state of Wisconsin.....	2,832 00
Taxes on premiums paid to fire departments in Wisconsin.....	<u>1,164 92</u>

VERNON COUNTY SCANDINAVIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHASEBURG, WISCONSIN.

[Incorporated in 1869. Commenced business in 1870.]

A. NELSON, *President.*

OLE JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	Mutual
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II. ASSETS.

Loans on personal security.....	\$1,241 41
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	75 00
Interest due and accrued on loans.....	60 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	175 00
Aggregate of all the assets of the company stated at their actual value	\$1,551 41

III. LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	\$460 00	
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks		\$460 00
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses.....		25 00
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		\$485 00
Surplus beyond liabilities.....		1,066 41
Aggregate liabilities, including surplus...		\$1,551 41

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Net cash received for premiums	\$155 33
Received for interest on money lent.	109 35
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash	\$264 68

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employees	\$97 51
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	19 35
All other payments.....	11 42
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	\$128 28

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1872	\$63,598 00	\$534 96
Written during 1873	13,984 00	155 33
Total	\$77,582 00	\$690 29
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	8,178 00	230,29
In force December 31, 1873	\$69,404 00	\$460 00
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	\$46,124 00	\$237 79
Having more than three years to run.....	23,280 00	222 21
Net amount in force December 31, 1873.....	\$69,404 00	\$460 00

.GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$1,765 84
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	415 55
Total amount loaned to officers and directors.....	200 00
Total amount loaned to policy holders, not officers.....	1,041 41

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

On the first day of January, 1874.

Net assets January 1, 1873.....	\$7,186 55
RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR 1873.	
Cash premium.....	\$17,988 79
Premium notes.....	4,723 50
	22,712 29
Total	\$29,898 84
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE YEAR 1873.	
Losses by hail, paid.....	\$5,928 09
Cash premiums refunded.....	76 35
Premium notes refunded.....	2 25
Commissions to agents.....	1,905 74
Salaries to officers.....	2,786 50
Traveling and general expenses.....	1,930 77
Fees and expenses to appraisers.....	427 98
Postal and revenue stamps.....	227 38
Loss by bad notes.....	70 50
	\$13,355 56
Net assets January 1, 1874.....	\$16,543 28
Consisting of:—	
Premium notes.....	\$9,152 03
Office furniture.....	322 20
Mortgages.....	950 00
Cash in office and bank.....	524 77
Due from agents.....	5,594 28
	\$16,543 28
Number of policies issued during the year 1873.....	4,117
Amount of risk thereon.....	\$2,363,557 79

CARL MIEDING, *Secretary.*

FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

AS

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

AUGUST 1, 1874.

PART II.--LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1874.

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WISCONSIN COMPANY.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
AS
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART II.

Life and Accident Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Secretary of State,

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE,

MADISON, August 1, 1874.

To his Excellency WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Secretary of State as Commissioner of Insurance, containing such information relative to the life and accident companies that have reported to this department, as it has been thought may be useful and of general interest. For reasons stated at the beginning of part I., the detailed statements filed by the companies are omitted except that of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the only life company organized under the laws of this state. It is believed,

however, that the tables given herein will be found to contain all necessary information relative to the condition of the companies of other states transacting business in Wisconsin.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE IN 1873.

Thirty-eight companies filed statements as required by law in 1873. The Asbury of New York, however, withdrew from the state early in April. Of these companies the only one admitted after the date of the last report, and before the close of the year, was the Penn Mutual Life, of Philadelphia. This company was licensed November 6.

COMPANIES ADMITTED IN 1874.

The only companies admitted in 1874 up to the date of this report, which did not transact business in the state in 1873, were the Mound City of St. Louis and the United States of New York. The St. Louis Mutual and the Missouri Mutual became united with the former, and on the nineteenth of February last its name was changed to the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, under which name it is now transacting business. On the thirty-first day of March a supplementary statement of assets and liabilities was furnished, a summary of which will be found in the tables herein. On the twenty-fourth of February, the Ohio Life Insurance Company of Cleveland, and the Missouri Valley of Leavenworth, filed statements, but have not thus far complied with the remaining requirements of law, and hence are not transacting business in the state.

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

The following companies that transacted business in the state in 1873, not having complied with the laws of this state, have not been licensed, and are not transacting business in the state the present year:

Brooklyn, New York.	Missouri Mutual, St. Louis.
Manhattan, N. Y.	St. Louis Mutual, St. Louis.
Mutual, Ill.	National, Illinois.
Security, New York.	

As previously stated, the Missouri Mutual and St. Louis Mutual became united with the Mound City. The National of Illinois became insolvent about the beginning of the year, and it is believed the remaining companies are still transacting business in other states.

COMPANIES NOW TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE.

The number of companies now transacting business in the state is thirty. Of these, six are Connecticut, four Illinois, three Massachusetts, two New Jersey, one Missouri, one Pennsylvania, one Wisconsin and eleven New York companies, and one was incorporated by act of congress. The following table shows the amount of paid capital of each and the date of commencing business:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Paid Capital.	Com-menced Business.
Northwestern Mutual	Milwaukee	Mutual.	1858
Ætna	Hartford.	\$103,056	1850
Berkshire	Pittsfield, Mass. ..	25,000	1851
Continental	New York	100,000	1866
Chicago	Chicago	125,000	1867
Connecticut Mutual	Hartford	Mutual.	1846
Charter Oak	Hartford.	200,000	1850
Equitable Life Assurance Society	New York.	100,000	1859
Globe Mutual	New York.	100,000	1864
Germania	New York.	200,000	1860
Mutual Benefit	Newark	Mutual.	1845
Mutual	New York.	Mutual.	1843
Metropolitan	New York.	Mutual.	1867
Massachusetts Mutual	Springfield, Mass. ..	Mutual.	1851
Mound City	St. Louis	Mutual.	1868
New England Mutual	Boston	Mutual.	1843
North America	New York.	Mutual.	1862
New York	New York.	Mutual.	1845
New Jersey Mutual	Newark	100,000	1865
National of U. S. A.	Washington	1,000,000	1868
Protection.	Chicago	192,300	1871
Penn Mutual	Philadelphia	Mutual.	1847
Phoenix Mutual	Hartford	16,000	1851
Railway Passengers' Assurance	Hartford	300,000	1866
Republic	Chicago	947,400	1870
Travelers'	Hartford	500,000	1866
Teutonia	Chicago	200,000	1869
United States	New York.	250,000	1850
Universal	New York.	200,000	1865
Washington	New York.	125,000	1860

The foregoing list, it will be noticed, contains the United States Life, which was not included in the statement of the condition of life companies published on the first of June, as this company was not licensed at that time. It also appears that the number of life companies now operating in the state, is less than for preceding years. In 1869 there were forty-three, in 1870, thirty-six; in 1871, thirty-nine, and in 1872, thirty-seven.

According to the statements of the companies above named, the total admitted assets on the thirty-first day of December, 1873, was \$300,969,559; total liabilities exclusive of capital, \$265,459,036; capital stock, \$4,783,756; net surplus of twenty-four companies,

\$31,571,110; deficiency of six others, \$844,340; net premium reserve \$255,800,768; total income, \$98,949,253; total expenditures, \$69,500,788. Of the income, \$72,656,572 was cash premiums; \$19,229,355, interests, dividends, rents and from other sources, and the balance premium notes. The total cash expenditures amounted to \$62,245,839, of which there was paid for death losses, \$21,351,785; dividends to policy holders, \$18,062,645; lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies, \$8,659,934; dividends to stockholders, \$350,705; commissions and salaries to agents, \$6,173,508; taxes, \$1,080,885; salaries to officers and employees, \$1,785,285; medical examiners' fees, \$530,980; other payments, \$4,250,112; total note disbursements, \$7,254,950. The excess of income over expenditures was \$29,448,465. The total number of policies issued by the companies during the year was 190,260; amount insured thereby, \$486,464,824; number of policies in force at the end of the year, 703,136; amount insured, \$1,807,954,188. The number of policies terminated during the year, was 150,020; amount insured thereby, \$406,969,491. A full exhibit of policies issued and terminated during the year, and also of the mode of termination, will be found in tables numbers XIX and XX. The ratios of assets to premium reserve, of expenses to income, and several other rates of interest, and also comparisons of the business of 1873 with that of the preceding year, will be found in the statistical tables.

The following table exhibits the total admitted assets, total liabilities exclusive of capital, surplus as regards policy-holders, capital stock, net surplus, cash and note income, cash and note disbursements and premium reserve of life and accident companies transacting business in the state for the last three years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Total admitted assets	\$267,418,057	\$285,087,195	\$300,969,559
Total liabilities exclusive of capital....	235,989,942	253,549,044	265,459,036
Surplus as regards policy-holders	31,428,115	31,538,151	35,510,523
Capital stock	5,871,763	6,021,123	4,783,456
Net surplus	25,556,352	25,517,028	30,726,770
Cash income.....	85,641,061	88,563,314	91,885,923
Note income.....	12,420,842	8,672,583	7,063,330
Cash expenditures.....	53,001,855	57,367,773	62,245,839
Note disbursements	13,089,070	6,763,859	7,254,950
Net premium reserve.....	226,787,726	244,293,331	255,800,768

RESERVE FUND.

Section 10, of chapter 59, of the general laws of 1870, provides that whenever the actual funds of any life insurance company, transacting business in this state, are not of a net value equal to the net value of its policies, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at four and one-half per cent., it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to give notice to such company and its agents to discontinue issuing new policies in the state until its funds shall have become equal to its liabilities on such policies. And section fourteen provides that mutual companies, in distributing their surplus funds shall, in all cases, reserve an amount not less than the net value of their outstanding policies computed as above stated.

Special care has been taken to have this requirement complied with by all companies transacting business in the state. The statements furnished by the companies were not uniform in regard to the standard by which the policies were valued, varying in some cases according to the laws of the states in which the companies are located. The policies of some of the companies were valued according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at four and one-half per cent., the standard of this state as well as that of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, and some other states, while others were valued according to the higher standard of four per cent., the Actuaries' or Combined Experience Table of Mortality being used, which is the standard in Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. In all cases, however, a sufficient reserve was shown to meet the requirements of the laws of this state. In addition to the statements made by the companies, official valuations have also been required as contemplated by law. Separate tables are given exhibiting the reserve according to these different standards, the first comprising those companies the policies of which were valued at four and one-half, and the other those computed at four per cent. In some instances, valuations according to each of these standards have been furnished by the same company, in which case both are given.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

Only one company organized on this plan—the Protection Life

of Chicago—is now transacting business in the state. The National of Chicago, which operated in the state in 1873, became insolvent about the commencement of the present year. It is not deemed necessary here, nor within the compass of this report, to enter into any extended discussion relative to the merits or character of such companies, or the degree of confidence to which they are entitled. In many of the states, such companies have been unfavorably regarded, and, in some cases, prohibited by law from transacting business. It is also undeniable, that many of the most eminent actuaries are opposed to insurance companies organized on this plan, believing them to be essentially defective in what they deem the requisites for secure and successful life insurance. Two years ago, a bill was introduced in the legislature of this state, prohibiting the transaction of business by such companies; but it failed to become a law, and since that time no legislative action has been taken with reference to the matter, and hence such companies have been licensed, when they have conformed to the general provisions of law regulating the business of life insurance. From the verified statement held by the Protection Life, and from a certificate of the auditor of the state of Illinois, the standing and condition of this company appeared to be such as to entitle it to transact business in this state, and it having complied with all the requirements of law, a license was issued for the current year. Its general condition will appear from an examination of the tables.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

From table number XXI, it appears that the number of policies issued in the state during the year 1873, was 5,583, by which there was insured the sum of \$11,349,607. The number of policies in force at the close of the year was 26,694; amount insured thereby, \$42,720,230. The total amount of premiums received was \$1,535,662; losses paid, \$430,322. In 1872, the number of policies issued was 6,478; amount insured thereby, \$11,423,411; premiums received, \$1,669,251; losses paid, \$349,557.

The following table exhibits the premiums received in the state by companies transacting the business of life insurance therein, from 1869 to the present time:

YEAR.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Per-centage.
1869	\$1,780,275	\$310,089	17.42
1870	1,770,050	268,755	15.18
1871	1,834,838	315,337	17.18
1872	1,669,252	349,557	20.94
1873	1,535,662	430,322	28.02

The foregoing table includes the premiums received and losses paid on accident policies issued by the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company and Travelers' Insurance Company. The former company issues accident policies only, while the latter issues both accident and life policies.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company, located at Milwaukee, is the only life insurance company organized under the laws of this state. It was incorporated by chapter 129 of the private and local laws of 1857, under the name of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin, and commenced business in November, 1858. In 1865, by act of the legislature, its name was changed to that of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. It is now transacting business in the States of Alabama, Colorado, California, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, as well as in this state, also in the territories of Utah and Washington and in the District of Columbia. An examination of the tables and of its statement printed herein, will show that it ranks among the largest and most substantial companies now transacting the business of life insurance in the United States. The progress that it has made since it commenced business, and the general public confidence justly entertained in regard to it, afford ample evidence that its affairs have been managed and conducted on sound principles, and with honesty, industry and ability. That it has thus far met the end and purpose of its organization seems unquestionable.

According to the last statement filed, the amount of admitted assets at the end of the year 1873, was \$14,005,702. In 1872 the amount was \$12,340,181; and in 1871, \$10,535,472. The premium reserve on the thirty-first day of December last, was \$12,239,353, according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with interest at four per cent., and \$11,327,684, according to the standard of this state. The total income in 1873 was \$3,906,252, of which \$2,916,841 was in cash and the balance in premium notes. The total expenditures amounted to \$2,272,880, of which \$1,390,911 was in cash and the balance in notes. The details of these receipts and expenditures appear in the statement and tables. The ratio of expenses to income was 12.06 per cent., and of losses and claims to income, 17.97 per cent. The number of policies issued during the year was 5,114, by which insurance was effected to the amount of \$12,027,261. The number of policies in force at the close of the year was 35,226, by which there was insured \$64,692,003.

LEGISLATION AND TAXATION.

The rapid increase of the business of life insurance, its importance among the general interests of the country, the desirability that it should be so conducted as to prove beneficial and answer the legitimate purposes for which life insurance should exist, and for which it was originally intended, are such that the greatest care is demanded with reference to legislation intended for its regulation and government. The principal law of this state, relating to this matter, is chapter 59 of the general laws of 1870, which seems to have been carefully framed with a view to throw such safeguards around the business, and give such protection to policy holders as it is within the province of legislation to afford. Chapter 13 of the laws of 1871, relating to insurance agents, affords some additional security. No law materially affecting these enactments has since been passed. The first act prescribes specifically the duties of insurance companies transacting business in the state, and the duties of the secretary of state in relation to the supervision of the affairs of such companies. Perhaps the only feature of this law, respecting which any serious differences of opinion have existed in the state, is that which relates to taxation, and hence it is deemed not inappropriate to refer here briefly to the subject. By the provisions of this law, companies organized under the laws

of this state are required to pay annually into the state treasury a sum equal to one per cent. on the cash receipts for premiums in the state the preceding year, this to be paid at the time the annual reports are filed. In addition to this the real estate of any such company is subject to taxation in the ordinary way. Companies of other states, transacting business in this state, are required to pay an annual license fee of three hundred dollars.

On the subject of taxation of life insurance companies, there is a great want of uniformity among the laws of many of the states. In some of them there is no distinction made in this respect between life and fire companies, while in others a different rule is applied, and again in other states where fire companies are taxed, life companies are exempt from taxation except by way of reciprocal or rather retaliatory provisions. From insurance reports for the current year received at this office, it appears that in the states of New York, Massachussetts, Missouri, South Carolina, Vermont, Oregon and Florida, there is no taxation of life companies, except in some instances by virtue of reciprocal provisions. In most of the other states, it is believed there is no substantial difference between the methods and rates of taxation applied to life and those relating to fire companies. On the whole, the tendency of legislation in those states and countries where the subject has received the most attention, seems to be towards diminishing the taxes of life companies. The action of some of the states above named affords an illustration of this. In England there is no taxation, but the following stamp duties are required:

	<i>s. d.</i>
On policies not exceeding £10.....	0 1
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25.....	0 3
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, for every £50 and fractional part thereof.....	0 6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1,000, for every £100 and fractional part thereof...	1 0
Exceeding £1,000, and for every £100 or fractional part thereof.....	10 0

Some special privileges are also given to policy-holders in life companies. By statute 16 and 17 Vict., each policy holder who is liable for income tax is allowed to deduct in his return the amount of premiums paid by him on life policies, to the extent, however, of not more than one-sixth of his income.

But it has not been intended, nor is it deemed necessary, or strictly within the compass of this report, to discuss the subject at length, but only to notice briefly some of the rules and rates that

have been adopted with reference to such taxation. It is, however, thought proper to add, that in determining the amount of taxes that should be required to be paid by such companies, it would seem that the general nature of life insurance, and how far, if properly conducted, it partakes of a benevolent character should be considered, as well as the extent to which it should be regarded as a profitable business.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,

*Secretary of State, and ex-officio
Commissioner of Insurance.*

LIST OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Transacting business in Wisconsin.

TABLE NO. I.—OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.
		President.	Secretary.	
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	H. J. Palmer.....	Willard Merrill .....	.....
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
<i>Etina.</i>				F. T. & T. C. Day, Milwaukee
Berkshire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	T. O. Enders.....	J. L. English.....	Henry Marshall, Milwaukee.
Continental.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	Thomas F. Plunkett.....	James W. Hull.....	L. R. Roeder, Milwaukee.
Chicago.....	New York, N. Y.....	L. W. Frost.....	Seth C. Chandler, jr.....	Samuel M. Parish, Delavan.
Connecticut Mutual.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Wm. F. Tucker.....	John W. Clapp.....	Nathan Perelle, Milwaukee.
Charter Oak.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James Goodwin.....	Jacob L. Greene.....	Wilson Graham, Milwaukee.
Equitable Life Assurance Soc., U. S.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James C. Walkley.....	Hailey Stevens.....	Jos. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Globe Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	William C. Alexander.....	Samuel Burrows.....	A. R. Fullerton, Madison.
Germania.....	New York, N. Y.....	Pliny Freeman.....	James M. Freeman.....	F. W. Hundhausen, Mil.
Mutual Benefit.....	Newark, N. J.....	Hugo Weendonck.....	Cornelius Doremus.....	Henry C. Payne, Mil.
Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	Lewis C. Grover.....	Edward A. Strong.....	Samuel M. Ogden, Mil.
Metropolitan.....	New York, N. Y.....	Frederick S. Winston.....	John M. Stewart.....	Fredrick Furthman, Mil.
Massachusetts Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	Joseph F. Knapp.....	Robert N. Gramnis.....	P. M. Child, Milwaukee.
Mount City.....	Springfield, Mass.....	E. W. Bend.....	Avery J. Smith.....	E. Williams, Milwaukee.
New England Mutual.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Chas. B. Eads.....	S. W. Lomax.....	Edwin Ladd, Milwaukee.
North America.....	Boston, Mass.....	Benjamin F. Stevens.....	Joseph M. Gibbens.....	M. L. Young, Madison.
New York.....	New York, N. Y.....	N. D. Morgan.....	H. C. Morgan.....	L. S. Kellogg, Ft. Atkinson.
New Jersey Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	Morris Franklin.....	C. H. Brinkerhoff.....	H. M. Schloeman, Madison.
National of U. S. A.....	Newark, N. J.....	William E. Plummer.....	John M. Butler.....	L. S. Hanks, Madison.
Protection.....	Washington, D. C.....	E. A. Rollins.....	A. W. Edwards.....	Culvin C. Barnes, Manitowoc.
	Chicago, Ill.....	L. P. Hilliard.....		

TABLE No. I.—*Officers*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.
		President.	Secretary.	
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>				
Penn Mutual.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Samuel C. Huey.....	Henry Austle.....	Albert G. Peabody, Mil.
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Ed on Fessenden.....	James F. Burns.....	John C. Warath, Mil.
Railway Passenger Assurance.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James G. Batterson.....	Charles E. Willard.....	Harry Bradford, Milwaukee.
Republic	Chicago, Ill.....	John V. Ferevell.....	John F. Collins.....	J. W. McLaury, La Crosse.
Travelers'	Hartford, Conn.....	James G. Batterson.....	Rodney Dennis.....	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.
Ten-tonia.....	Chicago, Ill.....	C. Knöchelsdorf.....	William Heineman.....	Hermann Roerngen, Mil.
Universal.....	New York, N. Y.....	William Walker.....	John B. Bewley.....	Alvin B. Alden, Portage Cy.
United States.....	New York, N. Y.....	John E. DeWitt.....	Charles E. Pease.....	George Capt n, Madison.
Washington	New York, N. Y.....	Cyrus Curtiss.....	William Huston.....	S. L. Fuller, Milwaukee.

1 Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE No. II.

RATIO OF NET ASSETS TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE AT
4½ PER CENT., DECEMBER 31, 1873 AND 1872.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed Premium Reserve.	Net Assets.	Net Assets less Capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COM-PUTED PREMIUM RE-SERVE OF			
				Net Assets.		Net Assets less Capital.	
				1873	1872	1873	1872
Wisconsin Company.							
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$11,327,684	\$13,931,207	\$13,931,207	122.98	122.15	122.98	122.15
Companies of other States.							
Ætna, Conn.	15,838,985	18,061,231	17,958,175	114.09	.....	113.88	.....
Berkshire, Mass.	2,126,539	2,476,198	2,451,198	116.45	.....	115.27	.....
Continental, N. Y.	5,654,590	6,294,682	6,194,682	111.32	109.92	107.79	108.02
Chicago, Ill.	246,065	286,339	161,339	116.37	115.64	65.57	56.88
Charter Oak, Conn.	110,272,211	11,324,725	11,124,725	110.24	108.23	103.25	107.13
Equitable Life Assur. Soc., N. Y.	19,218,819	22,040,423	21,940,423	114.68	112.34	114.16	111.74
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	3,663,211	3,959,762	3,859,762	108.09	102.85	105.36	99.92
Germania, N. Y.	5,172,543	5,779,250	5,579,250	111.73	112.45	107.86	107.99
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	22,334,864	26,245,814	26,245,814	117.51	.....	117.51	.....
Mutual, N. Y.	57,743,601	64,427,217	64,427,217	111.58	111.85	111.58	111.85
Mound City, ² Mo.	332,235	683,430	683,430	205.70	.....	205.70	.....
Metropolitan, N. Y.	1,381,589	1,595,793	1,595,793	115.51	115.90	115.51	99.22
North America, N. Y.	5,191,036	5,264,293	5,264,293	101.41	102.31	101.41	102.31
New York, N. Y.	20,228,096	23,742,228	23,742,228	117.37	115.69	117.37	115.69
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	970,604	1,207,972	1,107,972	124.46	106.42	114.15	97.36
National of U. S. A., D. C.	2,306,223	3,144,379	2,144,379	136.35	147.31	92.98	87.22
Peun Mutual, Pa.	3,263,135	3,626,831	3,626,831	111.15	.....	111.15	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	17,997,025	8,784,336	8,768,336	109.82	116.28	109.65	116.04
Republic, Ill.	1,504,719	2,212,140	1,264,740	147.02	195.88	84.17	86.16
Tentolia, Ill.	230,171	346,007	146,007	150.32	.....	63.43	.....
Universal, N. Y.	870,426	1,096,643	896,643	125.99	132.56	103.01	109.91
Washington, N. Y.	3,388,881	3,836,398	3,711,398	115.94	114.64	112.17	110.35
United States, N. Y.	3,157,575	4,064,134	3,814,134	128.71	.....	120.79	.....
Totals.....	\$204,340,827	\$234,431,422	\$230,639,966	114.73	113.92	112.87	111.07

¹ Valuation computed by company.² Now St. Louis Life.

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TABLE No. III.

**RATIO OF NET ASSETS TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE AT
4 PER CENT., DECEMBER 31, 1873 AND 1872.**

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed Premium Reserve.	Net Assets.	Net Assets less Capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COM- PUTED PREMIUM RE- SERVE OF			
				Net Assets.		Net Assets less Capital.	
				1873	1872	1873	1872
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>							
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$12,239,353	\$13,931,207	\$13,931,207	113.82	113.30	113.82	113.30
<i>Companies of other States</i>							
Ætna, Conn.....	17,079,967	18,061,231	17,958,175	105.74	105.04	105.15	104.38
Berkshire, Mass.....	2,287,645	2,476,198	2,451,198	108.24	104.85	107.15	103.60
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	32,413,736	36,532,139	36,532,139	106.16	117.37	106.16	117.37
Charter Oak, Conn.....	11,294,474	11,324,725	11,124,725	100.26	100.73	98.49	98.80
Mutual, N. Y.....	61,148,785	64,427,217	64,427,217	105.36	105.66	105.36	105.66
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass...	4,422,103	4,832,127	4,832,127	109.27	109.58	109.27	109.58
New England Mutual, Mass...	11,097,817	12,439,939	12,439,939	112.09	112.07	112.09	112.07
Protection, Ill.....	69,465	157,886	.....	227.29	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	8,626,862	8,734,336	8,768,336	101.83	108.00	101.64	107.79
Travelers', Conn.....	1,789,721	2,514,994	2,014,994	140.53	147.56	112.59	108.88
Totals.....	\$162,469,928	\$175,481,999	\$174,480,057	108.01	109.85	107.44	109.06

¹ Valuation computed by company.

TABLE No. IV.

RATIO OF PREMIUM NOTES AND LOANS TO NET ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Assets.	Premium Notes and Loans.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1873.	1872.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual	\$13,931,207	\$4,380,275	31.46	35.01
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Ætna, Conn.	18,061,231	5,186,672	28.71	38.82
Berkshire, Mass.	2,476,198	202,165	8.17	9.38
Continental, N. Y.	6,294,682	2,242,157	35.62	34.74
Chicago, Ill.	286,339	17,029	5.94	5.36
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	36,532,139	7,959,612	21.78	25.74
Charter Oak, Conn.	11,324,725	3,285,767	29.00	31.12
Equitable Life Assurance, Soc. U. S. N. Y.	22,040,423			
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	3,959,762	38,495	.97	.88
Germania, N. Y.	5,779,250			
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	26,245,814	7,016,386	26.73	28.74
Mutual, N. Y.	64,427,217			
Metropolitan, N. Y.	1,595,793	376,874	23.61	23.43
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	4,832,127	987,470	20.43	21.82
Mound City. ¹ Mo.	683,420	133,324	19.50	
New England Mutual, Mass.	12,439,939	2,299,923	18.42	20.24
North America, N. Y.	5,264,293	940,402	17.86	18.63
New York, N. Y.	23,742,228	962,113	4.05	4.71
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	1,207,972	265,260	21.95	24.66
National of U. S. A., D. C.	3,144,379	71,681	2.28	.08
Protection, Ill.	157,886	4,898	3.10	2.01
Penn. Mutual, Penn.	3,626,831	590,759	16.29	
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	8,784,336	3,684,716	41.93	45.07
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.	402,774			
Republic, Ill.	2,212,140	142,453	6.44	7.12
Travelers', Conn.	2,514,994			
Teutonia, Ill.	346,007	39,429	11.10	11.81
Universal, N. Y.	1,006,642	339,208	30.93	28.28
Washington, N. Y.	3,836,398			
United States, N. Y.	4,064,134	224,891	5.53	
Totals	\$291,311,280	\$41,391,959	² 21.52	² 25.94

¹ Now St. Louis Life.² Average of companies reporting premium notes and loans.

TABLE No. V.

RATIO OF DEFERRED AND UNCOLLECTED PREMIUMS TO NET ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Assets.	Deferred Premiums.	Uncollected Premiums.	PERCENTAGE TO NET ASSETS OF	
				Deferred Premi's.	Uncol'd Premi's
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$13,931,207	\$230,221	\$256,191	1.72	1.84
<i>Compan's of other States.</i>					
Ætna, Conn.	18,061,231	176,061	164,227	.94	.90
Berkshire, Mass.	2,476,198	34,087	25,377	1.38	1.03
Continental, N. Y.	6,294,682	709,363	279,216	11.27	4.43
Chicago, Ill.	286,339	20,828	17,720	7.27	6.19
Connecticut, Mutual.....	36,532,139	30,889	9,979	.08	.03
Charter Oak, Conn.	11,324,725	127,426	39,353	1.12	.35
Eq. Life Ass. Soc., U. S., N. Y.	22,040,423	679,666	164,836	3.08	.75
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	3,959,762	184,059	104,302	4.65	2.63
Germania, N. Y.	5,779,250	291,489	94,121	5.04	.16
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	26,245,814	118,315	49,720	.41	.19
Mutual, N. Y.	64,427,217	822,761	98,485	1.28	.15
Metropolitan, N. Y.	1,595,793	252,420	246,520	15.81	15.47
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	4,832,127	122,600	122,205	2.54	2.53
Mound City, ¹ Mo.	683,420	17,368	53,936	2.54	7.89
New England Mutual, Mass	12,439,939	264,531	380,760	2.12	3.36
North America, N. Y.	5,264,293	372,844	220,109	7.08	4.18
New York, N. Y.	23,742,228	507,032	282,954	2.13	1.19
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	1,207,972	73,080	101,085	6.05	8.36
National of U. S. A., D. C.	3,144,379	115,760	44,737	3.68	1.42
Protection, Ill.	157,886	.....	1,836	.....	1.29
Penn Mutual, Penn.	3,626,831	38,232	32,841	1.05	.90
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	8,784,336	115,188	481,686	1.31	5.48
Railway Pass. Assurance, Conn.	402,774	.....	.....	.....	.....
Republic, Ill.	2,212,140	101,414	116,511	4.58	5.27
Travelers', Conn.	2,514,994	49,118	90,932	1.95	3.61
Teutonia, Ill.	346,007	50,393	49,535	14.56	14.32
Universal, N. Y.	1,096,642	103,524	47,103	9.44	4.29
Washington, N. Y.	3,836,398	174,809	57,018	4.56	1.49
United States.	4,064,134	107,162	34,983	2.63	.86
Totals.....	\$291,311,280	\$5,890,640	\$3,668,328	2.01	1.26

¹ Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE No. VI.

RATIO OF DEFERRED AND UNCOLLECTED PREMIUMS TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Premium Receipts.	Deferred Premiums.	Uncollected Premiums.	PERCENTAGE OF	
				Deferred Premiums to Premium Receipts.	Uncollected Premiums to Premium Receipts.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual	\$2,952,464	\$230,221	\$256,191	7.79	8.34
<i>Co's of Other States.</i>					
Ætna, Conn	4,818,512	176,061	164,227	3.65	3.41
Berkshire, Mass	518,788	34,087	25,377	6.57	4.89
Continental, N. Y.	2,548,735	709,363	279,216	27.83	10.95
Chicago, Ill.	156,726	20,828	17,720	13.29	11.31
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	7,631,538	30,889	9,979	.42	.13
Charter Oak, Conn	3,413,972	127,426	39,353	3.73	1.15
Equitable Life A. S. U. S., N. Y.	8,541,695	679,666	164,836	7.95	1.93
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	1,181,919	184,059	104,302	15.57	8.82
Germania, N. Y.	1,607,291	291,489	94,121	18.13	5.85
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	5,402,159	118,315	49,720	2.19	.92
Mutual, N. Y.	17,818,889	822,761	98,485	4.52	.55
Metropolitan, N. Y.	866,112	252,420	246,520	29.14	28.46
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	1,201,394	122,600	122,205	10.25	10.18
Mound City, ¹ Mo.	234,696	17,368	53,936	7.48	22.98
New England Mutual, Mass.	2,440,531	264,531	380,760	10.84	15.59
North America, N. Y.	1,474,771	372,844	220,109	25.28	14.92
New York, N. Y.	6,131,521	507,032	282,954	8.37	4.61
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	735,994	73,080	101,085	9.92	13.72
National of U. S. A., D. C.	1,015,119	115,760	44,737	11.39	4.41
Protection, Ill.	184,773	.....	1,886	.....	1.02
Penn Mutual, Pa.	993,344	38,232	32,841	3.75	3.26
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	2,965,441	115,188	481,686	3.38	16.25
Republic, Ill.	525,393	101,414	116,511	19.30	22.18
Travelers', Conn.	1,180,920	49,118	90,932	4.16	7.69
Teutonia, Ill.	123,715	50,393	49,535	40.73	40.04
Universal, N. Y.	715,936	103,524	47,103	14.46	6.58
United States, N. Y.	1,148,625	107,162	34,983	9.32	3.05
Washington, N. Y.	1,042,927	174,809	57,018	16.76	5.47
Totals	\$79,573,900	\$5,890,640	\$3,668,328	7.41	4.61

¹ Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE No. VII.

RATIO OF EXPENSES, EXCLUDING DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS,
TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross Premium Receipts.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1873.	1872.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$2,952,464	\$471,076	15.95	17.01
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Ætna, Conn.....	4,818,512	758,947	15.75	16.03
Berkshire, Mass.....	518,788	90,794	17.50	17.23
Continental, N. Y.....	2,548,735	638,632	25.06	25.91
Chicago, Ill.....	156,726	55,498	35.41	38.64
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	7,631,538	1,004,105	13.16	13.27
Charter Oak, Conn.....	3,413,972	530,100	14.94	15.06
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. U. S., N. Y	8,541,695	1,515,480	17.73	18.47
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1,181,919	319,074	26.99	23.95
Germania, N. Y.....	1,607,291	291,168	18.11	18.89
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	5,402,159	711,591	13.17	12.60
Mutual, N. Y.....	17,818,889	1,899,285	10.66	9.40
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	666,112	287,256	33.16	26.14
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1,201,394	250,214	20.83	20.00
Mound City, ¹ Mo.....	234,696	121,070	50.12	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.....	2,440,531	354,973	14.54	17.31
North America, N. Y.....	1,474,771	539,303	36.57	28.03
New York, N. Y.....	6,131,521	865,196	14.11	14.98
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.....	735,994	179,141	24.34	11.60
National of U. S. A., D. C.....	1,015,119	279,691	27.54	31.01
Protection, Ill.....	184,773	161,426	87.38	100.97
Penn Mutual, Penn.....	993,344	194,883	19.61	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	2,965,441	570,775	19.25	18.90
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	145,996	95,834	65.64	68.89
Republic, Ill.....	525,393	288,094	54.82	53.17
Travelers', Conn.....	1,180,920	495,398	41.95	41.76
Teutonia, Ill.....	123,715	76,901	62.16	61.20
Universal, N. Y.....	715,936	252,382	35.25	32.11
Washington, N. Y.....	1,042,927	218,855	20.98	21.71
United States, N. Y.....	1,148,625	303,684	26.44	.....
Totals.....	\$79,719,896	\$13,820,766	17.34	217.70

¹ Now St. Louis Life.² Average of companies doing business in the state during 1872.

TABLE No. VIII.

RATIO OF EXPENSES, INCLUDING DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS, TO TOTAL INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Income.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1873.	1872.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$3,906,252	\$471,076	12.03	13.53
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Aetna, Conn.....	6,228,535	803,948	12.91	13.36
Berkshire, Mass.....	664,126	92,579	13.94	14.39
Continental, N. Y.....	2,838,501	645,632	22.75	21.56
Chicago, Ill.....	174,268	62,476	35.85	41.17
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	9,861,720	1,004,105	10.18	10.49
Charter Oak, Conn.....	4,082,518	546,100	13.37	14.19
Equitable Life Ass. Society, U. S., N. Y.....	9,800,181	1,523,530	15.54	16.39
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1,398,696	332,797	23.79	21.60
Germania, N. Y.....	1,946,097	315,168	16.29	17.23
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	7,171,411	711,591	9.92	9.80
Mutual, N. Y.....	21,662,002	1,899,285	8.77	7.63
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	932,089	287,256	30.82	24.54
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1,473,409	250,214	16.98	16.82
Mound City, ² Mo.....	318,071	135,900	42.72	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.....	13,288,090	354,973	10.79	14.01
North America, N. Y.....	1,820,199	539,303	29.68	23.14
New York, N. Y.....	7,549,617	865,196	11.46	12.51
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.....	802,915	184,124	22.93	11.34
National of U. S. A., D. C.....	1,520,152	339,691	22.34	28.44
Protection, Ill.....	490,929	174,223	35.49	53.08
Penn Mutual, Penn.....	1,259,173	194,583	15.48	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	3,521,241	571,735	16.23	16.32
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	179,804	125,834	69.98	75.00
Republic, Ill.....	1,102,302	288,034	26.13	48.05
Travelers', Conn.....	1,362,357	555,399	40.79	40.33
Teutonia, Ill.....	147,620	76,901	52.09	52.15
Universal, N. Y.....	779,238	268,482	34.45	31.56
Washington, N. Y.....	1,257,010	229,002	18.22	19.44
United States, N. Y.....	1,410,730	322,034	22.82	.....
	\$98,949,253	\$14,171,471	14.32	³ 15.07

¹ Including \$99,776, profit on sale of real estate.

² Now St. Louis Life.

³ Average of companies doing business in the state during 1872.

TABLE No. IX.

**RATIO OF DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, TO NET SURPLUS
AND TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.**

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Surplus Dec. 31, 1872.	Total premium receipts.	Dividends to policy holders.	Percentage of dividends to			
				Net surplus.		Prem. rec'pts	
				1873	1872	1873	1872
Wisconsin Co.							
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$2,224,922	\$2,952,464	\$560,181	25.18	26.52	18.97	15.29
Comp's of other States.							
Ætna, Conn.....	³ 691,658	1,481,512	621,324	89.08	74.67	12.89	22.14
Berkshire, Mass.....	³ 73,201	518,788	63,972	87.39	¹	12.33	11.22
Continental, N. Y.....	422,825	2,548,735	202,444	47.88	75.06	7.94	11.40
Chicago, Ill.....	¹ 91,738	156,726	15,484	¹	¹	8.96	11.76
Connecticut Mut., Conn...	³ 5,060,779	7,631,538	3,107,010	61.30	51.25	40.71	37.67
Charter Oak, Conn.....	¹ 124,078	3,413,972	336,240	¹	1546.33	9.85	21.73
Eg. Life Ass. Co. U.S., N.Y.	1,955,936	8,541,695	1,844,612	94.38	73.75	21.59	14.62
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	¹ 2,636	1,181,919	112,129	¹	102.17	9.49	15.38
Germania, N. Y.....	358,312	1,607,291	159,943	44.64	55.81	9.94	14.58
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	³ 1,809,358	5,402,159	1,798,767	99.42	89.81	33.29	31.07
Mutual, N. Y.....	6,120,153	17,818,889	8,397,676	137.21	144.64	47.12	36.56
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	¹ 9,336	866,112	71,217	¹	46.71	8.22	8.60
Mass. Mutual, Mass.....	³ 381,499	1,201,394	198,811	52.12	35.52	16.55	14.12
Mound City, ⁶ Mo.....	² 307,828	234,696	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
New England Mut., Mass.	³ 1,218,424	2,440,531	409,615	12.73	38.07	16.78	17.02
Nor.h America. N. Y....	118,776	1,474,771	173,126	145.76	80.68	11.74	11.16
New York, N. Y.....	2,838,053	6,131,521	835,637	29.44	32.08	13.63	12.45
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	¹ 29,155	735,994	25,447	¹	¹	3.46	3.24
National of U. S. A., D. C.	¹ 212,684	1,015,119	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
Protection, Ill.....	¹ 61,585	184,773	2,560	¹	¹	1.38	¹
Penn Mutual, Penn.....	⁴ 582,322	993,244	370,721	63.66	¹	37.32	¹
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	367,927	2,965,441	1,070,455	18.85	68.28	36.09	33.83
Republic, Ill.....	¹ 107,008	525,393	4,700	¹	¹.....	.89	1.31
Travelers', Conn.....	³ 114,814	1,180,920	221	.19	2.39	.02	.23
Teutonia, Ill.....	³ 156,809	123,715	3,679	¹	¹	2.98	2.21
Universal, N. Y.....	87,509	715,936	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
Washington, N. Y.....	301,736	1,042,927	136,574	45.26	46.63	13.09	10.57
United States, N. Y.....	¹	1,148,625	299,329	¹	¹	26.06	¹
Totals.....	¹	\$79,573,900	\$20,821,874	¹	¹	26.13	22.42

¹ Deficiency.² According to Mo. report.³ With premium reserve computed at 4 per cent. interest.⁴ According to New York report.⁵ Now the St. Louis Life.⁶ Average of the companies doing business in the state in 1872.

TABLE No. X.

RATIO OF POLICIES NOT TAKEN, TO POLICIES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

NAME OF COMPANY.	² POLICIES ISSUED.		POLICIES NOT TAKEN.		PERCENTAGE.			
					1873.		1872.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.
Wisconsin Company.								
Northwestern Mutual	5,114	¹ \$12,027,261	758	\$2,103,134	14.82	17.44	14.75	16.18
Companies of other States.								
Ætna, Conn.	10,659	17,333,108	1,302	2,451,109	12.21	15.29	12.52	15.60
Berkshire, Mass.	808	¹ 1,821,717	112	211,734	13.86	11.62	14.86	13.68
Continental, N. Y.	7,220	¹ 13,950,609	1,200	2,500,000	16.62	17.92	19.40	21.73
Chicago, Ill.	1,230	1,455,111	89	110,166	7.24	7.57	9.50	9.94
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	5,679	15,607,263	450	1,238,200	7.92	7.93	9.71	9.39
Charter Oak, Conn.	5,168	10,955,391	1,009	2,087,830	19.52	19.05	19.90	17.13
Equitable Life Ass. So. U. S., N. Y.	13,403	53,452,578	2,587	10,822,850	19.30	20.24	17.04	18.20
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	3,680	9,565,204	485	1,397,914	13.18	14.61	11.23	14.39
Germania, N. Y.	2,604	4,078,615	264	465,734	10.14	11.41	10.45	9.60
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	3,191	8,912,359	407	1,144,350	12.75	12.84	11.42	10.91
Mutual, N. Y.	16,416	¹ 56,560,598	1,652	5,175,540	10.06	9.15	9.53	5.40
Metropolitan, N. Y.	12,242	17,753,399	1,963	2,695,976	16.35	15.19	22.33	18.43
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	1,856	4,537,737	439	862,450	23.65	19.11	17.54	15.90
Monard City, Mo. ⁴	944	² 2,193,184	134	391,793	14.19	17.86	.....	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.	3,050	¹ 8,076,864	282	583,325	9.37	7.22	10.11	15.60
North America, N. Y.	2,238	¹ 4,431,763	219	591,862	9.79	13.25	11.37	14.99
New York, N. Y.	8,834	¹ 26,621,460	921	3,213,136	10.43	12.07	9.78	10.64
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	6,977	¹ 13,751,937	667	1,264,612	9.56	9.19	6.23	7.06
National of U. S. A., D. C.	5,460	13,744,303	792	1,984,306	14.51	14.43	15.47	13.51
Protection, Ill.	8,438	8,438,000	252	252,000	2.98	2.98	8.12	8.12
Penn Mutual, Penn.	1,514	¹ 4,146,246	167	587,875	11.03	14.17	.....	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	9,722	¹ 19,100,462	3,092	5,432,548	31.80	28.44	23.73	22.79
Republic, Ill.	5,344	12,932,415	588	1,633,640	11.00	12.63	25.61	24.40
Travelers', Conn.	38,376	120,458,436	338	625,400	.....	88	50	1.18
Teutonia, Ill.	2,572	¹ 2,113,750	975	805,000	37.91	38.08	18.15	18.40
Universal, N. Y.	2,938	9,248,031	701	2,244,425	23.86	24.27	20.70	24.90
Washington, N. Y.	2,273	5,827,269	333	982,215	14.63	16.86	12.88	12.34
United States, N. Y.	2,311	6,667,145	575	1,841,130	24.83	27.61	.....	.....
Totals	190,261	\$485,762,315	22,753	\$55,900,254	11.96	11.51	12.87	11.49

¹ Including additions by dividends.² Including old policies revived and increased.³ Average of the companies doing business in the state during 1872.⁴ Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE NO. XI.

RATIO OF POLICIES SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR, TO
POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1872.

NAME OF COMPANY.	POLICIES IN FORCE, DEC. 31, 1872.		POLICIES SURREN- DERED AND LAPSED.		PERCENTAGE.			
					1873.		1872.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Wisconsin Company.								
Northwestern Mutual.....	35,205	\$64,175,217	3,964	\$7,457,423	11.26	11.62	12.03	11.42
Comp's of other States.								
Ætna, Conn.....	50,028	100,618,773	5,066	14,652,022	10.16	14.56	9.89	11.94
Berkshire, Mass.....	4,479	10,525,413	547	1,280,172	12.21	12.16	13.01	13.36
Continental, N. Y.....	28,579	60,623,390	5,845	12,573,960	20.45	20.74	24.44	23.19
Chicago, Ill.....	2,990	3,962,149	1,148	1,449,911	38.39	36.59	39.76	37.63
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	62,826	181,726,840	3,621	11,451,676	5.76	6.30	6.07	6.16
Charter Oak, Conn.....	26,756	63,427,685	3,903	9,624,027	14.59	15.17	12.53	12.41
Eq. Life Ass. So. U.S., N.Y.	43,135	171,443,351	6,104	27,491,889	14.15	16.04	14.39	15.19
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	12,534	30,236,185	1,047	8,609,822	8.35	28.47	14.83	15.83
Germania, N. Y.....	19,365	34,600,264	1,586	2,726,760	8.19	7.84	6.48	5.92
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	39,425	133,163,652	1,357	4,419,276	3.44	3.32	2.97	2.67
Mutual, N. Y.....	78,146	264,591,882	5,570	16,706,320	7.12	6.31	8.09	7.89
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	15,345	20,546,341	4,186	5,547,677	27.28	27.00	20.05	21.88
Massachusetts Mut., Mass.	14,483	33,192,008	1,300	3,206,757	8.98	9.66	8.11	9.08
Mound City, Mo. ¹	2,240	8,281,449	798	3,350,892	35.62	40.46	.....	.....
New Eng. Mutual, Mass...	22,337	65,964,525	2,995	8,283,616	13.48	12.56	11.43	9.99
North America, N. Y.....	13,832	34,624,075	2,610	6,890,825	18.87	19.90	12.21	10.66
New York, N. Y.....	41,234	118,622,606	5,450	15,590,176	13.22	13.14	13.60	13.85
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	8,873	17,906,167	2,770	5,369,575	31.22	29.99	20.98	16.54
National of U. S. A., D. C.	9,190	20,695,350	1,480	3,339,735	16.10	16.13	12.67	11.58
Protection, Ill.....	4,725	4,725,000	5,427	5,427,000	114.86	114.86	91.21	91.21
Penn Mutual, Penn.....	7,051	22,776,473	566	1,598,319	8.03	7.02	.....	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	32,990	71,915,349	3,522	7,144,189	10.68	9.93	10.28	10.04
Republic, Ill.....	5,467	12,846,989	1,374	3,317,131	25.13	25.83	27.54	27.44
Travelers', Conn.....	50,804	114,746,992	819	1,463,455	1.61	1.27	2.21	1.72
Teutonia, Ill.....	3,684	3,439,483	904	785,504	24.54	22.83	24.22	25.30
Universal, N. Y.....	6,842	17,664,986	1,898	5,573,146	27.74	22.84	19.84	23.85
Washington, N. Y.....	10,967	25,303,957	1,386	3,713,435	12.64	14.67	15.21	14.59
United States, N. Y.....	10,123	22,574,578	1,538	3,901,175	15.19	17.28	.....	.....
Totals.....	663,653	\$1,734,921,132	78,801	202,944,765	11.87	11.69	12.58	11.89

¹ Now St. Louis Life.² Average of the companies doing business in the state during 1872.

TABLE NO. XII.

RATIO OF LOSSES AND CLAIMS PAID, TO MEAN AMOUNT AT RISK.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Commenc'd Business.	Mean Amount at Risk.	Losses and Claims Paid.	PERCENTAGE.	
				1873.	1872
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual.....	1858	\$64,433,610	\$702,108	1.09	.92
<i>Companies of other States.</i>					
Aetna, Conn.....	1850	99,741,460	1,664,037	1.67	1.19
Berkshire, Mass.....	1851	10,574,728	125,891	1.19	1.17
Continental, N. Y.....	1866	59,037,937	704,591	1.19	.90
Chicago, Ill.....	1867	3,858,280	41,771	1.08	.35
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	1846	181,764,785	2,379,056	1.31	.98
Charter Oak, Conn.....	1850	62,697,768	759,719	1.21	1.18
Equitable Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y.	1859	177,862,746	2,116,338	1.19	1.06
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1864	29,579,358	414,945	1.40	1.21
Germania, N. Y.....	1860	34,721,538	583,993	1.68	1.34
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	1845	132,303,735	1,980,735	1.49	1.47
Mutual, N. Y.....	1843	277,048,810	3,401,200	1.22	1.11
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1867	23,465,103	197,565	.84	.93
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1851	32,671,674	287,510	.88	1.18
Mound City, Mo. ²	1863	6,982,904	121,083	1.76	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1843	65,146,843	759,440	1.16	1.23
North America, N. Y.....	1862	32,380,920	789,378	2.44	3.30
New York, N. Y.....	1845	121,147,497	1,484,078	1.23	1.23
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.....	1865	16,413,189	193,654	1.18	.73
National of U. S. A., D. C.....	1868	23,721,822	281,734	1.19	.98
Protection, Ill.....	1871	6,045,000	244,115	4.04	1.20
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1847	23,204,374	294,263	1.27	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	1851	73,804,840	932,535	1.26	1.30
Republic, Ill.....	1870	16,263,383	203,182	1.33	.93
Travelers', Conn.....	1866	126,895,249	371,796	.29	.30
Teutonia, Ill.....	1869	3,649,595	61,695	1.69	1.04
Universal, N. Y.....	1865	17,747,711	231,827	1.31	1.25
Washington, N. Y.....	1860	26,058,010	326,187	1.25	1.06
United States, N. Y.....	1850	22,304,797	248,069	1.11	.....
Totals.....	.....	\$1,771,437,660	\$21,902,495	1.24	³ 1.19

¹ Including annuities and endowments.² Now St. Louis Life.³ Average of companies doing business in the state during 1872.

TABLE No. XIII.
RATIO OF VARIOUS ITEMS COMPOSING THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES, TO TOTAL INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Income.	Amount for losses and claims.	Am't paid for surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy-holders.	Expenses, including dividends to stock-holders.	Total expenditures.	Excess of income.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL INCOME OF			
								Am't paid for losses and claims.	Am't paid for surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy-holders.	Expenses, including dividends to stock-holders.
<i>Wisconsin Co.</i>											
Northwestern Mutual....	\$3,906,522	\$702,108	\$1539,514	\$560,181	\$471,076	\$2,272,879	\$1,633,373	17.97	13.78	14.84	12.08
<i>Co's of other States.</i>											
Zelma, Conn.....	6,228,535	1,064,037	21,334,759	631,324	803,948	4,824,068	1,404,467	26.72	27.85	9.97	12.91
Berkshire, Mass.....	664,285	125,891	140,484	63,972	92,579	342,926	321,200	16.86	9.11	9.63	13.94
Continental, N. Y.....	2,898,500	704,591	1611,702	202,444	645,032	2,104,430	674,070	24.82	21.55	7.13	22.74
Chicago, Ill.....	174,268	41,771	21,365	15,464	141,086	33,172	33,172	23.97	15.26	8.88	35.85
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	9,861,720	2,379,056	1784,409	3,107,010	1,004,105	7,273,579	2,587,141	24.12	7.94	31.51	10.18
Charter Oak, Conn.....	4,082,518	759,719	11,348,187	336,240	546,100	2,965,246	1,097,272	18.61	22.90	8.23	13.38
Eq. L. A. S. of U. S. N. Y.	9,800,181	2,116,338	1,115,579	1,844,612	1,523,530	6,600,058	3,200,123	21.59	11.38	18.82	15.55
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1,398,695	414,945	217,132	112,129	332,797	1,077,003	321,692	28.66	18.82	8.02	23.79
Germania, N. Y.....	1,946,097	7583,993	163,039	139,943	315,168	1,222,143	723,854	30.01	8.38	8.22	16.19
Mutual Benefit, N. J....	7,171,410	1,980,735	484,043	1,798,767	711,591	4,973,135	2,196,275	27.62	6.75	25.08	9.92
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	21,662,002	3,401,200	1,675,168	8,397,676	1,899,285	15,373,329	6,388,673	15.70	7.73	38.77	8.76
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	932,089	197,565	1135,315	71,217	287,256	691,353	240,736	21.19	14.12	7.64	30.82
Massachusetts Mut., Mass	1,473,409	287,510	1178,505	198,811	230,214	915,040	558,369	39.51	12.11	13.49	16.98
Mound City, Mo.....	121,093	199,636	199,636	.....	135,900	356,619	38,071	38.07	31.32	.....	42.72
New Eng. Mut., Mass...	43,288,089	759,440	1471,449	409,615	354,973	1,995,477	1,292,612	23.09	14.34	12.45	10.79
North America, N. Y....	1,820,199	789,378	2313,203	173,126	539,393	1,815,010	5,189	43.37	17.91	9.51	99.63
New York, N. Y.....	7,549,616	71,484,078	11,508,669	835,637	895,196	4,693,880	2,856,036	19.66	19.68	11.07	11.45
New Jersey Mut., N. J.	802,914	193,654	1248,235	25,447	184,124	651,460	151,464	24.01	39.49	3.17	23.94
National of U. S. A., D. C.	1,520,152	281,734	196,035	.....	239,691	517,460	702,682	16.53	12.89	.....	.....

Protection, Ill.	490,939	244,115	43,403	2,560	174,223	424,300	66,629	49.73	.69	.52	35.49
Penn Mutual, Pa.	1,259,173	294,263	156,091	370,721	194,883	915,958	343,215	23.87	4.45	29.44	15.46
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	3,521,241	932,535	15,025	1,070,455	571,735	2,589,750	931,491	26.48	.43	30.39	16.23
Railway Pass. Ass., Conn	179,803	30,167			123,894	156,000	23,803	16.75			69.98
Republic, Ill.	1,102,302	203,182	69,204	4,700	235,033	505,119	537,133	18.43	6.28	.42	26.13
Travelers, Conn.	1,362,357	371,756	18,142	221	535,389	945,557	416,800	27.29	1.33	.02	40.77
Teutonia, Ill.	147,620	61,695	13,293	3,679	76,901	155,569	17,949	41.79	9.01	24.92	52.09
Universal, N. Y.	779,238	231,827	183,565		205,463	684,174	95,063	29.75	23.59		34.45
Washington, N. Y.	1,237,010	736,187	81,211	136,374	223,092	773,975	484,035	25.95	6.46	10.86	18.14
United States, N. Y.	1,410,729	248,069	233,056	239,329	322,094	1,102,488	308,241	17.58	16.51	20.51	22.32
Totals.	\$98,949,245	\$21,932,612	\$12,574,775	\$20,821,874	\$14,171,472	\$69,500,783	\$29,448,462	22.16	12.71	21.04	14.32

¹ Including premium loans voided by lapse of policies.
² Including premium loans voided by lapse of policies and redeemed in cash.
³ Excess of expenditures over income.
⁴ Including \$9,776 profit on sale of real estate.

⁵ Premium loans voided by lapse of policies and redeemed in cash.
⁶ Including premium loans voided by lapse of policies and used in payment of losses and claims.
⁷ Including cash paid to annuitants.

⁸ Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE No. XIV.—ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Loans on bond and mortgage.	Loans on collateral sale.	Premium notes and loans on policies.	Real estate.	Stocks and bonds.	Cash in office and bank.	Interest and rents.	Unpaid and deferred premiums.	All other admitted assets.	Total admitted assets.	Unadmitted assets.
Wisconsin Co.											
Northwestern Mutual..	\$7,986,336		\$4,380,375	\$319,253	\$176,450	\$189,098	\$467,878	\$486,412		\$14,006,702	\$87,877
Co's of other States.											
Elina, Conn.....	6,379,453	\$476,979	5,186,672	7,738	4,696,416	1,182,116	601,030	340,280		18,870,683	107,464
Berkshire, Mass.....	1,285,173	34,400	202,165	185,777	642,680	71,773	95,937	50,464		2,517,369	14,196
Continental, N. Y.....	1,200,981	140,078	2,242,157	810,000	573,126	404,114	94,101	983,580	\$10,000	6,463,537	532,671
Chicago, Ill.....	151,487	60,023	17,029			92,452	3,800	88,548	1,000	234,338	
Connecticut Mut., Conn.	21,178,606	303,573	7,959,612	1,347,328	4,112,636	1,305,481	1,108,732	40,868	323,488	37,680,284	
Charter Oak, Conn.....	4,670,787	1,351,613	3,925,767	1,087,381	325,725	409,483	309,319	166,780		11,609,755	241,004
Eg. L. A. Soc. U.S.N.Y.	14,837,063	379,918		2,902,917	1,845,280	1,679,659	188,731	844,592		22,678,760	200,359
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	2,125,436	80,000	38,495		1,356,130	145,531	50,704	983,311	150	4,064,799	43,767
Germania, N. Y.....	4,385,293	4,000			1,430,720	98,584	76,596	388,611		5,970,804	
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	11,430,351		7,016,386	149,904	8,737,305	514,944	584,031	168,035		28,620,956	88,677
Mutual, N. Y.....	52,707,912			2,539,403	5,967,888	2,324,962	923,573	991,946		65,324,984	17,771
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	401,200	39,782	376,874		200,720	44,433	20,938	493,940	300	1,635,067	114,964
Mass. Mutual, Mass.....	2,541,544	146,166	987,470	150,000	701,181	83,890	127,337	282,804		4,962,392	28,703
Mound City, Mo.....	387,536	96,109	133,324	18,700	11,275	18,048	44,348	71,365	11,070	734,015	109,155
New Eng. Mut., Mass..	2,287,193	680,853	2,293,923	625,000	5,614,564	266,252	248,043	645,232		12,667,120	3,000
North America, N. Y.....	3,353,044	41,866	940,402	300,747	82,356	93,790	168,537	562,953	1,400	5,575,085	168,942
New York, N. Y.....	14,135,265		963,113	1,708,174	4,937,320	1,631,538	175,892	780,986		24,430,238	
New Jersey Mut., N. J.	498,068	9,317	265,260	79,513	144,555	60,883	33,180	174,166		1,264,972	280,930
National U. S. A., D. C.	1,627,849	821,343	71,681		389,319	151,134	33,172	160,397	19,123	3,254,108	39,428
Protection, Ill.....	116,000	31,100	4,898	17,000		73,123	5,769	1,886		251,776	19,680
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,613,565	73,860	590,759	158,000	1,374,795	172,907	52,542	71,074		4,107,502	380,496

Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	101,579	3,694,716	.....	580,946	235,809	120,442	596,874	.....	8,981,194	98,737
Railway Pas. As., Conn.	5,000	.....	.....	392,023	36,978	.....	.....	.....	445,774	10,500
Republic, Ill.	91,771	142,454	540,942	170,046	63,978	51,698	217,925	1,172	2,245,871	160,964
Travelers, Conn. . . . .	.....	.....	67,000	1,119,475	116,378	52,694	140,051	.....	2,603,890	13,117
Teutonia, Ill.	3,104	39,439	67,532	61,002	10,232	4,693	99,927	543	351,726	307,512
Universal, N. Y. . . . .	.....	339,208	1,000	280,000	111,498	10,314	150,627	.....	1,122,643	.....
Washington, N. Y.	4,682	.....	12,151	1,535,600	288,139	33,939	231,827	503	3,910,819	15,000
United States, N. Y.	101,450	224,890	.....	746,646	179,507	43,216	142,145	.....	4,204,196	15,618
Totals	\$5,088,566	\$41,391,959	\$13,155,330	\$47,838,769	\$11,852,195	\$5,687,852	\$9,558,975	\$368,864	\$300,969,559	\$3,023,427

¹ Now St. Louis Life. Statement, March 31, 1874, shows, capital stock, \$1,000,000; admitted assets, \$7,317,996; liabilities, \$6,962,196; re insurance reserve, \$6,672,478.

TABLE No. XV.—LIABILITIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses and Policy Claims.	Net Premium Reserve at 4½ per cent.	Dividends to Policy-holders.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities, except Capital.	Surplus as to Policy-holders.	Capital Stock.	Net Surplus.	Deficiency.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>									
Northwestern Mutual	\$67,995	\$11,327,084	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$11,402,179	\$2,603,523	.....	\$2,603,523	.....
<i>Companies of other States.</i>									
Ætna, Conn.	558,120	13,833,985	239,332	12,001	16,648,447	2,322,245	103,056	2,119,189	.....
Berkshire, Mass.	38,232	2,120,539	2,919	.....	2,127,710	340,659	192,000	324,659	.....
Continental, N. Y.	161,214	5,634,300	.....	7,640	5,633,412	640,092	100,000	540,092	.....
Chicago, Ill.	8,000	246,065	.....	.....	254,065	40,274	123,000	.....	\$84,726
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	1,087,008	232,413,736	61,077	.....	33,561,821	4,118,463	.....	4,118,463	.....
Charter Oak, Conn.	275,555	211,291,474	9,475	.....	11,579,504	30,351	900,000	.....	169,749
Equitable Life Assurance Society U. S., N. Y.	481,185	19,218,819	76,452	30,000	18,856,358	2,321,694	100,000	2,721,694	.....
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	130,087	3,063,211	.....	4,863	3,788,248	246,453	100,000	146,453	.....
Germania, N. Y.	134,706	5,172,943	39,739	17,088	5,364,076	606,708	300,000	406,708	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	595,217	22,334,364	223,602	1,556,384	24,710,007	3,910,949	.....	3,910,949	.....
Mutual, N. Y.	753,326	57,743,601	43,317	56,123	58,601,369	6,683,615	.....	6,683,615	.....
Metropolitan, N. Y.	35,239	1,361,589	7,045	6,010	1,420,883	214,204	.....	214,204	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	111,530	4,432,103	20,332	18,414	4,572,369	410,023	.....	410,023	.....
Monroe City, Mo.	40,000	4,532,235	.....	70,585	4,642,820	351,195	.....	351,195	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.	137,777	211,097,517	89,403	.....	11,321,997	1,942,123	.....	1,942,123	.....
North America, N. Y.	187,638	5,191,036	.....	133,144	5,501,838	73,257	.....	73,257	.....
New York, N. Y.	479,370	20,228,096	208,631	.....	20,916,067	3,514,132	.....	3,514,132	.....
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	57,000	970,604	.....	.....	1,027,604	237,366	100,000	137,366	.....
National of U. S. A., D. C.	96,804	2,306,223	.....	12,925	2,415,951	888,157	1,000,000	161,843	.....
Protection, Ill.	77,141	69,465	.....	16,749	163,355	88,421	.....	.....	103,879
Penn Mutual, Pa.	120,400	3,263,135	45,030	315,240	3,743,805	363,897	.....	363,897	.....
Puget Sound Mutual, Conn.	196,788	8,626,862	.....	.....	8,823,650	157,474	16,000	141,474	.....

Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	48,000	\$ 15,000	.....	58,000	387,774	300,000	87,774	.....
Republic, Ill.....	33,731	1,504,719	.....	1,538,450	707,491	947,400	.....	239,979
Travelers, Conn.....	142,601	² 1,789,720	.....	1,988,617	725,273	500,000	225,273	.....
Trentonia, Ill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Universal, N. Y.....	5,000	230,171	708	235,890	115,936	900,000	.....	84,164
Washington, N. Y.....	26,000	870,436	.....	895,436	230,217	900,000	96,217	.....
United States, N. Y.....	71,175	8,308,881	185	8,893,301	527,518	125,000	402,518	.....
Totals.....	112,750	3,157,575	.....	3,297,637	906,559	250,000	656,559	.....
	6,250,638	\$255,800,768	\$1,070,272	\$2,337,378	\$35,510,523	\$4,783,756	\$31,571,110	\$844,340

¹ The reserve actually held by this company computed on the Actuarial Life Table, at 4 per cent. interest, is \$12,239,233.

² Computed at 4 per cent interest.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Now St. Louis Life.

(Doc. 2.)

TABLE NO. XVI.—INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Premiums.	Interest and Rents.	Cash from other sources.	Note Income.	Total Income.	Excess of Income over Expenditures.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>						
Northwestern Mutual	\$1,963,053	\$953,786	.....	\$960,411	\$3,906,253	\$1,633,371
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Ætna, Conn.	3,926,254	1,344,879	\$65,143	892,259	6,228,534	1,404,467
Berkshire, Mass.	484,313	144,880	459	34,475	664,127	321,200
Continental, N. Y.	1,859,109	289,705	.....	689,627	2,838,501	674,070
Chicago, Ill.	156,726	17,542	.....	.....	174,268	23,172
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	7,575,403	2,230,182	.....	56,135	9,861,720	2,587,141
Charter Oak, Conn.	2,205,384	668,546	.....	1,208,588	4,082,518	1,097,272
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. U. S., N. Y.	8,541,695	1,253,486	.....	.....	9,800,181	3,200,123
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	1,181,919	201,777	15,000	.....	1,398,696	321,692
Germania, N. Y.	1,697,291	338,621	185	.....	1,946,097	723,954
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	4,646,662	1,709,252	.....	755,497	7,171,411	2,195,275
Mutual, N. Y.	17,818,889	3,843,113	.....	.....	21,662,002	6,288,673
Metropolitan, N. Y.	1,866,112	65,977	.....	.....	932,089	240,736
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	921,708	272,015	.....	279,686	1,473,409	558,869
Mound City, Mo.	191,517	33,403	49,972	43,179	318,071	38,548
New England Mutual, Mass.	1,634,317	747,783	99,776	806,214	3,288,080	1,292,612
North America, N. Y.	1,280,988	224,755	120,674	193,783	1,830,199	5,189
New York, N. Y.	5,895,195	1,418,095	.....	236,327	7,549,617	2,856,126
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	639,946	61,922	5,000	96,048	802,915	151,454
National of U. S. A., D. C.	943,438	490,869	14,164	71,681	1,530,152	702,692
Protection, Ill.	168,513	13,467	292,689	16,261	490,939	66,629
Penn Mutual, Pa.	923,437	235,218	40,611	62,307	1,259,173	343,215
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	2,478,093	535,799	487,349	3,521,241	931,491

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¹ Including Notes,² Excess of Expenditures over Income.³ Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE No. XVII — CASH EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash for losses and claims.	Cash for lapses, surrendered and purchased policies.	Cash dividends to policyholders.	Dividends to stockholders.	Commissions and salaries to agents.	Medical expenses.	Salaries of officers, etc.	National, state and local taxes.	All other payments.	Total cash expenditures.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>										
Northwestern Mutual	\$648,263	\$170,361	\$101,212	.....	\$269,346	\$17,884	\$78,304	\$40,934	\$64,607	\$1,390,911
<i>Companies of other States.</i>										
Alma, Conn.	1,530,182	944,507	227,645	\$45,000	375,898	20,216	68,990	122,478	164,376	3,516,982
Berkshire, Mass.	124,403	50,026	55,735	1,795	49,104	1,938	12,082	7,550	27,039	224,742
Continental, N. Y.	680,901	286,972	81,178	7,000	317,510	28,908	75,337	98,068	138,603	1,704,683
Chicago, Ill.	91,771	21,364	15,454	6,978	31,741	3,858	75,883	1,902	8,075	141,093
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	2,353,115	297,575	2,727,868	.....	572,513	14,518	66,469	225,472	124,753	6,383,663
Charter Oak, Conn.	759,719	392,510	153,701	16,000	998,692	11,745	49,600	71,358	98,706	1,882,081
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. U. S., N. Y.	2,116,338	1,315,570	1,844,612	8,050	559,304	66,636	298,434	71,774	573,241	6,000,088
Globe, Mut. N. Y.	41,945	217,132	112,123	13,723	131,888	13,413	50,594	11,698	72,043	1,077,053
Germania, N. Y.	583,992	163,040	193,943	24,000	158,326	10,650	54,503	21,490	43,770	1,222,144
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	1,843,680	351,450	1,508,942	.....	419,241	21,779	66,711	95,271	108,590	4,385,044
Mutual, N. Y.	3,401,200	1,675,168	8,397,676	.....	355,217	60,713	291,886	115,099	1,085,270	15,373,329
Metropolitan, N. Y.	190,466	73,561	46,864	.....	124,475	36,380	45,740	11,324	69,337	596,267
Massachusetts Mutual.	272,024	77,369	73,986	.....	138,531	5,324	38,954	10,752	55,268	674,235
Mount City, Mo.	118,407	49,169	.....	14,830	39,382	3,020	15,675	3,495	53,295	338,476
New England Mutual, Mass.	731,614	276,402	244,678	.....	147,153	11,038	55,000	18,251	123,451	1,607,967
North America, N. Y.	728,767	205,449	89,086	.....	399,375	12,965	45,659	81,080	240,224	1,593,605
New York, N. Y.	1,468,261	1,444,364	684,160	.....	341,972	56,633	136,078	53,493	295,720	4,462,011
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	192,194	173,032	16,969	4,932	68,977	9,338	28,997	6,530	66,203	568,289
National of U. S. A., D. C.	251,794	186,035	.....	60,000	125,977	10,440	32,455	8,421	82,205	817,460
Protection, Ill.	244,115	.....	2,560	12,797	108,577	864	30,666	2,379	28,940	420,896
Penn Mutual, Pa.	933,535	15,600	279,740	.....	65,862	5,997	32,421	9,415	81,189	773,778
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	870,213	8,564	794,989	900	335,936	31,246	35,257	57,228	87,108	2,265,980

TABLE No. XVIII.—PREMIUM LOAN DISBURSEMENTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CASH AND NOTE EXPENDITURES.			PREMIUM LOAN DISBURSEMENTS.					Total Cash Expendi- tures.	Total Expenditures.
	In Pay ment of Losses & Claims.	For Lapsed, Sur- rendered & Pur- chased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policy-holders.	In Payment of Los- ses and Claims.	In Purchased Pol- icies.	Dividends to Policy-holders.	Voided by Lapse of Policies.	Total Note Dis- bursements.		
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>										
Northwestern Mutual	\$702,108	\$306,913	\$560,181	\$53,845	\$136,532	\$453,969	\$232,602	\$381,969	\$1,390,911	\$2,272,890
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>										
Attna, Conn.	1,664,737	1,597,091	621,324	133,855	652,585	383,680	1,137,666	1,307,786	8,516,232	4,824,068
Berkshire, Mass.	125,891	51,771	63,972	1,489	1,745	8,237	8,714	20,184	322,742	342,927
Continental, N. Y.	704,591	2,611,762	202,444	23,691	2,314,790	121,267		469,748	1,704,683	2,164,430
Chicago, Ill.	41,771	21,364	15,484						141,096	141,096
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	2,378,056	594,044	3,107,010	35,940	296,469	379,142	190,365	891,917	6,382,663	7,274,579
Charter Oak, Conn.	759,719	460,574	336,240		63,064	192,539	892,613	1,133,216	1,852,031	2,955,246
Equitable Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y.	2,116,338	1,115,579	1,844,612						6,600,058	6,600,058
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	414,945	2,217,132	112,129						1,077,003	1,077,003
Germania, N. Y.	583,993	2,163,040	159,943						1,232,144	1,232,144
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	1,980,735	484,042	1,795,767	137,635	162,612	289,825		590,092	4,385,044	4,975,136
Mutual, N. Y.	3,401,200	21,675,168	8,397,676						15,373,329	15,373,329
Metropolitan, N. Y.	197,565	114,437	71,217	7,099	40,877	24,223	20,877	93,086	598,267	691,353
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	287,510	92,969	198,511	14,886	15,590	124,813	85,516	240,805	674,234	915,040
Mound City, Mo.	121,083	66,617		2,676	17,449		33,018	55,143	304,476	356,619
New England Mutual, Mass.	759,440	330,194	409,615	27,827	53,732	104,937	141,254	387,810	1,607,667	1,965,477
North America, N. Y.	789,378	209,846	173,126	3,648	3,807	84,040	99,780	232,405	1,592,605	1,815,010
New York, N. Y.	1,494,078	1,456,694	835,637	15,817	12,240	151,476	52,086	231,569	4,402,010	4,693,580
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	193,654	2,248,235	23,447	1,460	2,730,233	8,478		83,170	593,289	651,460
National of U. S., D. C.	281,734	2,196,035							817,460	817,460
Protection, Ill.	244,115	3,308	2,560				13,403	3,403	420,898	424,301

Penn Mutual, Penn	394,293	53,190	370,721	10,709	37,598	90,980	2,891	142,179	773,778	915,988
Phoenix Mutual, Conn	932,535	15,026	1,070,455	62,322	6,092	² 285,458	.....	353,870	2,235,880	2,589,760
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn ..	30,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,002	156,002
Republic, Ill	203,182	² 60,922	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565,119	565,119
Travelers, Conn	371,796	² 18,142	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	945,557	945,557
Tentonia, Ill	61,695	5,017	3,679	996	1,760	1,157	8,277	12,190	143,379	155,569
Universal, N. Y	231,827	107,113	.....	⁶ 76,732	.....	.....	39,656	116,408	567,767	684,174
United States, N. Y	246,069	939,046	999,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102,488	1,102,488
Washington, N. Y	326,167	² 81,212	136,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	772,975	772,975
Totals	\$21,932,062	\$10,598,293	\$20,821,874	\$661,703	\$1,895,345	\$2,759,229	\$1,938,669	\$7,254,950	\$62,245,838	\$69,509,768

¹ And redeemed in cash.² And notes voided by lapse of policies.³ Including notes used in payment of matured endowments and redeemed in cash.⁴ Now St. Louis Life.⁵ Redeemed in cash and used in purchase of surrendered policies.⁶ And used in purchase of surrendered policies.

TABLE NO. XIX.—EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1872.		Policies issued during the year.		Policies terminated and deceased.		Reinsured.		Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1873.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>														
Northwestern Mutual.....	35,305	\$64,175,217	5,114	\$12,027,261	5,093	\$11,510,475			35,226	\$64,692,003	21	\$516,786		
<i>Companies of other States.</i>														
Ætna, Conn.....	50,028	100,618,773	10,659	17,333,108	7,105	19,067,731			53,592	98,864,150	3,554			\$1,754,623
Berkshire, Mass.....	4,479	10,525,413	808	21,821,717	717	1,613,087	17	\$110,000	4,553	10,624,043	74	96,630		
Continental, N. Y.....	28,579	60,623,390	7,220	213,950,609	7,868	16,782,516		339,000	27,931	57,452,483			646	8,170,907
Chicago, Ill.....	2,900	3,962,149	1,230	1,455,111	1,268	1,601,848		61,000	2,952	3,764,412			38	207,737
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	62,826	181,726,840	5,679	15,607,263	4,955	15,531,373			63,550	181,802,730	724	75,890		
Charter Oak, Conn.....	23,756	63,427,688	5,168	10,955,391	5,163	12,415,232			26,761	61,967,847	5			1,469,841
Equ. Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y.....	43,135	171,443,351	13,403	253,452,578	9,250	40,613,799			47,288	184,293,130	4,153	12,688,779		
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	12,534	30,236,185	3,680	2,565,204	3,665	10,485,358	56	393,500	12,401	28,922,531			43	1,313,654
Germania, N. Y.....	19,365	34,600,363	2,604	2,078,615	2,230	3,896,065			19,739	34,842,813		212,550		
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	30,425	133,163,652	3,191	2,912,355	2,678	10,632,192			39,938	131,443,818	513			1,719,884
Mutual, N. Y.....	76,146	264,591,882	16,416	256,560,598	8,146	31,646,741			86,416	289,505,739	8,270	24,913,857		
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	15,315	20,546,341	12,242	17,753,399	8,969	11,915,875			26,383,865	3,253	5,837,524			
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	14,484	33,192,008	1,856	4,537,737	2,019	5,092,906		485,500	18,598	33,151,391			163	1,040,669
Mound City, Mo.....	2,240	8,281,450	944	2,193,183	1,069	4,375,775	175	594,500	1,910	5,504,358			330	2,777,091
New England Mutual, Mass.....	22,337	65,964,525	3,050	2,807,584	3,533	9,712,229			21,854	64,329,160			483	1,635,365
North America, N. Y.....	13,832	34,624,075	2,238	2,431,763	3,290	8,918,032			12,780	30,137,806			1,052	4,466,269
New York, N. Y.....	41,234	118,622,606	8,834	226,621,460	6,908	21,571,679		43,160	123,672,387	1,926	5,040,781			
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.....	8,873	17,906,166	6,977	213,751,997	7,940	16,512,891		225,000	7,910	14,92,212			963	2,965,955
National of U. S. A., D. C.....	9,190	20,695,350	5,460	13,744,303	2,726	6,554,900	199	1,136,500	11,725	26,746,253		6,052,903		
Protection, Ill.....	4,725	4,725,000	8,438	8,438,000	5,768	5,798,000		7,365	7,365	2,640,000				
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	7,051	22,776,473	1,514	2,446,346	836	2,613,045	91	677,500	7,638	23,632,274		853,801		
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	32,990	71,915,319	9,722	219,100,462	7,438	15,291,480		40,000	35,274	75,694,331		3,778,892		
Republic, Ill.....	5,467	12,846,969	5,344	213,832,415	2,062	5,402,586		697,041	8,749	19,679,777		6,832,788		

Travelers', Conn.....	50,804	114,746,992	38,376	130,438,436	30,144	95,939,186	48	222,736	58,988	139,043,506	8,184	24,296,514	.....
Tentonia, Ill.....	3,684	3,439,483	2,572	2,113,750	1,955	1,674,027	.....	19,500	4,301	3,859,706	617	420,223	.....
Universal, N. Y.....	6,842	17,664,986	2,898	9,248,031	3,085	8,590,880	.....	492,300	6,745	17,890,437	.....	165,451	97
United States, N. Y.....	10,123	22,574,578	2,311	2,667,145	2,269	6,238,407	172	968,300	9,968	22,035,016	.....	.....	130
Washington, N. Y.....	10,967	25,303,957	2,273	2,6,529,780	1,842	5,021,675	.....	.....	11,398	25,812,062	431	1,508,105	.....
Totals.....	663,656	\$1,734,921,132	190,260	\$486,464,824	150,020	\$406,969,491	760	\$6,462,277	703,136	\$1,307,954,188	43,427	\$86,124,564	\$23,091,507

1 Including old policies revived and increased.

2 Including additions by dividends.

3 Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE NO. XX—TERMINATION OF POLICIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	By Death.		By Expiring.		By Surrender.		By Lapse.		By Change.		Not Taken.		Total Terminated.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>														
Northwestern Mutual.....	321	\$705,157	4	\$32,275	737	\$1,183,157	8,227	\$5,274,266	46	\$1,212,486	758	2,103,134	5,083	11,510,475
<i>Companies of other States.</i>														
Elina, Conn.....	668	1,651,538			3,381	8,441,246	1,705	6,210,776	42	107,572	1,302	2,651,109	7,105	19,087,731
Berkshire, Mass.....	58	121,157			104	288,022	443	924,150			112	211,734	7,717	1,613,087
Continental, N. Y.....	303	701,056			705	1,950,000	5,140	10,623,966	512	970,000	1,200	2,500,000	7,868	16,782,516
Chicago, Ill.....	31	41,771			258	384,753	860	1,065,158			89	110,166	1,268	1,601,844
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	876	2,642,637			1,586	4,967,090	2,035	6,464,586			450	1,298,200	4,955	15,531,373
Charter Oak, Conn.....	248	699,315			1,121	2,714,682	2,732	6,909,345			1,009	2,087,890	5,163	12,415,232
Equitable Life Ass. Society U. S., N. Y.....	545	2,224,560	14	7,500	1,917	11,438,157	4,187	16,121,732			2,537	10,822,850	9,250	40,613,799
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	147	452,122	1	7,500	1,047	3,273,227	1,952	5,391,995	3	18,000	485	1,397,914	3,665	10,465,358
Germania, N. Y.....	333	688,672	16	29,059	683	1,294,735	903	1,432,028	11	25,859	264	405,794	2,230	3,896,065
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	515	1,846,822	6	5,960	298	958,936	1,059	3,460,340	393	8,216,785	407	1,144,350	2,678	10,632,192
Mutual, N. Y.....	924	2,904,380			2,510	8,299,110	3,000	8,407,210			1,632	5,175,540	8,146	31,646,741
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	170	198,550	1	8,500	1,700	2,283,316	2,486	3,264,361	2,669	3,465,172	1,963	695,976	8,969	11,915,875
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	148	320,875	132	611,800	172	451,607	1,128	2,753,150			439	862,450	2,019	5,092,906
Mount City, Mo.....	27	110,263	6	29,000	200	999,123	598	2,351,769	134	493,825	134	391,794	1,099	4,375,775
New England Mutual, Mass.....	246	776,388	10	37,000	415	1,400,317	2,589	6,882,699			282	583,325	3,533	9,712,239
North America, N. Y.....	157	485,625	77	293,729	414	1,300,228	2,196	5,590,597	227	655,991	219	591,862	3,290	8,918,092
New York, N. Y.....	518	1,511,870	19	45,340	2,467	7,538,011	3,043	8,052,165			921	3,213,136	6,908	21,571,678
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.....	72	188,209	1	10,000	964	1,757,560	1,806	3,612,015	4,229	9,680,495	667	1,264,612	7,940	16,512,891
National of U. S. A., D. C.....	126	296,359			116	404,265	1,364	2,935,470	398	934,500	792	1,954,306	2,726	6,554,900
Protection, Ill.....	119	-119,000					5,427	5,427,000			252	252,000	5,798	5,798,000
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	108	404,351			164	553,650	397	1,044,669			167	587,875	836	2,613,045
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	363	957,018			83	187,676	3,239	6,956,513	661	1,747,725	3,092	5,432,548	7,438	15,231,480

Republic, Ill.....	89	905,953	9	1,180	240	676,688	1,125	2,640,463	16	245,082	588	1,633,340	2,062	5,402,886
Travelers, Conn....	148	251,996	93,607	93,139,686	36	75,305	783	1,388,150	232	458,669	338	635,400	30,144	95,939,186
Teutonia, Ill.....	38	53,022	.....	.....	42	63,500	863	723,004	38	31,500	975	805,000	1,955	1,674,027
Universal, N. Y.....	110	957,951	336	514,858	375	948,355	1,523	4,624,791	.....	.....	701	2,244,425	3,035	8,580,380
United States, N. Y.....	139	317,252	3	12,000	210	641,205	1,328	3,259,970	14	166,850	575	1,841,130	2,369	6,228,407
Washington, N. Y.....	115	304,580	6	21,432	481	1,258,225	905	2,455,300	.....	.....	333	982,215	1,842	5,021,675
Totals	6,676	\$21,346,440	29,259	\$94,872,600	22,375	\$65,752,134	58,203	\$137,280,130	9,755	\$31,898,232	22,753	\$53,889,955	150,030	\$406,969,491

1 Additions surrendered.

2 Now St. Louis Life.

TABLE NO. XXI.—BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1872.		POLICIES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.		POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1873.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>								
Northwestern Mutual	10,296	\$13,980,054	556	\$827,650	10,075	\$13,783,717	\$393,815	\$145,037
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Zetina, Conn.	989	1,601,284	125	309,700	1,477	2,075,616	93,983	36,272
Berkshire, Mass.	54	74,067	54	74,067	110	150,867	5,003	3,500
Continental, N. Y.	553	841,400	62	127,570	416	686,500	39,542	6,000
Chicago, Ill.	933	1,106,353	363	332,334	808	893,644	23,641	3,000
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	1,113	1,782,234	42	46,835	1,073	2,046,999	105,226	53,933
Charter Oak, Conn.	721	978,745	77	89,565	627	840,390	41,242	20,350
Equitable Life Assurance Society U. S., N. Y.	817	1,757,345	68	233,000	881	1,910,735	69,361	16,200
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	270	387,277	97	114,065	300	419,783	8,966	...
Germania, N. Y.	639	806,548	53	170,844	641	802,891	29,900	18,300
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	219	740,320	68	118,800	256	845,000	13,174	3,000
Mutual, N. Y.	2,151	4,481,280	327	818,825	2,182	4,470,660	188,199	18,980
Metropolitan, N. Y.	81	501,000	137	170,371	171	214,790	7,866	8,250
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	169	286,230	74	158,480	309	400,013	15,569	6,000
Mound City, Mo.	386	546,473	39	46,077	390	565,976	26,478	6,500
New England Mutual, Mass.	924	321,600	35	53,000	924	320,400	10,773	...
North America, N. Y.	919	1,650,400	68	158,500	924	1,658,300	45,915	23,406
New York, N. Y.	247	489,707	63	106,163	261	483,498	12,776	2,500
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.	834	...	834	894,000	701	701,000	11,440	...
National of U. S. A., D. C.	1,489	2,219,680	172	311,922	1,060	1,474,608	14,710	6,000
Protection, Ill. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	...
Penn Mutual, Pa. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,859	34,000
Phoenix Mutual, Conn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,098	...
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Republic, Ill.	384	714, 136	141	274, 467	439	801, 306	18, 444	10, 040
Travelers, Conn.	1, 870	4, 857, 442	2 1, 842	5, 575, 092	1, 987	5, 193, 307	49, 494	13, 404
Teutonia, Ill.	168	125, 000	135	91, 650	300	255, 650	4, 213	.....
Universal, N. Y.	263	493, 900	36	76, 000	258	499, 500	18, 529	8, 800
United States, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, N. Y.	845	1, 116, 805	165	256, 000	926	1, 231, 100	42, 749	11, 761
Totals	25, 755	\$41, 322, 193	5, 583	\$11, 349, 607	26, 694	\$42, 720, 220	\$1, 535, 662	\$430, 922

¹ New St. Louis Life.

² Of which 1,759 were accident policies.

STATEMENT OF
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, *President.*

WILLARD MERRILL, *Secretary.*

Incorporated, March, 1857. Commenced business, November 25, 1858.

I. CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	}	Purely
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	}	Mutual.

II. ASSETS.

Loans secured by deeds of Trust or Mortgages upon real estate	\$7,986,335 38
Premium notes and loans, taken in payment of premiums, on policies now in force.....	4,380,275 35
Cash value of real estate owned by the company, unincumbered.....	319,252 87
Cash market value of bonds and stocks owned by the company.....	176,450 00
Cash in office of company	83,492 98
Cash deposited in banks and trust companies	105,604 70
Interest accrued on cash loans and on bonds owned by the company.....	305,393 88
Interest accrued on premium loans and notes	162,192 00
Rents accrued for use of company's property, or under sub lease.....	291 67
Gross premiums uncollected, not more than three months due, on policies reported being in force December 31, 1873	\$320,239 35
Gross deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums, on policies in force December 31, 1873.....	287,776 86
Total	\$608,016 21
Deducted by the company to reduce the amounts stated in last two items, to the net values charged against the policies on account of those premiums.....	\$121,603 23
Net amount deferred and outstanding premiums on policies in force December 31, 1873.....	\$486,412 98
Total admitted assets.....	\$14,005,701 81

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Agents' ledger balances	\$59,977 03
Furniture, safes and fixtures	5,000 00
Bills receivable.....	22,900 32
Total unadmitted items.....	\$87,877 35

III. LIABILITIES.

Claims for death losses and matured endowments, in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due.....	\$47,995 14
Claims for death losses and other claims resisted by the company.....	20,000 00
Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1873, computed according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with four and one-half per cent. interest.....	*11,327,684 00
Amount of all unpaid dividends of surplus, or other description of profits due policy-holders	3,000 00
Accrued commissions, estimated.....	3,500 00
Total liabilities.....	\$11,402,179 14

IV. INCOME.

Cash received for premiums on new policies during the year ending December 31, 1873, without deductions for commissions or other expense.....	\$358,214 10
Cash received for renewal premiums during the year, without deductions for expense	1,604,839 31
Cash received for interest upon cash loans.....	594,049 90
Cash received for interest upon bonds owned and dividends on stocks	9,133 50
Cash received for interest upon premium notes or loans.....	312,556 99
Cash received for interest upon other debts due the company, including \$25,900 interest on deferred premiums.....	27,399 10
Rents received for use of company's property, or under sub-lease	10,648 28
Gross amount of notes or other obligations taken on account of renewal premiums	989,410 95
Total income	\$3,906,252 13

V. EXPENDITURES.

Cash actually paid during the year for the company's own losses and policy claims, and additions thereto.....	\$648,263 19
Cash paid on account of policies lapsed, surrendered or purchased.....	170,350 34
Cash paid for dividends to policy-holders.....	101,212 14
Cash paid for commissions to agents on first premiums and renewal premiums.....	238,294 85
Cash paid for salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and general, special or local agents	31,051 04
Cash paid for medical examiners' fees and salaries.....	17,883 83
Cash paid for salaries and other compensation of officers and employes, except agents and medical examiners.....	78,303 93
Cash paid for state and local taxes in state where organized, \$10,849.34; taxes, licenses and fees in other states, \$30,085.36.....	40,934 70

*The reserve actually held by this company computed by the Actuaries' life table with four per cent. interest is \$12,239, 353.

Cash paid for furniture, safes and fixtures for home or agency offices	497 95
Cash paid on any account not itemized above, viz: exchange and postage, \$16,126.30; advertising, printing and stationery, \$18,385.77; general ex- penses, including law expenses, building, repairs, etc., \$29,597.24; total....	64,109 31
Total cash expenditures.....	\$1,390,911 28

PREMIUM LOAN DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in pay- ment of losses and claims	\$53,844 96	.....
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in pur- chase of surrendered policies.....	136,552 42	.....
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in pay- ment of dividends to policy-holders.....	458,968 98	.....
Amount of notes and other premium obligations voided by lapse of policies.....	232,602 89	.....
Total premium note expenditures.....	881,969 25	.....
Total expenditures	\$2,272,880 53	.....

VI. PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes and other premium obligations at beginning of the year.....	\$4,296,063 51
Premium notes and other premium obligations received during the year.....	989,410 95
Total	\$5,285,474 46
Deductions during the year as follows:	
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in payment of losses and claims	\$53,844 96
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in purchase of surrendered policies.....	136,552 42
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	458,968 98
Amount of notes and other premium obligations voided by lapse of policies.....	232,602 89
Amount of notes and other premium obligations redeemed by maker in cash and by change of policies	23,229 86
Total reduction of premium note account.....	905,199 11
Balance, note assets at the end of the year.....	\$4,380,275 35

VIII. EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.**NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES AND ADDITIONS CLASSIFIED.***Policies in force at the beginning of the year :*

	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Whole life policies	23,690	\$45,670,872	.....	.....
Endowment policies	10,868	17,197,175	.....	.....
Joint lives and survivorships.....	632	1,125,533	.....	.....
Short term and irregular policies.....	15	181,637	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	.....	35,205	\$64,175,217

New policies issued during the year :

Whole life policies	3,708	\$9,482,617	.....	.....
Endowment policies	814	1,267,930	.....	.....
Joint lives and survivorships.....	123	219,814	.....	.....
Short term and irregular policies.....	15	91,000	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	.....	4,660	\$11,061,361

Old policies revived during the year :

Whole life policies	250	\$655,050	
Endowment policies	134	207,306	
Joint lives and survivorships	4	11,300	
Short term and irregular policies	1	15,000	
Totals		389	\$888,656

Old policies increased during the year :

Whole life policies	65		
Totals		65	

Additions by dividends during the year :

Whole life policies	\$7,823		
Endowment policies	4,523		
Joint lives and survivorships	243		
Short term and irregular policies	64,655		
Totals			\$77,244
Totals	40,319		\$76,202,478

Deduct policies decreased and ceased to be in force :

	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Whole life policies	\$3,488	\$8,372,893		
Endowment policies	1,490	2,823,873		
Joint lives and survivorships	109	219,300		
Short term and irregular policies	6	94,409		
Totals		5,093		\$11,510,475

Net numbers and amounts in force December 31, 1873:

Whole life policies	24,225	\$47,443,469	
Endowment policies	10,326	15,853,061	
Joint lives and survivorships	650	1,137,590	
Short term and irregular policies	25	257,683	
Totals		35,226	\$64,692,008

Number and amount of policies which have ceased to be in force during the year, with the mode of their termination :

	No.	Amount.
By death or maturity	321	\$705,157
By expiry	4	32,275
By surrender	737	1,183,157
By lapse	3,227	6,274,266
By change and old policies decreased	46	1,212,486
Not taken	758	2,103,134
Totals	5,093	\$11,510,475

Business in the State of Wisconsin during the year 1873:

Policies issued	556	\$327,650 00
Policies in force at the end of the year	10,075	13,783,717 00
Premiums received		593,815 24
Losses paid		145,037 36

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
MADISON, October 10, 1874.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor, respectfully, to submit herewith the annual report of the receipts and disbursements of this office during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, exhibiting a full statement of the financial transactions of this department, and including, also, a detailed statement of the operations of the Bank Department.

GENERAL FUND.

The balances to the credit of the different funds at the commencement of the fiscal year, were as follows:		
School Fund	\$56,341 21	.....
School Fund Income	14,289 32	.....
Normal School Fund	41,384 14	.....
Normal School Fund Income	54,669 35	.....
University Fund	2,465 43	.....
Agricultural College Fund	6,044 14	.....
Drainage Fund	23,422 19	.....
Delinquent Tax Fund	5,086 91	.....
Commissioner's Contingent Fund	1,359 61	.....
Deposit Fund	6,798 26	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Trespass Fund	43,864 46	.....
River Falls Normal School Building Fund	25,000 00	.....
Allotment Fund	1,843 30	.....
	\$282,568 32	.....
Deduct General Fund overpaid	66,923 80	.....
Leaving balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, 1873		\$215,644 52
The receipts of the treasury for the period from September 30, 1873, to December 31, 1873, amount to		137,568 17
Total receipts		\$353,212 69
The disbursements during the same period, have been		223,411 27
Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1873, of		129,801 42
Apportioned among the different funds as follows:—to the credit of the		
School Fund	\$37,483 03	.....
School Fund Income	23,250 80	.....
Normal School Fund	34,081 26	.....
Normal School Fund Income	42,427 66	.....
Drainage Fund	36,337 05	.....
University Fund	3,238 32	.....
Agricultural College Fund	6,628 49	.....
Delinquent Tax Fund	10,608 82	.....
Commissioner's Contingent Fund	1,375 61	.....
Deposit Fund	7,443 41	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company Trespass Fund	47,351 88	.....
River Falls Normal School Building Fund	25,000 00	.....
Allotment Fund	1,843 30	.....
	\$277,069 63	.....
Deduct General Fund overpaid	147,268 21	.....
Balance in the treasury, December 31, 1873...		129,801 42

General Fund—continued.

From the 1st to the 5th day of January, 1874, the following payments have been received:		
General Fund.....	\$65 66	.....
School Fund Income.....	4,900 00	.....
Normal School Fund Income.....	4,900 00	.....
University Fund Income.....	350 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	350 00	.....
For interest, etc., on School and University land	8,287 02	.....
Total receipts.....		18,852 68
Balance as above on December 31, 1873		129,801 42
Total receipts.....		\$148,654 10
Disbursements during the same period		
From General Fund.....	\$19,189 07	.....
From School Fund Income.....	49	.....
From Normal School Fund Income	893 91	.....
Total disbursements.....		20,083 47
Leaving cash in the treasury January 5, 1874		\$128,570 63
On this date I entered upon the duties of this office, and received from my predecessor, the Hon. Henry Betz, the above amount in cash, in full payment of the balances to the credit of the several funds as above stated, being.....		\$128,570 63
From the 5th of January 1874, to the end of the fiscal year, the receipts in the treasury from all sources have been		1,490,756 15
Total receipts		\$1,619,326 78
The disbursements during the same period have been		1,240,981 80
Leaving in the treasury on the 30th of Septem- ber, 1874, the sum of		\$378,344 98
To the credit of the following funds:		
General Fund.....	\$125,531 30	.....
School Fund	38,320 32	.....
School Fund Income.....	16,781 05	.....
Normal School Fund.....	21,630 00	.....
Normal School Fund Income	73,725 55	.....
Drainage Fund.....	14,170 76	.....
University Fund.....	954 48	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	518 23	.....
Delinquent Fund	3,165 03	.....
Deposit Fund	7,129 85	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Com- pany Tresspass Fund.....	64,771 88	.....
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Canal Land Tresspass Fund.....	2 45	.....
River Falls Normal School Building Fund..	9,375 17	.....
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund.....	402 43	.....
Redemption Fund	23 18	.....
Allotment Fund.....	1,843 30	.....
Total Balance September 30, 1874		\$378,344 98

The following statement exhibits the gross amount of the revenues of the state and of the several funds and of the disbursements thereof:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1873.....		\$215,644 52
For General Fund	\$1,231,158 44	
School Fund	81,893 11	
School Fund Income	188,703 97	
Normal School Fund	50,756 93	
Normal School Fund Income	80,184 90	
University Fund	8,733 07	
University Fund Income	43,131 31	
Drainage Fund	42,318 24	
Agricultural College Fund	5,424 09	
Agricultural College Fund Income	18,754 67	
Delinquent Tax Fund	35,819 95	
Commissioners Contingent Fund	227 50	
Deposit Fund	681 55	
St. Croix and Superior Railroad Company Trespass Fund	36,153 12	
Redemption Fund	322 57	
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund	2,589 93	
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal land Trespass Fund	2,944 08	
		\$1,829,857 43
		\$2,045,501 95
DISBURSEMENTS.		
From General Fund	\$1,038,703 34	
School Fund	99,914 00	
School Fund Income	186,272 24	
Normal School Fund	70,511 07	
Normal School Fund Income	61,128 70	
University Fund	10,244 02	
University Fund Income	43,131 31	
Drainage Fund	51,569 67	
Agricultural College Fund	10,950 00	
Agricultural College Fund Income	18,754 67	
Delinquent Tax Fund	37,741 83	
Commissioners Contingent Fund	1,587 11	
Deposit Fund	349 96	
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company Trespass Fund	15,245 70	
River Falls N. S. Building Fund	15,624 83	
Redemption Fund	299 39	
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund	2,187 50	
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal Land Trespass Fund	2,941 63	
		\$1,667,156 97
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1874.....		378,344 98
		\$2,045,501 95

The revenue for the year has been derived from the following sources:

State tax, including Industrial School for Boys, and Insane Hospital tax	\$733,145 90	.....
Suit tax	3,856 89	.....
Railway companies—tax on gross earnings, 1872	50,127 85	.....
Railway companies—tax on gross earnings, 1873	343,107 55	.....
Telegraph companies—tax on gross earnings	2,346 00	.....
Insurance companies (fire)	54,008 35	.....
Insurance companies (life)	12,880 08	.....
Plank and gravel roads	273 79	.....
Payments on bank bonds	610 00	.....
Show and pedlers' licenses	12,064 74	.....
Penalty for nonpayment of interest on state and mortgaged lands	5,599 83	.....
Penalty for trespass on state lands	535 28	.....
United States, for boarding U. S. prisoners	1,354 01	.....
Commissioners of Deeds, out of state	103 00	.....
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, fees collected ..	4,302 60	.....
Peter Doyle and Ll. Breese, notarial fees	1,562 00	.....
Sale of Marathon county lands.	1,019 43	.....
Bank tax	1,500 00	.....
Sale of Wisconsin Reports	616 50	.....
Sale of public property and arms	156 47	.....
Sale of public documents	74 20	.....
Bank Department—printing and publishing bank reports	34 00	.....
Wolf bounty refunded	4 00	.....
P. L. Spooner, salary refunded	59 00	.....
Ll. Breese, Sec'y of State, bal. Wis. River Imp't ..	231 70	.....
T. D. Lang, treasury agent, commiss. refunded ..	5 66	.....
Transfer from Commissioners Contingent Fund ..	1,579 61	.....
		\$1,231,158 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>1. Salaries and permanent appropriations.</i>		
Governor's office	\$7,350 00	.....
Secretary's office	3,200 00	.....
Treasurer's office	3,400 00	.....
Attorney General's office	2,516 67	.....
State Superintendent's office	5,650 00	.....
Office of Superint'nt of Public Property ..	2,393 27	.....
State Library	3,171 75	.....
State Historical Society	6,300 00	.....
Supreme Court	15,080 70	.....
Circuit Courts	30,875 00	.....
Wisconsin Reports	23,512 50	.....
		\$103,449 89
<i>2. Legislative expenses</i>		88,010 51
<i>3. State Prison and charitable institutions—</i>		
State Prison	\$49,968 39	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Madison	96,567 08	.....
Northern Wis. Hospital for the Insane	128,263 97	.....
Institute for the Blind	23,175 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	40,500 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys	40,438 50	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	23,882 64	.....
		402,795 58
<i>4. Interest on state indebtedness</i>		157,518 00

Disbursements—continued.

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Clerk hire, Secretary's office.....	\$9,799 81	.....
Clerk hire, Treasurer's office.....	6,330 80	.....
Clerk hire, Land Department.....	11,254 47	.....
Labor about capitol and park.....	19,699 47	.....
Contingent expenses.....	13,875 19	.....
Publishing general laws.....	13,246 20	.....
Publishing local laws.....	1,462 80	.....
Publishing and advertising.....	2,391 87	.....
Printing.....	55,327 02	.....
Stationery.....	7,500 00	.....
Postage.....	3,890 68	.....
State Board of Charities and Reform.....	1,831 30	.....
Normal institutes.....	1,784 80	.....
Militia, military secretary, state armorer, etc ..	3,477 01	.....
Protecting state lands.....	5,476 08	.....
Immigration Commissioner.....	3,939 33	.....
Geological survey.....	13,000 00	.....
Gas for capitol and park.....	6,799 54	.....
Fuel.....	4,020 02	.....
Governor's contingent fund.....	1,000 00	.....
Park and capitol improvement.....	5,784 04	.....
County agricultural societies.....	3,900 00	.....
Bounty on wild animals.....	7,192 00	.....
C. C. Washburn, Gov., relief of sufferers by fire.	400 00	.....
State Prison Commissioner, for boarding U. S.		
prisoners.....	1,354 01	.....
Treasury agent, percentum on licenses.....	3,890 00	.....
Volunteer aid.....	758 32	.....
Real estate returns.....	1,403 54	.....
Special appropriations.....	75,391 74	.....
Transfer to North Wis. Railroad Aid Fund.....	335 70	.....
Miscellaneous.....	913 62	.....
		\$286,929 36
Total disbursements.....		\$1,038,703 34

The amounts remaining due to the several charitable and penal institutions of this state on account of the appropriations made to them during the year 1874, are as follows:

Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	\$45,000 00	.....
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	43,537 37	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	4,750 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	8,750 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	12,000 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	4,000 00	.....
		\$118,037 37

The following statement shows the amount due the state September 30, 1874, on account of state tax:

From Brown county.....	\$2,236 17	.....
From Clark county.....	644 39	.....
From Wood county.....	611 49	.....
		\$3,492 05

The collection of the state taxes shows a very gratifying result, out of an aggregate of \$736,637.95 of state taxes levied for the year 1873, only the above amount remaining due and unpaid. In conformity with the law, the county treasurers who were delinquent, were required to file their affidavits that they have returned and paid into the state treasury the whole amount of state tax which has come into their hands. Pursuant to chapter 158, of the general laws of 1872, the amount so remaining due, together with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, up to January 1st, of the following year, will be added to the state tax to be levied for the ensuing year and charged to such county. By such procedure, no delinquent taxes will ever remain a standing charge against such counties for any longer period than a year.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To School Fund.....	\$1,559,700 00	.....
To Normal School Fund	512,600 00	.....
To University Fund	111,000 00	.....
To Agricultural College Fund	51,600 00	.....
		\$2,234,900 00
Bonds maturing in 1880	\$12,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1884	1,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1886	3,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1888	1,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1877	100 00	.....
		17,100 00
Currency certificates.....		57 00
		\$2,252,057 00

During the present fiscal year, one state bond, No. 65, for \$1,000.00, has been taken up and retired, and the amount thereof invested in a certificate of indebtedness, for the Agricultural College Fund.

SECURITIES DEPOSITED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1866, provides that the State Treasurer shall receive and hold in trust for the policyholders of any insurance company, incorporated by the laws of this state, such bonds, stocks or other securities as may be offered by such company, for the purpose of complying with the laws of other states, in order to enable them to transact the business of insurance therein; such securities may from time to time be withdrawn from deposit, or exchanged, as may be desired by the company so depositing.

The following securities are now on deposit in this office, viz:

From the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

U. S. 5-20 registered bonds, deposited prior to Sept. 30, 1873....	\$50,000 00
U. S. 5-20 registered bonds, deposited May 30, 1874.....	50,000 00
Total on deposit Sept. 30, 1874	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

This company has withdrawn from its deposit during the year bonds and mortgages on certain real estate in the city of Milwaukee amounting to \$100,000.00, and has substituted in place thereof U. S. 5-20 registered bonds as above stated, to the amount of \$50,000.00.

From the Madison Mutual Insurance Company.

U. S. 5-20 registered bonds deposited prior to Sept. 30, 1873.....	<u>\$50,000 00</u>
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This company also had on deposit U. S. coupons bond amounting to \$35,000.00, of which amount \$15,000.00 were withdrawn Nov. 27, 1873, and \$20,000.00 July 30, 1874. No new securities substituted.

From the Hekla Fire Insurance Company of Madison.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate on deposit Sept. 30, 1873 ...	\$24,930 00
Withdrawn during the year, bonds and mortgages amounting to	3,340 00
	<u>\$21,590 00</u>
New bonds and mortgages deposited in 1874.....	3,500 00
Balance on deposit Sept. 30, 1874.....	<u>\$25,090 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS.

There are also in the treasury the following deposits, made by or on account of soldiers :

DAVID BULLEM, Co. K, 5th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry—	
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March, 1866, and subsequent coupons...	\$100 00
1 U. S. 10-40 bond.....do.....do	50 00
Certificate of deposit of M. Von Baumbach, Milwaukee.....	50 00
Currency	42 00
<hr/>	
CHARLES HENRICH, Co. D, 32d regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry—	
Currency	\$93 00
<hr/>	
FRED. KIRSCHENBELER, Co. F, 21st regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry—	
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March, 1866, and subsequent coupons ..	\$100 00
Currency	16 28
<hr/>	
MARY ANN PIERSON—	
Volunteer Aid Fund draft for.....	\$5 00
<hr/>	
HARRIET C. KNOX—	
Volunteer Aid Fund draft for.....	\$3 67
<hr/>	
HEIRS OF GEO. MOREHEAD, late Co. K, 40th reg't Wis. volunteer infantry—	
Currency	\$53 05
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JAMES TOWLE, late Co. G, 16th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry— (An insane soldier.)	
Currency	\$87 20
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Which remain subject to their orders.

These deposits have been held undisturbed for several years, and consist in part of drafts or bank deposit certificates and coupons accrued of U. S. bonds which should be collected and exchanged for new bank deposit certificates, or should be otherwise invested for the benefit of the depositors or their heirs. I would respectfully suggest that some provision be made by the next legislature, authorizing the treasurer to accomplish this end.

THE MUNICIPAL BONDS

Issued to the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company,

By the county of Marquette, the village of Mentello and the towns of Westfield and Harris, and held in escroe by the state treasurer, owing to the failure of said company to extend the road through Marquette county and thereby to comply with the conditions on which said bonds were issued, were returned in January,

1874 and surrendered to the towns and county aforesaid, in pursuance of instructions of the board of supervisors and the consent of the railroad company to return said bonds to the respective towns and county, and in conformity therewith the certificates of stock of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad issued to said towns, were also returned to said company.

The following is a statement of the Municipal Bonds, and of the certificates of railroad stocks withdrawn and returned:

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

70 Coupons Bonds of the county of Marquette, No. 1 to 70 inclusive, of \$100 each, with coupons attached.....	\$7,000
35 Coupons Bonds of same county, No. 71 to 105 inclusive, of \$200 each, with coupons attached.....	7,000
7 Coupons Bonds of same county, No. 106 to 112 inclusive, of \$300 each with coupons attached.....	2,100
28 Coupons Bonds of same county, No. 113 to 140 inclusive, of \$500, each with coupons attached.....	14,000
21 Coupons Bonds of same county, No. 141 to 161 inclusive, of \$1,000 each with coupons attached.....	21,000
Total.....	<u>\$51,100</u>
6 Coupons Bonds of the village of Montello, No. 1 to 6 inclusive, of \$1,000, each with coupons attached.....	6,000
6 Coupons Bonds of the town of Westfield, No. 1 to 6 inclusive, of \$1,000, each with coupons attached.....	6,000
11 Coupons Bonds of the town of Harris, No. 1 to 11 inclusive, of \$500, each with coupons attached.....	5,500
Grand Total.....	<u><u>\$68,600</u></u>

CERTIFICATES OF RAILROAD STOCK.

The following certificates, issued by the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and held in escrow by the state treasurer, were returned to said company March 5, 1874, on surrender and return to the respective county and towns of the municipal bonds issued by the county of Marquette, and the towns of Westfield and Harris, and village of Montello, in aid of said railroad, viz:—

Certificate No. 105, issued by the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company to the county of Marquette, for 292 shares of \$100 each of the capital stock of said company.

Certificate No. 106, of same railroad to same county, for 219 shares of \$100 each, of said capital stock.

Certificate No. 107, of same railroad company to the village of Montello, for 60 shares of \$100 each, of said capital stock.

Certificate No. 108, of same railroad company to the town of Westfield, for 60 shares of \$100 each, of said capital stock.

Certificate No. 109, of same railroad company to the town of Harris, for 55 shares of \$100 each, of said capital stock.

All of said certificates bearing date the 27th day of September, 1872.

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES

Belonging to the several Trust Funds of the State, received from Henry Bætz, late State Treasurer, January 5, 1874.

SCHOOL FUND.		
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—		
No. 1, dated June 1, 1866.....	\$1,394,900 00	.....
No. 6, dated March 31, 1868	89,000 00	.....
No. 8, dated June 5, 1868.....	18,000 00	.....
No. 9, dated September 23, 1868.....	32,800 00	.....
No. 11, dated March 31, 1866.....	25,000 00	.....
Total	\$1,559,700 00	.....
U. S. 5-20 registered bonds.....	43,000 00	.....
Milwaukee city registered water bonds.....	170,000 00	.....
Total		\$1,772,700 00
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—		
No. 2.....	\$346,000 00	.....
No. 5.....	35,500 00	.....
No. 7.....	42,000 00	.....
No. 10.....	25,000 00	.....
No. 12.....	25,000 00	.....
No. 16.....	3,000 00	.....
No. 18.....	3,000 00	.....
No. 20.....	33,100 00	.....
Total	\$512,600 00	.....
U. S. 5-20 registered bonds	43,000 00	.....
Milwaukee city registered water bonds	160,000 00	.....
Coupons bonds, town of Troy, St. Croix Co..	4,000 00	.....
Coupon bonds, town of Kinnickinnick, do...	3,000 00	.....
Coupon bonds, town of Clifton, Pierce Co...	3,000 00	.....
Coupon bonds, town of River Falls, Pierce Co	10,000 00	.....
Total		\$735,600 00
UNIVERSITY FUND.		
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—		
No. 3.....	\$96,000 00	.....
No. 4.....	5,000 00	.....
No. 13.....	10,000 00	.....
Total	\$111,000 00	.....
Coupons bonds, Dane county.....	19,000 00	.....
Milwaukee City registered water bond.....	10,000 00	.....
Total		\$140,000 00

Statement of Securities—continued.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
State of Wisconsin, duplicate certificate of indebtedness—		
No. 14.....	\$3,000 00	.....
No. 15.....	27,600 00	.....
No. 17.....	2,000 00	.....
No. 19.....	1,000 00	.....
No. 21.....	6,000 00	.....
No. 22.....	6,000 00	.....
No. 23.....	5,000 00	.....
Total	\$50,600 00	.....
U. S. 5-20 registered bonds	4,000 00	.....
Coupons bonds, county of Dane.....	6,000 00	.....
City of Milwaukee registered water bond.....	10,000 00	.....
Total		\$70,600 00
Invested, Aug. 1, 1874, dupl. cert. of indebt. of state bonds—		
No. 65		1,000 00
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.		
WARD SMITH FUND.		
U. S. 5-20 registered bond	\$5,000 00	.....
City of Milwaukee readjustment bond	10,000 00	.....
City of Pittsburgh R. R. Comp. bonds	4,000 00	.....
Albany city water stock coupons bonds	2,000 00	.....
In cash	5,738 51	.....
Total		\$26,738 51
The above cash item was invested Feb. 1, 1874, in Milwaukee city registered ward for....		
And the balance in savings deposit with State Bank of Madison.	\$5,000 00	.....
LEWIS MEDAL FUND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.		
U. S. 5-20 coupons bonds		\$300 00

The securities received from Hon. Henry Bætz, which were deposited by the several insurance companies of this state, and the securities held in escroe, given in aid of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and since surrendered and returned, will appear on separate schedules in this report, see pages 8 and 9.

There have further been received from him U. S. 5-20 bond No. 51327, for \$1,000; deposited by Atwood & Culver as collateral security for public printing, and also surrendered by him for collection note of C. Robinson for \$429; received in settlement for forfeited mortgage and maturing June 1, 1878; also one note of Simeon N. Small, past due, November 1, 1871; balance unpaid

thereon, \$1,000, given in bankruptcy and claim of state proved June, 1874.

GENERAL FUND.

This fund at the close of the fiscal year exhibits a balance of \$125,531.30 of cash in the treasury, a sum sufficient in amount to meet, to a great extent, the appropriations and expenses becoming due until the close of the calendar year. This satisfactory result is attributable mainly to the fact that the state taxes have been paid with great promptness; that the revenue derived from the license fee or tax due by the several railroads was promptly paid in full, not one company being delinquent, and not the least also to the fact that in many departments the expenses of the state during the present year have been considerably reduced. It is a matter for congratulation that the finances of the state afford an exhibit so satisfactory; the entire debt is only \$2,252,057, equivalent to about \$2.13 per capita, according to the U. S. census for 1870, and almost this entire amount is under the full control of the state, being invested in the trust funds of the state for the benefit of the School, Normal School and University funds.

INVESTMENTS.

Pursuant to chapter 186 of the general laws of 1874, the Commissioners of the School and University lands are authorized to loan from the trust funds of the state a sum not exceeding \$200,000, to the county board of supervisors of Iowa county; in conformity therewith and in order to reserve part of the trust funds for loans for which application has been made by other counties for the building of school houses in their districts, out of the amount authorized by law, the sum of \$100,000 has been loaned to said county under the restrictions provided by said act, and conditioned that one-tenth part of the principal sum shall be annually retired. The loan having been negotiated by said county for the purpose of winding up its railroad indebtedness, particular care has been taken that the whole indebtedness of the county shall in no event exceed five per cent. of its assessed valuation, and that no part of such loan was made unless discharge of judgment was previously obtained from the holders of the railroad bonds and the same sur-

rendered to the Secretary of State as evidence of the cancellation of so much debt.

Numerous applications have also been made from school districts in the state, for loans from the trust funds. The law authorizing such loans (Chapter 42 of the General Laws of 1871) is very stringent in its provisions and requires that any district obtaining a loan shall, annually, during the continuance of such loan, raise by tax a sufficient sum to pay the annual installments as they become due, together with the interest, and makes it the duty of Secretary of State, at the time he shall certify to the clerk of the board of supervisors the amount of state taxes, also to certify to the town clerk of the district the amount that shall become due for the year of principal and interest of said loan, which amount is to be inserted as a tax upon said school district, and is to be collected with the other taxes and to be paid over to the county treasurer and by him to the State Treasurer. As an additional and collateral security the law requires that no loan shall be made, unless such district shall have voted to raise by tax in addition a sum equal to at least one-half of the amount of the loan applied for. With these necessary safeguards such loans are amply secured and the funds devoted to promote the very object for which the trust funds were created.

The following is a statement of the investments made from the trust funds during the fiscal year:

FROM THE SCHOOL FUND.		
1873.		
Dec. 30	Milwaukee City registered Water Bonds.....	\$30,000
1874.		
Mar. 6	School District No. 2, Jefferson county.....	200
Mar. 20	School District No. 12	400
Mar. 20	Joint School District No. 3.....	500
Apr. 25	School District No. 3, Woodland, Sauk county	450
Apr. 25	School District No. 4, Byron, Fond du Lac county.....	400
Apr. 25	School District No. 1, West De Pere, Brown county	7,000
Apr. 29	School District No. 6, Plymouth.....	2,500
Apr. 29	School District No. 1, Gale.....	4,000
May 6	School District No. 6, Jefferson, Monroe county	300
May 6	School District No. 6, Manitowoc.....	500
July 1	Loan to Iowa county.....	50,000
Sept. 25	School District No. 3, Glendale, Monroe county.....	900
Sept. 3	School District No. 3, Appleton.....	2,000
Sept. 3	School District No. 3, Maple Grove, Shawano county....	350
		<u>\$99,500</u>

Investments of Trust Funds—continued.

FROM THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		
1873.		
Dec. 30	Milwaukee City Registered Water Bonds.....	\$20,000
July 1	Loan to Iowa county.....	50,000
		<u>\$70,000</u>
FROM THE UNIVERSITY FTND.		
1874.		
May 6	School Dictict No. 4, Pine Valley, Clark county	\$6,000
June 27	School District No. 2, Appleton	2,000
July 29	School District No. 7, town of Pewaukee.....	800
July 29	School District No. 1, town of Lawrence.....	500
Aug. 3	School District No. 4, Grand Chute.....	700
		<u>\$10,000</u>
FROM THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
.....	School District No. 6, Utica.....	\$350
.....	School District No. 6, Morinee	1,800
.....	School District No. 3, Liberty	300
.....	School District No. 1, Ellsworth	2,000
.....	School District No. 1, Ahnepee	2,500
.....	School District No. 3, Eau Claire.....	3,000
....	Certificate of Indebtedness for Wis. State Bond, No. 65...	1,000
		<u>\$10,950</u>

MORTGAGED LANDS.

Some cases of extreme hardship have occurred during the present year with reference to the sale of lands mortgaged to the state and forfeited. The law is imperative on this subject. Not familiar with its provisions, and through the negligence also of their agents, some of the mortgagers have suffered the time for redemption to expire, in consequence thereof their property was sold and irretrievably lost by a failure of paying in time the small amount due for interest. While the law ought to be stringent to secure the ultimate redemption of the loan, some other safeguards than those now provided by law should be created, to better protect the mortgager in such cases, who in many instances is entirely unaware of the imminent danger he is in of losing his property. This apparent hardship may to some extent be extenuated, if the law be so amended that in all cases where the lands mortgaged are occupied by the mortgager the purchaser of the forfeited lands at the mortgage sale should be held to give notice of such fact to the occupant.

and should also be required to make affidavit of having served such notice, and the owner or occupant of the land forfeited shall have a right to redeem the same, within six months after such notice has been served, by paying the principal or interest and all costs and penalties, the title not to become absolute in the purchaser of the mortgaged lands until after the time for such redemption shall have expired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There have been escheated to the State from the estate of John Doener, of the county of Iowa, the sum of \$289.11 and of \$317.58, being the proceeds from said estate, which were transmitted by the county treasurer, and which amounts were credited to the school fund as required by law.

To the same fund are also credited \$16,930.59, being the amount received from the U. S. government, Sept. 26, 1874 and constituting the five per centum of the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the state of Wisconsin.

I have also received from my predecessor in office, a note given by Simeon Small, for forfeited mortgaged lands on which there was a balance due Nov. 1, 1871, of \$1,000. Mr. Small went into bankruptcy and the claim of the state was proved by me June 9, 1874, a dividend of $33\frac{1}{3}$ was declared on said note and paid with interest June 27, 1874, amounting to \$357.31, which sum is credited to the school fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERD. KUEHN,
State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND STATEMENTS, IN DETAIL.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

STATE TAX.		
Adams.....county.....	\$2,379 35	.....
Ashland.....do.....	860 00	.....
Barron.....do.....	995 50	.....
Bayfield.....do.....	660 38	.....
Brown.....do.....	9,666 75	.....
Buffalo.....do.....	3,904 64	.....
Burnett.....do.....	738 69	.....
Calumet.....do.....	5,989 98	.....
Chippewa.....do.....	16,454 93	.....
Clark.....do.....	5,732 99	.....
Columbia.....do.....	19,219 56	.....
Crawford.....do.....	6,631 56	.....
Dane.....do.....	44,681 49	.....
Dodge.....do.....	28,683 88	.....
Door.....do.....	1,349 59	.....
Douglas.....do.....	1,646 00	.....
Dunn.....do.....	5,253 13	.....
Eau Claire.....do.....	6,130 56	.....
Fond du Lac.....do.....	29,866 62	.....
Grant.....do.....	26,305 12	.....
Green.....do.....	18,120 55	.....
Green Lake.....do.....	8,964 30	.....
Iowa.....do..(1872 and 1873).....	39,000 00	.....
Jefferson.....do.....	20,177 83	.....
Jackson.....do.....	3,634 11	.....
Juneau.....do.....	4,641 62	.....
Kenosha.....do.....	11,189 72	.....
Kewaunee.....do.....	1,166 25	.....
La Crosse.....do.....	11,572 50	.....
La Fayette.....do.....	14,340 33	.....
Manitowoc.....do.....	14,349 84	.....
Marathon.....do.....	7,313 04	.....
Marquette.....do.....	2,616 64	.....
Milwaukee.....do.....	90,493 14	.....
Monroe.....do.....	7,702 94	.....
Oconto.....do.....	9,929 75	.....
Outagamie.....do.....	12,088 85	.....
Ozaukee.....do.....	6,386 35	.....
Pierce.....do.....	6,979 34	.....
Pepin.....do.....	1,414 44	.....
Polk.....do.....	2,255 83	.....
Portage.....do.....	5,292 99	.....
Racine.....do.....	18,519 52	.....
Richland.....do.....	7,010 00	.....
Rock.....do.....	36,401 01	.....
St. Croix.....do.....	7,679 81	.....
Sauk.....do.....	15,290 21	.....

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.**

<i>State Tax—continued.</i>		
Shawano county	\$2,554 53	.....
Sheboygan ..do.....	16,016 59	.....
Trempealeau ..do.....	4,390 03	.....
Vernon ..do.....	10,176 25	.....
Walworth ..do.....	24,129 08	.....
Washington ..do.....	11,773 77	.....
Waukesha ..do.....	23,531 70	.....
Waupaca ..do.....	6,747 35	.....
Waushara ..do.....	3,605 81	.....
Winnebago ..do.....	26,138 27	.....
Wood ..do.....	2,400 89	.....
		\$733,145 90
SUIT TAX.		
Aggregate collected from the several counties.....		3,856 89
RAILROAD TAX OR LICENSE FEE.		
<i>On Gross Earnings for 1872.</i>		
Chicago and Northwestern R'y Co.....	\$42,683 38	.....
West Wisconsin R'y Co	5,389 30	.....
North Wisconsin R'y Co	167 85	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac R. R. Co.....	1,887 32	.....
	50,127 85	.....
<i>On Gross Earnings for 1873.</i>		
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R'y Co.....	\$180,551 97	.....
Chicago and Northwestern R'y Co	95,715 71	.....
West Wisconsin R'y Co	23,448 59	.....
North Wisconsin R'y Co	465 05	.....
Western Union R'y Co.....	13,232 28	.....
Wisconsin Central R'y Co.....	5,473 75	.....
Milwaukee and Northern R'y Co.....	7,931 85	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac R'y Co.	3,952 19	.....
Mineral Point R'y Co.	3,692 44	.....
Green Bay and Minnesota R'y Co.....	4,657 58	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western R'y Co.....	2,708 11	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor R'y Co.....	531 01	.....
Wisconsin Valley R'y Co.....	747 02	.....
	\$343,107 55	.....
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
Balance on gross earnings for 1872....	\$50,127 85	.....
Total on gross earnings for 1873	343,107 55	.....
Grand total		393,235 40

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire.

Allemania Fire Insurance Co., Pittsburg, Pa.....	\$558 68	.....
Atlantic Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	38 14	.....
Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	2,935 86	.....
Amazon Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O.....	351 03	.....
American Central Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo....	233 24	.....
Allemania Fire Insurance Co., Cleveland, O.....	223 29	.....
American Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	1,030 83	.....
Atlas Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	84 35	.....
Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill...	500 00	.....
Armenia Fire Insurance Co., Pittsburg, Pa.....	540 19	.....
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America, Milwaukee....	1,253 83	.....
British America Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada..	500 00	.....
Brewers and Maltsters' Insurance Co., New York.	334 73	.....
Blackriver Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.....	139 26	.....
Buffalo Insurance Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	500 00	.....
Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.	534 45	.....
Commerce Insurance Co., Albany, N. Y.....	90 31	.....
Continental Insurance Co., New York... ..	1,615 79	.....
Capital City Insurance Co., Albany, N. Y.....	23 91	.....
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn...	92 83	.....
Commercial Union Assurance Co., London, Eng..	284 81	.....
Clay Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Newport, Ky.	591 07	.....
Dodge County Mutual Insurance Co., Waupun, Wis.	1,056 22	.....
Detroit Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich...	203 63	.....
Fairfield Co. Fire Ins. Co., South Norwalk Conn..	71 20	.....
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa...	538 79	.....
Firemans' Fund Insurance Co., San Francisco Cal..	325 19	.....
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.....	419 14	.....
Faneuil Hall Insurance Co., New York	500 00	.....
Franklin Insurance Co., Wheeling, Va.....	500 00	.....
German Insurance Co., Erie, Pa.....	172 98	.....
Germania Fire Insurance Co., New York.....	326 04	.....
German American Insurance Co., New York	488 33	.....
Germantown Far. Mut. Ins. Co., Germantown, Wis.	533 34	.....
Globe Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	295 97	.....
German Insurance Co., Freeport, Ill.....	133 20	.....
Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	192 35	.....
Glenns Falls Insurance Co., Glenns Falls, N. Y...	500 00	.....
Herman Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co., Herman, Wis..	99 44	.....
Home Insurance Co., New York	2,482 24	.....
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	1,692 49	.....
Hanover Insurance Co., New York... ..	326 04	.....
Hoffman Insurance Co., New York	70 31	.....
Hekla Insurance Co., Madison, Wis.....	411 24	.....
Home Insurance Co., Columbia, O.....	296 29	.....
Howard Insurance Co., New York	129 96	.....
Hamburg and Bremen Fire Ins. Co., Hamburg, Ger.	132 16	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co....	91 86	.....
Humboldt Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.....	108 14	.....
Hudson Fire Insurance Co., Jersey City, N. J.....	500 00	.....
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,329 78	.....
Imperial Fire Insurance Co., London, Eng.....	444 93	.....

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***GENERAL FUND RECEIPT.**

<i>Insurance Companies—Fire—continued.</i>		
Irving Fire Ins. Co., New York	\$500 00	.....
Kansas Ins. Co., Leavenworth, Kansas	500 00	.....
Lamar Ins. Co., New York	500 00	.....
Lancashire Ins. Co., Manchester, Eng	162 67	.....
London Assurance Corporation, London, Eng ...	109 50	.....
Lorillard Ins. Co., New York	99 38	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe I. C., Liverpool, Eng.	397 49	.....
Milwaukee Mutual Ins. Co	3, 143 15	.....
Mercantile Ins. Co., Cleveland, O	262 66	.....
Madison Mutual Ins. Co	2, 045 64	.....
Merchants Ins. Co., Providence, R. I	86 42	.....
Mechanics and Traders Fire Ins. Co., New York..	426 59	.....
Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., New York	204 21	.....
Meriden Fire Ins. Co., Meriden, Conn	49 92	.....
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., New York	639 00	.....
Milville Mutual Marine and Fire Ins. Co., N. J. ...	202 21	.....
Manufacturers Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Boston ..	500 00	.....
Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., Chicago	500 00	.....
National Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	262 54	.....
Northwestern National Ins. Co., Milwaukee	2, 811 74	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., Niagara, N. Y	326 03	.....
North Brit. and Mercantile Ins. Co., Lond. & Ed'g	838 01	.....
Narragansett Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Prov. R. I.	72 33	.....
National Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Phila., Penn ..	425 02	.....
New Orleans Ins. Co., New Orleans, La	500 00	.....
New Orleans Fire Ins. Asso., New Orleans, La. ...	241 36	.....
Orient Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	163 81	.....
Orient Mutual Ins. Co., New York	296 42	.....
Penn Fire Ins. Co., Phila., Penn ..	263 27	.....
Penn Mutual Ins. Co., Phila., Penn	100 00	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y	1, 103 96	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	1, 054 24	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co., Phila., Penn	415 97	.....
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co., New York	763 60	.....
Providence Washington Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.	51 78	.....
Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng	669 74	.....
Prescott Ins. Co., Boston, Mass	500 00	.....
Planters Ins. Co., Memphis, Tenn	500 00	.....
Peoples' Ins. Co., Memphis, Tenn	531 91	.....
Queens Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng	397 39	.....
St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., St. Paul Minn..	797 72	.....
St. Nicholas Ins. Co., New York	94 00	.....
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass. ...	258 10	.....
Star Fire Ins. Co., New York	69 24	.....
Standard Fire Ins. Co., New York	93 03	.....
St. Joseph Fire & Marine Ins. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	165 70	.....
Scottish Commercial Ins. Co., Glasgow, Scotland .	523 79	.....
Shoe and Leather Ins. Co., Boston, Mass	553 60	.....
Traders Fire Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill	162 21	.....
Tradesman's Fire Ins. Co., New York	142 91	.....
Vernon Co. Scan. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Chaseburg ..	4 32	.....
Watertown Fire Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y	188 47	.....
Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	484 37	.....
Western Fire Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada ...	475 52	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co., New Rochelle, N. Y ...	500 00	.....
Total		\$54,008 35

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.**

<i>Insurance Companies—Life—continued.</i>		
Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	\$300.00	.....
Berkshire Life Ins. Co., Pittsfield, Mass.....	300.00	.....
Chicago Life Ins. Co., Chicago.....	300.00	.....
Continental Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300.00	.....
Charter Oak Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300.00	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	300.00	.....
Equitable Life Ass. Society of U. S., New York...	300.00	.....
Germania Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300.00	.....
Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co., New York.....	300.00	.....
Hartford Accident Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn ..	300.00	.....
Mound City Life Ins. Co., St. Louis.....	300.00	.....
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.....	300.00	.....
Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mas.	300.00	.....
Northwestern Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee	3,880.08	.....
New England Life Ins. Co., Boston.....	300.00	.....
New York Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
National Life Ins. Co. of U. S., Washington.....	300.00	.....
North American Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
New Jersey Mut. Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.....	300.00	.....
Penn Mut. Life Ins. Co., Philadelphia.....	300.00	.....
Phoenix Mut. Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300.00	.....
Protection Life Ins. Co., Chicago.....	300.00	.....
Republic Life Ins. Co., Chicago.....	300.00	.....
Railway Passenger Life Ass. Co., Hartford, Conn..	300.00	.....
Teutonia Life Ins. Co., Chicago.....	300.00	.....
Travelers' Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300.00	.....
Washington Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
Universal Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
United States Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	300.00	.....
		\$12,880.08
PLANK AND GRAVEL ROAD TAX.		
Fond du Lac Gravelroad Co.....	\$97.30	.....
Milwaukee & Janesville Plankroad Co.....	53.28	.....
Milwaukee & Green Bay Plankr'd Co.....	10.50	.....
Milwaukee & Cedarburg Plankr'd Co.....	38.50	.....
Milwaukee & Brookfield Macad. road Co.....	1.45	.....
Sheboygan & Calumet Plankr'd Co.....	31.29	.....
Washington Co. Plankr'd Co.....	41.47	.....
		\$273.79
TELEGRAPH COMPANY LICENSES.		
Great Western Telegraph Co. tax.....	\$42.00	.....
Northwestern Telegraph Co. tax	1,872.00	.....
Western Union Tel. Co. tax, 1872 and 1873.....	432.00	.....
		\$2,346.00
BONDS RECEIVABLE.		
Bank of Sheboygan.....	\$310.00	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....	300.00	.....
		\$610.00

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.**

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Sale of Marathon county lands	\$1,019 43	.....
Income and trespass penalty	6,135 11	.....
Pedlar and show licenses	12,064 74	.....
U. S. Marshal, boarding U. S. prisoners	1,354 01	.....
Peter Doyle, Sec'y of State, fees collected	4,302 60	.....
Peter Doyle and Ll. Breese, Sec'y of State, notarial fees	1,562 00	.....
Bank department—printing and publishing bank reports	34 00	.....
Commissioners' fees, out of state	103 00	.....
Sale of Supreme Court Reports	616 50	.....
Tax of City National Bank, Green Bay	1,500 00	.....
Sale of public documents	74 20	.....
Sale of public property	101 00	.....
B. F. Cram, Q. M. G., for property lost by Milwaukee Zouaves, and canteens sold.	55 47	.....
Ll. Breese, Sec'y of State, bal. of Wis. River Imp.	231 70	.....
Transfer from Commis'rs Contingent Fund	1,579 61	.....
P. L. Spooner, refunded salary	59 00	.....
T. D. Lang, treas'y agent, commissions refunded.	5 66	.....
Wolf bounty refunded	4 00	.....
		\$30,802 03
Total receipts		\$1,231,158 44

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS AND CLERK HIRE.		
Executive office	\$7,350 00	.....
Secretary of State's office	12,999 81	.....
State Treasurer's office	9,730 80	.....
Attorney General's office	2,516 67	.....
State Superintendent's office	5,650 00	.....
Office of Superintendent of Public Property	2,393 27	.....
Land department	11,254 47	.....
		\$51,895 02
SUPREME COURT.		
Salaries of judges	\$13,444 45	.....
Reporter	1,000 00	.....
Clerk	478 25	.....
Crier	160 00	.....
		15,080 70
CIRCUIT COURT.		
Salaries of judges		30,875 00
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.		
Annual appropriation	\$3,500 00	.....
Secretary	1,200 00	.....
Librarian	1,600 00	.....
		6,300 00

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATE LIBRARY.			
Librarian		\$1,000 00	.....
Books		471 75	.....
English reports		1,200 00	.....
Annual appropriation		500 00	.....
			\$3,171 75
STATE PRISON AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.			
<i>State Prison—</i>			
Current expenses	\$31,250 00	.....	.....
Indebtedness	18,718 39	.....	.....
		\$49,968 39	.....
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Madison—</i>			
Current expenses	\$58,486 75	.....	.....
Assessed on counties	28,080 33	.....	.....
Gas works	5,000 00	.....	.....
Addition	5,000 00	.....	.....
		96,567 08	.....
<i>Institute for the Blind—</i>			
Current expenses	\$19,375 00	.....	.....
Purchase of land	1,000 00	.....	.....
Barn	2,800 00	.....	.....
		23,175 00	.....
<i>Institute for the Deaf and Dumb—</i>			
Current expenses		\$40,500 00	.....
<i>Industrial School for Boys—</i>			
Current expenses	\$32,250 00	.....	.....
Assessed on counties	8,188 50	.....	.....
		40,438 50	.....
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home—</i>			
Expenses	\$22,000 00	.....	.....
Support of pupils in Normal School	1,800 00	.....	.....
Expenses of trustees	82 64	.....	.....
		23,882 64	.....
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane—</i>			
Current expenses	\$56,250 00	.....	.....
Assessed on counties	6,301 34	.....	.....
Coal house, etc.	4,250 00	.....	.....
Addition	61,462 63	.....	.....
		128,263 97	.....
			402,795 58
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.			
Aggregate paid to counties who have reported			3,900 00
INTEREST ON STATE INDEBTEDNESS.			
State bonds		\$1,145 00	.....
Certificates of indebtedness to School Fund		109,179 00	.....
Certificates of indebtedness to Normal School Fund		35,882 00	.....
Certificates of indebtedness to University Fund		7,770 00	.....
Certificates of indebtedness to Agricultural Col. Fnd		3,542 00	.....
			157,518 00

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.			
<i>Senate—</i>			
Salaries	\$11,550 00		
Mileage	807 40		
Employees	7,747 25		
		\$20,104 65	
<i>Assembly—</i>			
Salaries	\$35,000 00		
Mileage	2,541 20		
Employees	8,862 00		
		46,403 20	
<i>Joint Expenses of Legislature—</i>			
Printing	\$9,172 34		
Newspapers	2,609 08		
Gas	1,288 79		
Postage	4,020 70		
Legislative Manual	3,688 85		
Com. on Benevolent Institutions ...	625 00		
Witnesses fees, investigating committee on dells bill.	51 70		
Witnesses' fees investigating committee on Soldiers Orphans' Home	46 20		
		21,502 66	
			\$88,010 51
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Wisconsin Reports		\$23,512 50	
Labor about capitol and park		19,699 47	
Contingent expenses		13,375 19	
Publishing general laws		13,246 20	
Publishing local laws		1,462 80	
Publishing and advertising		2,391 87	
Printing		55,327 02	
Stationery		7,500 00	
Postage		3,890 68	
Gas		6,799 54	
Fuel		4,020 02	
Park and capitol improvements. . .		5,784 04	
State Board of Charities and Reform		1,831 30	
Normal institutes		1,784 80	
Militia, military, secretary and state armorer		3,477 01	
Protecting state lands		5,476 08	
Immigration commission		3,939 33	
Geological survey		13,000 00	
Governor's contingent fund		1,000 00	
Bounty of wild animals		7,192 00	
Superior harbor protection		300 00	
C. C. Washburn, Gov., relief of sufferers by fire. . .		400 00	
State Prison Commissioner, boarding U.S. pris'ners		1,354 01	
Treasury agent's per cent. on ped. and show licenses		3,890 00	
Examiners of state teachers		225 50	
State board of equalization		90 00	
Real estate returns		1,403 54	
Fish culture		131 70	
Volunteer aid		758 32	
C. Weitzenacker erroneous sale		67 17	

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>		
Hartford Steamboiler Inspection and Insurance Company, insuring boilers.....	\$78 75	.....
Transfer to North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund.....	335 70	.....
Refunded Income Penalty.....	6 75	.....
Surrendered pedlers license.....	13 75	.....
		\$203,765 04
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Joseph Atherton, defective land title.....	\$26 00	.....
County Judge of Buffalo county, on account of estate of Isaac Carr.....	56 35	.....
Calkins & Proudfit, on old printing contract....	13,505 84	.....
E. A. Calkins, on old printing contract.....	2,694 16	.....
Home of the Friendless, Milwaukee.....	1,000 00	.....
Milwaukee Orphans' Association, Milwaukee...	1,000 00	.....
St. Rose Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee.....	1,000 00	.....
St. Amelianus' Asylum.....	1,000 00	.....
H. P. Marks, defective land title.....	107 51	.....
S. V. Shipman, fountain and settee.....	75 00	.....
Thos. Shinnan, Jr., loss on park fence.....	3,691 00	.....
State Bank of Madison, balance on park improvements.....	8,150 49	.....
Franz Falk, erroneous land sale.....	338 02	.....
Samuel Kromer, taking testimony in Wood county.....	59 10	.....
Carl Marquardt, erroneous land sale.....	464 77	.....
North Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association.....	1,000 00	.....
W. Spearman, erroneous land title.....	357 22	.....
School Fund Income, General Laws, chapter 79, 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
University Fund Income, General Laws, chapter 82, 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
University Fund Income, General Laws, chapter 100, 1867.....	10,000 00	.....
State Agricultural Society.....	2,000 00	.....
R. C. Spooner, index of laws.....	3,500 00	.....
Morgan L. Martin, chapter 152, 1874.....	10,974 16	.....
		\$75,391 74
Total disbursements.....		\$1,038,703 34

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***SCHOOL FUND.**

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund October 1, 1873		\$56,341 21
Sales of land	\$10,390 47	
Payments on certificates	36,522 07	
Payments on mortgages	16,373 37	
Penalties and forfeitures	54 24	
Penalty on taxes	78 26	
United States 5 per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin for 1873	16,930 59	
S. N. Small dividend	357 31	
Estates of John Downey and Wm. Malone	606 69	
<i>Fines received from the following counties :</i>		
Barron Co.	10 00	
Columbia Co.	41 42	
Dunn Co.	93 94	
Ozaukee Co.	49 75	
Oconto Co.	82 00	
Polk Co.	3 00	
Richland Co.	44 00	
Sauk Co.	119 00	
Waukesha Co.	86 00	
Waushara Co.	25 00	
Kewaunee Co.	26 00	
		\$81,893 11
Total		\$138,234 32
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Invested in Milwaukee water work bonds	\$30,000 00	
Loan to Iowa county	50,000 00	
Loan to school districts	19,500 00	
Refunded for overpayments	414 00	
	\$99,914 00	
Balance September 30, 1874	38,320 32	
Total		\$138,234 32

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, Oct. 1, 1873.....		\$14,289 32
Interest on certificates and loans.....	\$52,203 87	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	109,179 00	
Interest per chapter 79, general laws 1866.....	7,088 36	
Interest on U. S. 5-26 bonds.....	2,870 25	
Interest on Milwaukee water work bonds.....	15,347 49	
Commission on purchase of do., 2 per cent.....	600 00	
Sale of Webster's dictionaries.....	600 00	
Interest on loan to Madison city board of education.....	875 00	
		\$188,763 97
Total.....		\$203,053 29
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Apportionment of School Money.</i>		
Adams.....county.....	\$1,074 36	
Ashland.....do.....	84 00	
Barron.....do.....	161 70	
Bayfield.....do.....	64 26	
Brown.....do.....	4,872 00	
Buffalo.....do.....	2,046 24	
Burnett.....do.....	152 04	
Calumet.....do.....	2,334 78	
Chippewa.....do.....	1,233 96	
Clark.....do.....	684 18	
Columbia.....do.....	4,577 58	
Crawford.....do.....	2,475 90	
Dane.....do.....	8,647 80	
Dodge.....do.....	7,425 60	
Door.....do.....	1,002 96	
Douglas.....do.....	143 22	
Dunn.....do.....	1,787 10	
Eau Claire.....do.....	1,693 02	
Fond du Lac.....do.....	8,058 96	
Grant.....do.....	6,565 86	
Green.....do.....	3,722 46	
Green Lake.....do.....	2,233 98	
Iowa.....do.....	4,398 66	
Jackson.....do.....	1,524 60	
Jefferson.....do.....	6,246 24	
Juneau.....do.....	2,247 00	
Kewaunee.....do.....	2,223 06	
Kenosha.....do.....	2,191 56	
La Crosse.....do.....	3,300 36	
La Fayette.....do.....	3,864 00	
Manitowoc.....do.....	6,548 64	
Marathon.....do.....	1,141 98	
Marquette.....do.....	1,406 16	
Milwaukee.....do.....	15,516 90	
Monroe.....do.....	3,116 82	
Oconto.....do.....	1,404 90	

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.**

<i>Apportionment of School Money—continued.</i>		
Outagamie county.....	\$3,772 02	
Ozaukee..... do.....	3,115 98	
Pepin..... do.....	847 14	
Pierce..... do.....	2,070 18	
Polk..... do.....	810 18	
Portage..... do.....	1,914 78	
Racine..... do.....	4,105 08	
Richland..... do.....	2,813 58	
Rock..... do.....	5,872 86	
St. Croix..... do.....	2,024 40	
Sauk..... do.....	3,927 84	
Shawano..... do.....	648 90	
Sheboygan..... do.....	5,740 98	
Trempealeau..... do.....	2,000 88	
Vernon..... do.....	3,504 48	
Walworth..... do.....	3,877 86	
Washington..... do.....	4,346 46	
Waukesha..... do.....	4,447 38	
Waupaca..... do.....	2,758 14	
Waushara..... do.....	2,121 87	
Winnebago..... do.....	6,066 48	
Wood..... do.....	765 66	
	\$183,725 97	
G. & C. Merriam, Webster's Dictionaries.....	2,000 00	
Refunded for overpayments.....	546 27	
	\$186,272 24	
Balance, September 30, 1874.....	16,781 05	
Total.....		\$203,053 29

UNIVEBSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1, 1873.....		\$2,465 43
Sales of land.....	\$1,660 95	
Dues on certificates.....	4,612 82	
Loans.....	2,454 50	
Penalties and forfeitures.....	3 54	
Penalties on taxes.....	1 26	
		8,733 07
Total.....		\$11,198 50
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school districts.....	\$10,000 00	
Refunded.....	244 02	
	\$10,244 02	
Balance, September 30, 1874.....	954 48	
Total.....		\$11,198 50

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on certificates and loans	\$5,546 73	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
Appropriation from general fund, chapter 82, general laws of 1867	7,303 76	.....
Appropriation from general fund, chapter 100, general laws of 1872.....	10,000 00	.....
Tuition fees of students and diplomas.....	9,031 70	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water bonds	933 34	.....
Experimental farm	986 92	.....
John S. Dean, sec'y, int., etc	228 86	.....
Total		\$43,131 31
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Henry Bætz, treasurer of university.....	\$8,381 34	.....
Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of University.....	34,705 10	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	44 87	.....
Total		\$43,131 31

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund Oct. 1, 1873.....		\$6,044 14
Sales of land	\$2,395 69	.....
Dues on certificates	1,303 00	.....
Loans	1,723 66	.....
Penalties and forfeitures	1 74	.....
		5,424 09
Total		\$11,468 23
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school districts.....	\$9,950 00	.....
Invested in Wisconsin state bonds.....	1,000 00	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1874	518 23	.....
Total		\$11,468 23

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on certificates and loans	\$13,592 34	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	3,542 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	420 00	.....
Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds	267 00	.....
Interest on Milwaukee water work bonds	933 33	.....
Total		\$18,754 67
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Henry Baetz, Treasurer of University.....	\$2,967 90	.....
Ferdinand Kuehn, Treasurer of University.....	15,674 18	.....
Refunded for overpayments	112 59	.....
Total		\$18,754 67

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Fund October 1, 1873.....		\$41,384 14
Sales of land.....	\$34,397 99	.....
Payments on certificates.....	5,256 14	.....
Loans.....	11,058 00	.....
Penalties and forfeitures.....	44 80	.....
		50,756 93
Total		\$92,141 07
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Invested in Milwaukee Waterwork bonds.....	\$20,000 00	.....
Loan to Iowa county.....	50,000 00	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	511 07	.....
	\$70,511 07	.....
Balance September 30, 1874.....	21,630 00	.....
Total		\$92,141 07

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Fund, October 1, 1873		\$54,669 35
Interest on certificates and loans	\$13,390 37	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	35,882 00	
Tuition fees—Platteville Normal School	4,376 80	
Tuition fees—Whitewater Normal School	2,310 95	
Tuition fees—Oshkosh Normal School	3,703 42	
Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds	2,870 25	
Interest on Milwaukee water works bonds	14,976 11	
Commission on purchase of Mil. water works bd's	400 00	
Interest on loan to Madison City board of educa-		
tion	875 00	
Interest on Troy town bonds	280 00	
Interest on River Falls town bonds	700 00	
Interest on Kinnickinick town bonds	210 00	
Interest on Clifton town bonds	210 00	
		80,184 90
Total		\$134,854 25
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Platteville Normal School—salaries of teachers,		
supplies, etc	\$19,648 61	
Whitewater Normal School—salaries of teachers,		
supplies, etc	16,035 80	
Oshkosh Normal School—salaries of teachers,		
supplies, etc	17,782 40	
Expense of regents	480 56	
Institutes	4,027 83	
Expenses	2,999 65	
Refunded for overpayments	153 85	
	\$61,128 70	
Balance, September 30, 1884	73,725 55	
Total		\$134,854 25

DRAINAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, October 1, 1873		\$23,422 19
Interest on certificates	\$1,113 25	
Sales of land	38,954 50	
Payments on certificates	2,237 00	
Penalties and forfeitures	13 49	
		\$42,318 24
Total		\$65,740 43

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***DRAINAGE FUND DISBURSEMENTS.**

<i>Apportionment to Counties.</i>		
Adams county	\$385 11	
Ashland.....do	1,735 08	
Barron.....do	205 04	
Bayfield.....do	1,078 75	
Brown.....do	66 30	
Buffalo.....do	730 69	
Burnett.....do	4,455 30	
Chippewa.....do	3,105 14	
Clark.....do	800 00	
Columbia.....do	193 44	
Crawford.....do	44 23	
Dane.....do	648 82	
Dodge.....do	30 00	
Door.....do	1,316 29	
Douglas.....do	3,783 08	
Dunn.....do	465 86	
Eau Claire.....do	21 35	
Fond du Lac.....do	37 38	
Grant.....do	50 62	
Green.....do	2 80	
Green Lake.....do	299 29	
Jefferson.....do	356 62	
Jackson.....do	1,825 94	
Juneau.....do	4,271 82	
Kewaunee.....do	519 54	
La Crosse.....do	612 94	
Manitowoc.....do	647 11	
Marathon.....do	7,397 29	
Marquette.....do	675 99	
Monroe.....do	1,432 35	
Oconto.....do	5,818 26	
Pepin.....do	71 43	
Pierce.....do	8 15	
Po k.....do	887 53	
Portage.....do	1,560 08	
Rock.....do	9 45	
St. Croix.....do	6 86	
Sauk.....do	14 63	
Shawano.....do	697 96	
Trempealeau.....do	221 22	
Vernon.....do	45 30	
Washington.....do	49 48	
Waukesha.....do	142 05	
Waupaca.....do	658 72	
Waushara.....do	748 01	
Winnebago.....do	874 75	
Wood.....do	2,446 94	
	\$51,449 99	
Refunded for over payments	119 68	
	\$51,569 67	
Balance Sept. 30, 1874	14,170 76	
Total		\$65,740 43

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***DELINQUENT TAX FUND.**

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund October 1, 1873.....		\$5,086 91
Taxes on state lands.....		35,819 95
		<u>\$40,906 86</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Adams.....county.....	\$148 74	
Ashland.....do.....	601 17	
Barron.....do.....	1,014 68	
Bayfield.....do.....	327 64	
Brown.....do.....	4 95	
Buffalo.....do.....	147 14	
Burnett.....do.....	132 86	
Calumet.....do.....	46 57	
Chippewa.....do.....	1,300 65	
Clark.....do.....	430 31	
Columbia.....do.....	86 94	
Crawford.....do.....	171 09	
Dane.....do.....	24 98	
Dodge.....do.....	8 40	
Door.....do.....	728 62	
Douglas.....do.....	269 96	
Dunn.....do.....	468 52	
Eau Claire.....do.....	148 34	
Fond du Lac.....do.....	15 74	
Grant.....do.....	87 29	
Green Lake.....do.....	269 44	
Iowa.....do.....	265 34	
Jackson.....do.....	318 61	
Jefferson.....do.....	20 26	
Juneau.....do.....	298 89	
Kewaunee.....do.....	251 98	
La Crosse.....do.....	63 10	
La Fayette.....do.....	103 33	
Manitowoc.....do.....	1,093 15	
Marathon.....do.....	4,439 20	
Marquette.....do.....	90 20	
Milwaukee.....do.....	409 96	
Monroe.....do.....	461 20	
Oconto.....do.....	1,113 19	
Outagamie.....do.....	1,043 54	
Pepin.....do.....	34 60	
Pierce.....do.....	1,847 78	
Polk.....do.....	11,501 31	
Portage.....do.....	321 07	
Richland.....do.....	433 72	
Rock.....do.....	18 15	
St. Croix.....do.....	1,888 80	
Sauk.....do.....	144 21	
Shawano.....do.....	2,768 11	
Trempealeau.....do.....	360 96	
Vernon.....do.....	496 74	
Waukesha.....do.....	10 01	

*Receipts, Payments, and Statements—continued.***DELINQUENT TAX FUND.**

<i>Disbursements—continued.</i>		
Waupaca county.....	\$427 67	.....
Waushara do.....	135 23	.....
Winnebago do.....	27 75	.....
Wood do.....	681 83	.....
Refunded for overpayments	237 91	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$37,741 83	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....	3,165 03	.....
		<hr/>
		\$40,906 86

ST. CROIX & LAKE SUPERIOR R. R. CO. TRESPASS FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1, 1873.....		\$43,864 46
Received for trespass on lands	\$36,053 12	.....
Samuel Harriman refunded.....	100 00	.....
		<hr/>
		36,153 12
Total.....		<hr/>
		\$80,017 58
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Samuel Harriman, salary as state agent....	\$1,000 00	.....
A. B. Eaton, advertising	11 78	.....
O. F. Jones do.....	65 60	.....
Chas. E. Mears do.....	14 80	.....
H. A. Taylor & Co. do.....	14 40	.....
H. A. Wilson & H. C. Baker, services as attorneys.	500 00	.....
Durant & Wheeler, office rent of agent.....	50 00	.....
A. A. Heald, labor	22 50	.....
Percy B. Smith, labor	25 00	.....
A. C. Lull, stationary	8 75	.....
Samuel B. Dresser, protecting railroad lands.....	1,125 00	.....
E. E. Blanding do.....	607 00	.....
Daniel W. Mears do.....	376 00	.....
Isaac S. Moore..... do.....	250 00	.....
W. M. McDermid..... do.....	250 00	.....
A. E. Argel do.....	336 20	.....
Charles Bolles do.....	35 00	.....
Daniel Wyman do.....	35 00	.....
Chas. W. Pratt do.....	40 00	.....
Levi T. Nator do.....	164 25	.....
John W. Bashford, agent	600 00	.....
Charles E. Mears, advertising	13 60	.....
S. S. Fifield do.....	27 60	.....
New Era Printing Co. do.....	26 90	.....
A. C. Van Meter..... do.....	15 70	.....
R. F. Wilson, general agent	500 00	.....
H. H. Newberry, scaling logs	6 00	.....
Torinus, Staples & Co., prot. and ref. to St. B'k	9,124 62	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$15,245 70	.....
Balance, Sept. 30, 1874.....	64,771 88	.....
		<hr/>
		\$80,017 58

In addition to the above statement I would remark that I have received from my predecessor in office for collection, the following notes and drafts obtained by the former state agent, Gen. Samuel Harriman, in his settlements for the sale of logs, ties, etc., maturing at different periods in 1874, and amounting in the aggregate to \$30,896.38 at their face, these collections are included in the receipts above stated of \$36,053.12.

NOTES AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED FOR COLLECTION:

Lumberman's National Bank of Stillwater.....	\$2,000 00	due Jan. 15
.....do.....do.....do.....	2,056 57	due Jan. 30.
McCourt Brothers.....	371 07	due Mar.18.
Schulenberg, Boeckler & Co.....	4,128 88	due July 4.
Martin Mower.....	1,405 24	due July 6.
Walther, Judd & Veazie.....	5,000 00	due July 4.
H. C. Shepard.....	508 35	due Apr. 4.
Bronson, Folsom & Co.....	1,114 99	due July 4.
Hensey, Starples & Bean.....	359 01	due Apr. 4.
James Markey Bros.....	1,672 89	due Apr. 4.
Chas. Nelson, Cashier.....	1,491 10	due July 4.
Smith and Clendenning.....	918 62	due July 4.
Torinus, Staples & Co.....	8,799 66	due May 4.
S. Harriman for D. W. Hurlbut & W. H. C. Folsom.	1,070 00	.....
Total	\$30,896 38	

All of the above notes have now been collected and paid, with the exception of the note of Torinus, Staples & Co., for \$8,799.56, due May 4, 1874, with interest at 10 per cent. This note was negotiated, but the makers, failing to pay the same at maturity, was protested and legal proceedings are now instituted to enforce its payment. One other note for \$1,070 is paid in part at \$542.35. I am informed by Mr. Harriman that he has since collected and paid to his successor, Mr. J. W. Bashford, the further sum of \$470 on account thereof, and that the balance of \$57.65 will soon be paid and remitted.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to report the fact, that the present state agent, Mr J. W. Bashford, has succeeded in effecting settlements to a very large extent, with the persons who committed trespass on said lands. In the district under his charge he has now recovered \$38,590.58, and obtained deposit certificates for that amount from banks in Stillwater, Minn., all made payable December 31, 1874. In addition, about \$17,000 more are in process of set-

tlement, but the notes therefore have not yet been received at this office for collection.

The following are the deposit certificates above mentioned, received for collection:

Lumbermen's National Bank of Stillwater	\$10,000 00
.....do.....do.....	2,183 89
.....do.....do.....	9,074 20
First National Bank.....do.....	1,426 20
.....do.....do.....	15,906 29
	<u>\$38,590 58</u>

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in Fund, October 1, 1873		\$25,000 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
D. R. Jones, architect.....	\$1,000 00	.....
A. E. Henry, contractor	2,347 08	.....
Bryant & Brigham, contractors	12,251 15	.....
H. A. Taylor & Co., advertising	13 60	.....
Madison Democrat Co., advertising.....	13 00	.....
	<u>\$15,624 83</u>	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....	9,375 17	.....
		<u>\$25,000 00</u>

DEPOSIT FUND.

Balance in Fund, October 1, 1873		\$6,798 26
Surplus of sale of forfeited lands		681 55
Total		<u>\$7,479 81</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
H. Borchsenius, refunded.....	\$36 40	.....
L. Lottridge.....do.....	23 53	.....
H. N. Solberg.....do.....	76 02	.....
Michael Kellner.....do.....	12 80	.....
Wadsworth & Hoxie.....do.....	85 92	.....
Geo. Baldwin.....do.....	2 00	.....
M. A. Thayer.....do.....	9 17	.....
A. Nilson.....do.....	104 12	.....
	<u>\$349 96</u>	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....	7,129 85	.....
		<u>\$7,479 81</u>

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***NORTH WISCONSIN RAIDROAD AID FUND.**

RECEIPTS.		
Town of Richmond, St. Croix county, interest . . .	\$1,750 00	.....
Town of Star Prairie, St. Croix county, interest . .	437 51	.....
Town of Stanton, St. Croix county, interest	402 42	.....
Total		<u>\$2,589 93</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
North Wisconsin Railroad Company	\$2,187 50	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1874	402 43	.....
Total		<u>\$2,589 93</u>

**STURGEON BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL
TRESPASS FUND.**

RECEIPTS.		
Wm. E. Strong, trespass on canal lands		<u>\$2,944 08</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Co.	\$2,941 63	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1874	2 45	.....
Total		<u>\$2,944 08</u>

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***REDEMPTION FUND.**

RECEIPTS.		
Wm. D. Carr.....	\$41 12	.....
James L. Glass.....	21 41	.....
Robert Chandler.....	50 83	.....
S. M. Dunneau.....	18 93	.....
John Reynolds.....	13 30	.....
John Behnke.....	6 41	.....
James McCormick.....	8 36	.....
Herman Greve.....	84 93	.....
Wm. Burlingame.....	42 38	.....
H. B. Blackwell.....	34 90	.....
Total.....		\$322 57
DISBURSEMENTS.		
H. N. Solberg.....	\$21 41	.....
H. N. Solberg ..	50 83	.....
Wadsworth & Hoxie.....	41 12	.....
T. B. Tyler.....	42 38	.....
J. M. Lynch.....	8 36	.....
Timothy Brown.....	18 93	.....
Geo. Baldwin.....	13 30	.....
Geo. Baldwin.....	6 41	.....
Herman Greve.....	84 93	.....
M. A. Thayer.....	11 72	.....
	\$299 39	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....	23 18	.....
Total.....		\$322 57

COMMISSIONERS' CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance, October 1, 1873.....		\$1,359 61
Received for diagrams, land plats, etc.....		227 50
Total.....		\$1,587 11
DISBURSEMENTS.		
G. B. Burrows, fees refunded.....	\$7 50	.....
Transfer to general fund.....	1,579 61	.....
Total.....		\$1,587 11

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Balance, September 30, 1874		\$1,843 30
No transactions during the year.		

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

RECEIPTS.			
1873.			
Oct. 4	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for 1873	\$5,000 00	.....
Oct. 21	Received from State Treasurer, appropriation for support of pupils in normal schools	1,800 00	.....
Dec. 1	Received from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation for 1873	5,000 00	.....
1874.			
Mar. 25	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for 1874	4,000 00	.....
May 4	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for 1874	4,000 00	.....
Sept. 2	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for 1874	4,000 00	.....
			\$23,800 00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1873.			
Oct. 1	Paid treasurer of "Home," for advances.	\$1,700 00	.....
Oct. 1	Paid R.W. Burton, Supt., current expenses	2,000 00	.....
Oct. 21	Paid James Bintliff for support of pupils at normal schools	900 00	.....
Nov. 1	Paid R.W. Burton, Supt., current expenses	2,000 00	.....
Dec. 1	.....do.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Dec. 26	.....do.....do.....	2,300 00	.....
1874.			
Jan. 13	.....do.....do.....	900 00	.....
Feb. 25	.....do.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Mar. 6	.....do.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Apr. 8	.....do.....do.....	1,500 00	.....
May 4	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
Jan. 27	Paid James Bintliff for support of pupils at normal schools	900 00	.....
June 2	Paid R.W. Burton, Supt., current expenses	1,000 00	.....
July 6	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
Aug. 6	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
Sept. 2	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
	Total		\$23,800 00

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.***SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.**

WARD AND SMITH FUND OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.			
1873.			
Oct. 1	Balance in Bonds.....	\$21,000 00	.....
Oct. 1	Cash in State Bank.....	5,801 67	.....
	Total		\$26,801 67
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Oct. 13	July, 1873, int. on Pittsburg city bonds .	\$100 00	.....
Dec. 23	Nov. 1873, interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds, gold \$150	164 25	.....
Dec. 23	Dec. 1873, interest on Mil. city bonds....	250 00	.....
1874.			
Jan. 5	Interest on deposit in State Bank.	160 89	.....
Feb. 2	Prem. on \$5,000, Mil. Waterwork bonds.	100 00	.....
Feb. 2	Invested in Mil. Waterwork bonds.....	5,000 00	.....
Mar. 30	Jan. 1874, int. on Pittsburg city bonds..	100 00	.....
Mar. 30	Jan. 1872, '73, '74, interest on Albany city bonds	180 00	.....
June 12	June, 1874, interest on Mil. city bonds ..	250 00	.....
June 18	June, 1874, interest on 5-20 U. S. bonds, gold \$150.....	166 12	.....
July 13	June, 1874, int. on Mil. Waterwork bonds	144 87	.....
Aug. 24	July, 1874, interest on Albany city bonds	60 00	.....
Aug. 24	July, 1874, int. on Pittsburg city bonds..	100 00	.....
	Total		6,776 13
			\$33,577 80
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
1873.			
Oct. 22	Paid R. W. Burton.....	\$500 00	.....
Nov. 5	...do.....do	38 30	.....
Dec. 26	...do.....do	200 00	.....
1874.			
Nov. 20	...do.....do	120 00	.....
May 18	...do.....do	100 00	.....
Feb. 2	Invested in Milwaukee Waterwork bonds	5,000 00	.....
.....	Balance, September 30, 1874.....	27,619 50	.....
	Total		\$33,577 80
<i>The Funds consist of :</i>			
.....	Milwaukee city waterwork bonds..	\$5,000 00	.....
.....	Milwaukee city redemption bonds..	10,000 00	.....
.....	Pittsburgh city bonds.....	4,000 00	.....
.....	Albany city bonds.....	2,000 00	.....
.....	United States 5-20 bonds.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	Cash in State Bank... ..	1,619 50	.....
			\$27,619 50

BANKS AND BANKING.

In obedience to the requirements of law, I submit the following report exhibiting the condition and transactions of this branch of my department, for the past fiscal year:

The whole number of banks doing business to-day is eighteen, with an aggregate capital of.....		\$862,688 17
The whole number of banks doing business on the first day of October, 1873, according to the last annual report of my predecessor, was sixteen, with an aggregate capital of.....		715,000 00
Increase of capital		\$147,688 17
To wit:		
The Batavian Bank has increased its capital	\$25,000 00	.....
The Bank of Watertown has increased its capital .	25,000 00	.....
<i>New Banks Organized during the Year.</i>		
Manufacturers' Bank, Milwaukee, capital	47,688 17	.....
German American Savings Bank, Fond du Lac, capital	25,000 00	.....
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson, capital.	50,000 00	.....
City Bank of Portage, Portage, capital.....	25,000 00	.....
	\$197,688 17	.....
<i>Banks have Failed during the Year.</i>		
Bank of Madison, capital.....	\$25,000 00	.....
Columbia Co. Bank, Portage, capital.	25,000 00	.....
	50,000 00	\$147,688 17
The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations is		\$9,408 00
The amount of outstanding circulation and subject to redemption is.....		\$2,857 00

Surplus is due the following banks, the payment of which cannot be made until legal proceedings now pending, have been decided:

Bank of Columbus.....	\$1,384 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	1,492 00
Kenosha County Bank.....	1,505 00
	<u>\$4,381 00</u>

There is also due to the Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., a surplus of \$2,172, which I deem it my duty to retain until the indebtedness of said bank to the state on account of state bonds sold to the same, amounting to \$3,655, is discharged.

The stocks of the following banks have been exchanged for U. S. Treasury notes, and with them I will redeem their outstanding circulation at par, on presentation:

NAME OF BANKS.	Circulation outstanding.	Time of redemption.
Hudson City Bank	\$517 00	Not advert.
La Crosse County Bank.....	93 00	Not advert.
Merchants Bank, Milwaukee ..	155 00	Not advert.
Milwaukee County Bank	235 00	Not advert.
Wisconsin Pinery Bank	369 00	.....
	<u>\$1,369 00</u>	

Banks wound up and circulation redeemed at par in gold by this office

Union Bank, Milwaukee (not advertised), outstanding circulation	\$87 00
Germania Bank, Milwaukee.....	23 00
	<u>\$110 00</u>

The time of redemption of the bills of the latter bank has expired, but I will redeem its circulation until the withdrawal of the securities.

RECAPITULATION

Of amounts due the several banks for surplus and for circulation outstanding, viz:

Surplus due banks until after decision of legal proceedings pending.	\$4,381
Surplus due Exchange Bank of Darling & Co	2,172
Treasury notes for redemption of outstanding circulation.....	1,369
Treasury notes for Batavian Bank	228
Treasury notes for Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank.....	1,149

Amount due in currency \$9,299

Amount due in coin for outstanding circulation to Union Bank,		
Milwaukee	\$87✓
To Germania Bank, Milwaukee.....	23	.....
		<u>110</u>
Total.....	\$9,409	<u> </u>

The appendix will show:

- "A." Securities, circulation and capital of banks.
- "B." Names of stockholders, and the amount of stock held by each.
- "C." Names of personal bondsmen for each bank.
- "D." List of banks, their location and officers.
- "E." Bank note impressions on hand.
- "F." Bank note plates on hand.
- "G." Condition of each bank in the state at the time of the last report,
July 6, 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERD. KUEHN, *State Treasurer.*

MADISON, October 10, 1874.

APPENDIX.

"A."

STATEMENT IN DETAIL of the securities held in trust for each banking association and the amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the same on the first day of October, 1874.

BATAVIAN BANK.

Capital \$50,000.

Treasury notes.....	\$228 00
Circulation	<u>228 00</u>

WISCONSIN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY BANK.

Capital \$100,000.

Treasury notes.....	\$1,149 00
Circulation	<u>1,149 00</u>

"B."

STATEMENT exhibiting the names of stockholders and amount of stock owned by each, in the several banks of this state, as reported to this office July 6, 1874.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Names of Stockhold's.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Batavian Bank...	G. Van Steenwyk.	La Crosse	\$40,000 00	.....
	E. E. Bentley.....	do.....	5,000 00	.....
	J. M. Holley.....	do.....	3,400 00	.....
	E. N. Borreson.....	do.....	800 00	.....
	G. F. Gund.....	do.....	800 00	.....
				\$50,000 00
B'k of Watertown	A. L. Pritchard..	New York.....	\$12,000 00	.....
	L. R. Cady.....	Watertown....	8,000 00	.....
	W. H. Clark.....	do.....	15,000 00	.....
	Theo. Prentiss..	do.....	15,000 00	.....
				\$50,000 00
B'k of Commerce	John Black.....	Milwaukee....	\$21,000 00	.....
	Edward O'Neill..	do.....	20,000 00	.....
	Nich. Hoffmann..	do.....	10,000 00	.....
	G. Bremer & Co..	do.....	5,000 00	.....
	John Dahlmann..	do.....	5,000 00	.....
	J. P. Kissinger..	do.....	5,000 00	.....
	C. A. Kœffler....	do.....	4,500 00	.....
	Goll & Frank ...	do.....	3,000 00	.....
	A. B. Geilfuss ...	do.....	3,000 00	.....
	Nathan Pereles..	do.....	3,500 00	.....
	B. B. Hopkins....	do.....	2,500 00	.....
	Rice & Friedman.	do.....	2,500 00	.....
	H. Stern Jr. & Bro	do.....	2,000 00	.....
	M. L. Morawetz ..	do.....	2,000 00	.....
	Emanuel Sauer...	do.....	2,000 00	.....
	Matt. Keenan ...	do.....	1,000 00	.....
	Thomas Shea....	do.....	1,000 00	.....
	John Lipps.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....
	H. Zœhrlaut.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....
	Wm. Bayer.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....
	A. Dahlman	do.....	500 00	.....
	Conrad Mayer ...	do.....	500 00	.....
	Geo. I. Schmidt..	do.....	500 00	.....
	F. F. Riedel	do.....	500 00	.....
	W. H. Jacobs.....	do.....	500 00	.....
	Bernard Stern...	do.....	500 00	.....
	W. Zimmermann.	Thiensville ...	1,000 00	.....
				100,000 00
Corn Ex. Bank..	Wm. Hopkirk ...	Waupun .....	.....	25,000 00
City B'k, Portage	R. B. Wentworth.	Portage	4,200 00	.....
	W. D. Fox.....	do.....	4,200 00	.....
	E. L. Jaeger.....	do.....	4,100 00	.....
	A. Weir.....	do.....	4,100 00	.....
	R. O. Loomis....	do.....	4,200 00	.....
	Ll. Breese.....	do.....	4,200 00	.....
				\$25,000 00

"B."—Names of Stockholders—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Farm. & Mer. B'k	J. W. Ostrander..	Jefferson	\$1,000 00	.....
	Eri Garfield.....	do	1,500 00	.....
	Alonzo Wing	do	2,500 00	.....
	Robert Fargo....	Lake Mills....	500 00	.....
	E. B. Fargo.....	do	500 00	.....
	J. H. Myers.....	do	500 00	.....
	W. W. Woodman..	Farmington ..	500 00	.....
	Paul Hitchcock..	Jefferson	2,500 00	.....
	Yale Henry.....	do	6,000 00	.....
	Geo. C. Mansfield.	Johnson's Cr'k.	1,000 00	.....
	J. D. Bullock....	do	2,000 00	.....
	Charles Grutt	Jefferson	500 00	.....
	Charles Copeland.	do	500 00	.....
	Marshall Lane....	do	2,500 00	.....
	Adams Smith.....	do	2,500 00	.....
	John H. Friedel..	do	500 00	.....
	A. W. Cramer....	Farmington ..	500 00	.....
	George Seitz.....	do	1,000 00	.....
	Wm. R. Harvey....	Lake Mills	500 00	.....
	Charles John	Jefferson	500 00	.....
	Adam Grimm.....	do	16,300 00	.....
	A. B. Bulwinkel..	do	1,000 00	.....
	Jos. Stoppenbach.	do	200 00	.....
	Geo. W. Bird	do	500 00	.....
	Henry Haskell....	do	700 00	.....
	Adam Kispert....	do	500 00	.....
	Wm. F. Puerner ..	do	300 00	.....
	James Morse	do	500 00	.....
	Volney Foster	do	500 00	.....
	Christian Muck..	do	2,000 00	.....
				\$50,000 00
German Bank...	James H. Mead..	Sheboygan ...	\$15,000 00	.....
	George C. Cole...	do	10,000 00	.....
	Fr. Karste.....	do	10,000 00	.....
				35,000 00
German Ex. B'k.	J. Nunnemacher.	Milwaukee ...	\$5,000 00	.....
	Fred. Vogel	do	5,000 00	.....
	Guido Pfister	do	5,000 00	.....
	M. Von Baumbach	do	5,000 00	.....
	Ferd. Kuehn.....	do	5,000 00	.....
	R. Nunnemacher.	do	5,000 00	.....
				30,000 00
Ger. Am. Savs. B'k.	Rudolph Ebert ..	Fond du Lac ..	\$6,000 00	.....
	John C. Perry	do	4,000 00	.....
	Wm. Rueping	do	6,000 00	.....
	Wm. H. Hiner....	do	2,500 00	.....
	Math. Bourgeois.	Calvary	1,000 00	.....
	Alex. McDonald..	Fond du Lac ..	2,000 00	.....
	B. F. Moore	do	500 00	.....
Hudson Savs. B'k	Franz Lauenstein.	do	3,000 00	.....
				25,000 00
Hudson Savs. B'k	C. Goss.....	Hudson	\$5,000 00	.....
	C. M. Goss.....	do	1,000 00	.....
	Alfred J. Goss....	do	19,000 00	.....
				25,000 00
Manufactur's B'k	M. C. Candee	Milwaukee ...	\$950 00	.....
	I. A. Hasbrouck..	Essex, N. Y....	12,000 00	.....
	A. L. Cary.....	Milwaukee	1,600 00	.....

"B"—Names of Stockholders, etc—continued.

NAME OF BANK.	Name of Stockholder.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Manufact'rs Bank	C. Tracy	Milwaukee	\$2,900 00	.....
	P. Martineau	do	5,700 00	.....
	J. L. Hathaway	do	2,800 00	.....
	M. A. Cornwall	Muscoda	2,300 00	.....
	M. W. Candee	Milwaukee	225 00	.....
	Wm. Halloway	do	500 00	.....
	Rep. Life Ins. Co.	Chicago	650 00	.....
	Therm. Watercure	Milwaukee	500 00	.....
	A. Conro	do	10,863 17	.....
	M. Stewart	do	400 00	.....
	H. H. Markham	do	800 00	.....
	W. L. Candee	do	800 00	.....
	W. S. Candee	do	100 00	.....
	Wm. Porter	do	1,700 00	.....
	Wm. Fenton	do	700 00	.....
	C. Shephardson	do	1,000 00	.....
	Hungerford & Co.	Stevenspoint...	200 00	.....
	James Porter	Milwaukee	1,000 00	.....
				\$47,688 17
Park Sav. Bank	J. B. Bowen	Madison	\$10,000 00	.....
	James E. Baker	do	8,300 00	.....
	S. L. Sheldon	do	7,000 00	.....
	N. W. Dean	do	3,000 00	.....
	Jos. Smith	Waupun	7,000 00	.....
	M. D. Miller	Blooming Grove	3,000 00	.....
	C. A. Belden	Madison	1,000 00	.....
	Jos. W. Hobbins	do	1,000 00	.....
	W. W. Tredway	do	1,000 00	.....
	Wm. Woodard	Westport	1,000 00	.....
	P. Hurd	Blooming Grove	1,000 00	.....
	Thos. Keenan	Portage	1,000 00	.....
	Mary L. Roby	Greenville Mich	1,000 00	.....
	Lucy A. Sheldon	do	1,000 00	.....
	Chas. S. Sheldon	do	1,000 00	.....
	Est. W. A. Briard	Madison	1,000 00	.....
	Anna M. Mason	do	500 00	.....
	Sorren'n & Fred'n	do	500 00	.....
	H. M. Lewis	do	400 00	.....
	J. D. Clarke	do	200 00	.....
	Wm. Farrell	do	100 00	.....
				\$50,000 00
Peoples St. Bank	Edm. Berger	Burlington	\$10,000 00	.....
	E. N. White	do	5,000 00	.....
	P. M. Perkins	do	5,000 00	.....
	Jacob Muth	do	5,000 00	.....
	H. A. Sheldon	do	3,700 00	.....
	Jacob Gill	do	2,000 00	.....
	Rufus Billings	do	2,000 00	.....
	R. Wald	do	1,500 00	.....
	J. S. Crane	do	2,000 00	.....
	Jac. Wambold	do	1,700 00	.....
	B. Foltz & Son	do	1,000 00	.....
	John P. Mather	do	1,000 00	.....
	James Mather	do	2,100 00	.....
	N. P. Randall	East Troy	2,000 00	.....
	John F. Potter	do	1,000 00	.....
	L. W. Conkey	Chicago	1,000 00	.....
	Palmer Gardner	Burlington	1,000 00	.....

"B."—*Names of Stockholders*—continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Names of Stockholders	Residence.	Amount.	Total
People's State B'k	F. Reuschlein....	Burlington....	\$500 00	.....
	F. Wilhoft.....	do.....	500 00	.....
	H. Wagner.....	do.....	500 00	.....
	Chas. Wagner....	do.....	500 00	.....
	Wm. McDonald....	do.....	500 00	.....
	Ole Heg.....	Waterford.....	500 00	.....
				\$50,000 00
S'd W'd Sav. B'k	Valentine Blatz..	Milwaukee....	\$25,000 00	.....
	Joseph Schlitz...	do.....	25,000 00	.....
	Phillip Best.....	do.....	25,000 00	.....
	W. H. Jacobs....	do.....	25,000 00	.....
				100,000 00
S. Side Sav. B'k.	G. C. Trumpff...	Milwaukee....	\$12,500 00	.....
	John B. Koetting.	do.....	12,500 00	.....
				25,000 00
State Bank.....	Samuel Marshall.	Milwaukee....	\$25,000 00	.....
	Lucien S. Hanks.	do.....	15,000 00	.....
	J. H. Palmer....	do.....	10,000 00	.....
				50,000 00
Summit Bank...	Curtis Mann.....	Oconomowoc..	.....	25,000 00
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.	Alex. Mitchell...	Milwaukee....	.....	100,000 00

"C."

STATEMENT showing the names of persons who have executed bonds now on deposit in this office, as additional security for the redemption of the countersigned notes issued to their respective banks, as required by section 17 of the banking law.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Names of Bondsmen.	Penalty of Bonds.
Batavian Bank, La Crosse	G. Van Steenwyck .	\$6,250 00
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. Bk., Milwaukee.	George Smith and Alex. Mitchell.....	25,000 00

"D."

LIST OF OFFICERS of Banks, taken from the reports made to this office on the first Monday of July, 1874.

NAME OF BANKS.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Batavian Bank	La Crosse	G. Van Steenwyck	E. E. Bently.
Bank of Watertown.	Watertown	L. R. Cady (V. P.).	W. H. Clark.
Bank of Commerce .	Milwaukee ...	Ed. O'Neill.....	A. B. Geilfuss.
Corn Exchange Bank	Waupun .....	.....	Wm. Hobkirk.
City Bank of Portage	Portage	Ll. Breese	R. B. Wentworth.
Farm. & Merc. Bank	Jefferson	Yale Henry.....	Adam Grimm.
German Bank	Sheboygan	Geo. C. Cole	J. H. Mead.
German Exch. Bank.	Milwaukee	M. von Baumbach	R. Nunnenmach'r
Ger. Am. Sav. Bank.	Fond du Lac ..	Rudolph Ebert...	John C. Perry.
Hudson Savings Bk.	Hudson .....	.....	Alfred J. Goss.
Manufacturers' Bank	Milwaukee	I. A. Hasbrouck .	W. S. Candee.
Park Sav. Bank.....	Madison	J. B. Bowen	Jas. E. Baker.
Peoples State Bank .	Burlington ...	E. N. White	Edm. Berger.
Sec. Ward Sav. Bank	Milwaukee	Valentine Blatz ..	W. H. Jacobs.
South Side Sav. Bank	Milwaukee	G. C. Trumpff....	John B. Ketting.
State Bank	Madison .....	.....	L. S. Hanks.
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc..	Curtis Mann	H. K. Edgerton.
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee ....	.....	D. Ferguson.

"E."

STATEMENT showing the number of bank note-impressions on hand
October 1, 1874.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Denomina- tion.	No.
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan	1, 2, 3, 5	205
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown	1, 2, 3, 5	485
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse	1, 5	1, 990
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun	1, 2, 3, 5	418
Milwaukee County Bank.....	Milwaukee	5, 10	120
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc	2, 3	716
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank.....	Milwaukee	2, 3, 5, 5	75

"F."

LIST OF BANK-NOTE PLATES on hand October 1, 1874, deposited
with Bank of Republic, New York.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Denomina- tion.
State Bank.....	Madison	1, 1, 2, 5
Bank of Racine	Racine	1, 2, 3, 5
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage	1, 1, 2, 5
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	1, 2, 3, 5
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun	1, 2, 3, 5
Bank of Madison.....	Madison	1, 2
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse.....	1, 5
Summit Bank.....	Oconomowoc	2, 3
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Com- pany Bank.....	Milwaukee	2, 3, 5, 5

"G."—STATEMENT of the condition of the Banks of Wisconsin on the morning of Monday, July 6, 1874.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES.						
		Loans and Dis- counts.	Due from Direct- ors.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at par value deposited with State Treasurer.	Stocks not depos- ited with State Treasurer.	Promissory notes other than for loans and dis- counts.
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse	\$225,042 60	.....	.....	\$425 71	1 \$229	\$65 00	.....
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown	119,953 77	\$15,200	\$35,000 00	1,657 12	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee	328,705 85	.....	.....	7,815 19	.....	\$30,000 00	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun	74,666 72	.....	.....	3,075 38	.....	.....	.....
City Bank of Portage.....	Portage	14,852 13	7,000	.....	10,877 29	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Merchant's B'k	Jefferson	72,709 66	1,850	.....	506 86	.....	.....	.....
German Bank	Sheboygan	399,504 05	.....	.....	1,777 99	.....	100,000 00	.....
German Exchange Bank ..	Milwaukee	193,387 53	.....	.....	3,233 18	.....	22,000 00	.....
German Amer. Savings B'k.	Fond du Lac	88,637 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$16,765 34	.....
Hudson Savings Bank	Hudson	143,879 57	.....	.....	8,760 45	.....	12,800 00	.....
Manufacturers' Bank	Milwaukee	106,285 64	.....	.....	2,562 98	.....	5,600 00	.....
Park Savings Bank	Madison	51,002 88	.....	\$35,000 00	91 65	.....	.....	.....
People's State Bank.....	Burlington	30,977 48	\$31,850	416,508 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Ward Savings Bank.	Milwaukee	843,324 34	.....	\$247,942 94	42,823 08	.....	12,862 50	.....
South Side Savings Bank ..	Milwaukee	137,995 77	.....	.....	4,874 28	.....	.....	.....
State Bank	Madison	168,512 92	\$31,400	.....	765 56	.....	.....	.....
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc	35,953 87	.....	.....	361 30	.....	.....	.....
Wis. Mar. and F. Ins. Co. B'k	Milwaukee	1,653,681 07	.....	.....	6,044 64	1,180	1,092,832 53	.....
		\$4,751,072 87	\$87,300	\$334,451 91	\$95,652 66	\$1,409	\$1,292,925 37	\$1,270 75

¹ U.S. treasury notes. ² Bonds. ³ Premium account ⁴ Loans on call. ⁵ Stockholders.

"G."—Statement of the condition of the Banks—continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Resources—continued							
	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.	Loss and Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Batavian Bank.....	\$2,722 43	\$1,512 26	1 \$12,500 00	.....	\$85,355 75	.....	\$88,105 98	\$395,958 73
Bank of Watertown.....	1,012 02	410 14	1 10,557 70	\$834 07	25,687 00	.....	67,421 39	277,733 21
Bank of Commerce.....	.....	32,991 35	2 2,200 00	.....	59,290 00	.....	214,119 98	675,122 37
Corn Exchange Bank.....	.....	62 62	1 6,937 08	2 50	31,400 26	.....	47,094 05	162,238 61
City Bank of Portage.....	222 70	5 48	5,200 00	.....	8,211 65	.....	24,231 21	70,600 46
Farmers and Merchants Bank.....	136 42	503 44	2 2,257 37	.....	3,687 33	.....	3,597 73	85,243 81
German Bank.....	1,229 30	44 38	1 10,000 00	.....	63,250 00	.....	146,312 13	722,617 85
German Exchange Bank.....	3,250 00	27,606 42	.....	.....	44,800 00	.....	423,576 86	723,853 99
German American Savings Bank.....	.....	643 79	1 9,410 62	.....	13,000 00	.....	14,735 66	143,192 43
Hudson Savings Bank.....	437 25	3,684 47	7,000 00	.....	24,637 00	.....	60,581 27	261,780 01
Manufacturer's Bank.....	1,534 15	13,088 11	.....	801 09	24,202 15	.....	6,766 15	224,111 02
Park Savings Bank.....	303 68	6,086 95	1 21,801 93	.....	20,876 66	.....	26,585 13	161,748 88
People's State Bank.....	402 75	281 25	4,700 26	912 31	6,313 00	.....	22,872 70	114,318 72
Second Ward Savings Bank ..	1,540 06	27,109 96	.....	.....	76,134 00	.....	439,041 28	1,677,915 66
South Side Savings Bank.....	819 50	18,914 62	2 2,573 80	.....	55,966 00	.....	29,969 05	263,975 52
State Bank.....	475 75	1,761 49	1 11,000 00	.....	47,163 00	.....	55,853 80	316,932 52
Summit Bank.....	68 50	1,250 34	1 2,185 42	.....	10,034 00	.....	20,872 12	70,725 55
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	7,451 76	140,657 94	.....	.....	43,145 00	.....	840,793 99	3,785,786 93
	\$21,606 27	\$276,615 01	\$107,324 18	\$2549 97	\$623,152 80	.....	\$2,538,530 48	\$10,133,861 27

¹ And bank furniture.

² Office furniture and fixtures.

"G."—Statement of the condition of the Banks—continued.

NAME OF BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					
	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation,	Due to State Treasurer.	Due to Depositors on Demand.	Due to others not included under above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Batavian Bank	\$50,000 00	\$224 00	....	\$335,734 73	\$10,000 00	\$395,953 73
Bank of Watertown	50,000 00	.....	.....	227,733 21	.....	277,733 21
Bank of Commerce	100,000 00	.....	.....	535,165 44	39,956 93	675,122 37
Corn Exchange Bank	25,000 00	.....	.....	86,293 43	50,945 18	162,238 61
City Bank of Portage	25,000 00	.....	.....	44,271 32	1,329 14	70,600 46
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	50,000 00	.....	.....	32,345 91	12,902 90	85,248 81
German Bank	35,000 00	.....	.....	239,340 37	448,277 48	722,617 85
German Exchange Bank	30,000 00	.....	.....	657,177 40	36,676 59	723,853 99
German American Savings Bank	25,000 00	.....	.....	118,192 43	.....	143,192 43
Hudson Savings Bank	25,000 00	.....	.....	215,585 53	21,194 48	261,780 01
Manufacturers' Bank	47,688 17	.....	.....	115,959 80	460,463 05	224,111 02
Park Savings Bank	50,000 00	.....	.....	109,467 05	2,281 83	161,748 88
People's State Bank	50,000 00	.....	.....	61,180 55	3,138 17	114,318 72
Second Ward Savings Bank	100,000 00	.....	.....	1,295,155 55	282,760 11	1,677,915 66
South Side Savings Bank	25,000 00	.....	.....	238,975 52	.....	263,975 52
State Bank	50,000 00	.....	.....	266,932 52	.....	316,932 52
Summit Bank	25,000 00	.....	.....	- 45,301 47	6424 08	70,725 55
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank	100,000 00	1,180 00	.....	1,993,969 19	1,690,637 74	3,785,786 93
	\$862,698 17	\$1,404 00	....	\$6,618,781 43	\$2,650,987 68	10,133,861 27

¹ Earnings. ² Including \$35,000 surplus. ³ Surplus. ⁴ Including profits and loss, certified checks, etc. ⁵ Interest and exchange. ⁶ Profit and loss.

SUMMARY

Of the items of capital, circulation, deposits, specie, cash items and public securities of the banks of the state of Wisconsin, on the morning of July 6, 1874:

Capital.....	\$862,688 17
Circulation.....	1,404 00
Deposits.....	6,618,781 42
Specie.....	21,606 27
Cash items.....	276,615 01
Public securities.....	1,409 00
Bills of solvent banks.....	623,152 80

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,

MADISON, July 13, A. D. 1874.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is an abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this office by the several banks that made reports (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items under general heads), in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking." Approved April 19, 1852.

FERD. KUEHN,
State Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS,
MADISON, October 1, 1874.

To His Excellency, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—As required by law, we have the honor to report herewith to you our official proceedings for the year ending September 30, 1874.

The reports of the secretary of state and state treasurer exhibit detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds affected by our action, and to them we respectfully refer.

LANDS SOLD.

The whole amount of lands sold during the fiscal year was 116,934.00 acres, against 256,895.83 acres sold during the fiscal year 1873, and are classified as follows :

	Acres.
School Lands.....	23,255 19
University Lands.....	1,431 11
Agricultural College Lands.....	7,419 32
Marathon County Lands.....	3,669 26
Normal School Lands.....	36,627 04
Drainage Lands.....	44,532 08
Total.....	<u>116,934 00</u>

For a detailed statement of these sales, we respectfully refer to the accompanying tables, marked exhibits "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F."

These tables show the number of acres of each class of land sold, the amount sold for, the amount of principal paid, and the amount due on which the state is receiving seven per cent. interest.

The number of acres sold, as compared with the previous year, classified, is as follows:

	Acres, 1873.	Acres, 1874.
School lands.....	42,055.76	23,255.19
University lands.....	3,051.81	1,431.11
Agricultural College lands.....	18,169.13	7,419.32
Marathon county lands.....	8,664.60	3,669.26
Normal School lands.....	76,497.36	36,627.04
Drainage lands.....	108,457.17	44,532.08
Totals.....	<u>256,895.83</u>	<u>116,934.00</u>

FORFEITURES.

The following table shows the number of acres of land held on certificate, and land mortgaged to the state to secure loans, and the amount due on the same, which was forfeited during the year for nonpayment of annual interest due thereon:

	Acres.	Amount Due.
School lands.....	12,046.52	\$14,244 30
University lands.....	467.52	997 00
Agricultural College lands.....	3,348.48	3,367 00
Normal School lands.....	3,612.30	2,259 00
Drainage lands.....	818.75	3,104 00
School fund loans.....	.....	1,175 00
Normal School fund loans.....	.....	1,150 00
Totals.....	<u>20,293.57</u>	<u>\$26,596 30</u>

INCOME.

The amount of interest monies received from the several productive funds, comprising certificates of sales, loans, certificates of indebtedness and bonds, under our supervision, during the year, is as follows:

School Fund income.....	\$187,563 97
University Fund income	15,580 07
Agricultural College Fund income.....	18,754 67
Normal School Fund income.....	69,393 73
Total income.....	<u>\$291,292 44</u>
Income from Drainage Fund	<u>\$1,113 25</u>

PROTECTION OF STATE LANDS.

Trespasses on state lands, during the past year, have been very limited, which is due in a measure to the efficiency of the agents appointed to protect the same.

A large number of old trespasses have been ferreted out by the agents, and parties committing said trespasses have been compelled to patent the lands, thus saving to the state no inconsiderable amount from lands which had been rendered next to worthless. Much of the labor of the timber clerks has been expended in forcing old trespassers to purchase the tracts they had stripped, and the results have been quite satisfactory.

LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

The whole amount of lands held by the state at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1874, was 1,691,403.80 acres.

The table marked Exhibit "G," shows the number of acres belonging to each fund, and the counties in which they are situated.

The number of acres owned by the state, classified, is as follows:

	Acres.
School lands.....	230,680.18
University lands.....	4,970.75
Normal school lands...	636,719.18
Drainage lands	755,818 28
Agricultural college lands..	53,373.08
Marathon county lands	9,842.33
Total	<u>1,691,403.80</u>

The changes in the number of acres owned by the state, as compared with the same at the close of the fiscal year of 1873, is accounted for as follows:

		Acres.
Number of acres owned by the state, September 30, 1873.....		1,862,206.52
Increased by forfeitures.....		20,293.57
		<u>1,882,500.09</u>
Decreased by sales during the year.....	116,934 00	.....
Decreased by drainage lands held for sale in the counties of Calumet, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Portage	38,639.40	.....
Decreased by error in computation of last year's report.....	35,522.89	.....
		<u>191,096.29</u>
Total acres owned by the state, Sept. 30, 1874.....		<u>1,691,403 80</u>

PRICE AND TERMS OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the state are subject to sale at private entry on the following terms: The School, University and Agricultural College lands, are sold on ten years' time, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money being required in cash and the balance due drawing seven per cent. interest, payable annually in advance. The Normal school, drainage, (swamp) and Marathon county lands are sold for cash. The price ranges as follows:

School lands, from.....	\$1 00 to \$1 25 per acre.
University lands, from	2 00 to 3 00 per acre.
Agricultural College lands.....	1 25 per acre.
Normal School lands (swamp), from.....	50 to 1 25 per acre.
Drainage lands (swamp), from.....	50 to 1 25 per acre.
Marathon county lands.....	75 per acre.

APPORTIONMENT OF DRAINAGE MONEY.

The table marked Exhibit "H" shows the amount of drainage money apportioned to the several counties, July 1, 1874, for drainage purposes, in pursuance of chapter 537, laws of 1865. The amount received during the year is \$51,489.99, and is composed of the following items:

From sales of lands.....	\$47,691 39
Payments on certificates of sale.....	2,637 80
Interest on certificates of sale.....	1,143 65
Penalty on Taxes	17 15
Total	<u>\$51,489 99</u>

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

Investments of the trust funds have been made during the fiscal year, by loans to school districts in pursuance of chapter 42, laws of 1871, for the purpose of erecting school buildings to the amount of \$39,450.00; by certificates of indebtedness of the state of \$1,000.00, pursuant to chapter 217, laws of 1864; by purchase of Milwaukee city bonds to the amount of \$50,000.00, under the provisions of chapter 118, laws of 1872, and by virtue of chapter 186, laws of 1874, a loan of \$100,000.00, to the county of Iowa. In the aggregate \$190,450.00, from the following funds:

LOANS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

School Fund	\$19,500 00	.....
University Fund	10,000 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	9,950 00	.....
	<u> </u>	\$39,450 00

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Agricultural College Fund.....	\$1,000 00
--------------------------------	------------

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.

School Fund	\$30,000 00	.....
Normal School Fund	20,000 00	.....
	<u> </u>	\$50,000 00

IOWA COUNTY.

School Fund	\$50,000 00	.....
Normal School Fund.....	50,000 00	.....
	<u> </u>	\$100,000 00
Total Investments.....		<u><u>\$190,450 00</u></u>

A detailed statement of the above school district loans is shown in the annexed table marked Exhibit "I."

PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The total amount of the several productive funds under our supervision on the 30th day of September, 1874, was \$3,996,596.23, against \$3,870,653.71, for the fiscal year of 1873.

The following statements show the amount of each fund, the changes in, and increase of the same during the year.

SCHOOL FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$477,221 21	.....
Amount due on loans	265,901 55	.....
Certificates of indebtedness	1,559,700 00	.....
United States bonds	43,000 00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds	170,000 00	.....
Iowa county loan	50,000 00	.....
Total productive fund		<u>\$2,565,822 76</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$61,248 56	.....
Amount due on loans	19,584 50	.....
Certificates of indebtedness	111,000 00	.....
Dane county bonds	19,000 00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds	10,000 00	.....
Total productive fund		<u>\$220,833 06</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$50,602 29	.....
Amount due on loans	137,604 05	.....
Certificates of indebtedness	512,600 00	.....
United States bonds	43,000 00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds	160,000 00	.....
Town bonds	20,000 00	.....
Iowa county loan	50,000 00	.....
Total productive fund		<u>\$973,806 34</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$146,421 40	.....
Amount due on loans	18,112 67	.....
Certificates of indebtedness	51,600 00	.....
Dane county bonds	6,000 00	.....
United States bonds	4,000 00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds	10,000 00	.....
Total productive fund		<u>\$236,134 07</u>

Total productive funds September 30, 1874 \$3,996,596 23

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund is comprised exclusively of certificates of sale, and is held in trust for the counties, and the receipts received therefrom is annually apportioned to the proper counties with other drainage moneys. The amount productive September 30, 1874, was \$12,821.93.

The changes in the several classes of the productive funds during the year, have been produced as follows:

SCHOOL FUND.

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1873.....		\$2,510,181 12
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale..	\$36,522 07	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale	14,244 30	.....
Decreased by payments on loans.....	13,873 37	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages	1,175 00	.....
		<u>65,814 74</u>
		\$2,444,366 38
Increased by new certificates.....	\$21,956 38	.....
Increased by new loans	19,500 00	.....
Increased by Milwaukee city bonds	30,000 00	.....
Increased by Iowa county loan.....	50,000 00	.....
		<u>121,456 38</u>
Total productive fund Sept. 30, 1874.....		<u>\$2,565,822 76</u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$55,641.64.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1873		\$216,519 38
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale..	\$4,612 82	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale.	997 00	.....
Decreased by payments on loans.....	2,454 50	.....
		<u>8,064 32</u>
		\$208,455 06
Increased by new certificates of sale	\$2,378 00	.....
Increased by new loans	10,000 00	.....
		<u>12,378 00</u>
Total productive fund Sept. 30, 1874.....		<u>\$220,833 06</u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$4,313.68.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1873.....		\$918,643 48
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale..	\$5,256 14	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale.	2,559 00	.....
Decreased by payments on loans.....	8,558 00	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages	1,150 00	.....
		<u>17,523 14</u>
		\$901,120 24
Increased by new certificates of sale	\$2,686 00	.....
Increased by Milwaukee city bonds... ..	20,000 00	.....
Increased by Iowa county loan	50,000 00	.....
		<u>72,686 00</u>
Total productive fund Sept. 30, 1874		<u>\$973,806 34</u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$55,162.86.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1873.....		\$225,309 73
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale..	\$1,303 00	
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale.	3,367 00	
Decreased by payments on loans.....	1,723 66	
		<u>6,393 66</u>
		\$218,916 07
Increased by new certificates of sales	\$6,268 00	
Increased by new loans.....	9,950 00	
Increased by certificates of indebtedness	1,000 00	
		<u>17,218 00</u>
Total productive fund Sept. 30, 1874.....		<u>\$236,134 07</u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$10,824.34.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the amounts of the several productive trust funds, September 30, 1873, and September 30, 1874:

	1873.	1874.
School Fund.....	\$2,510,181 12	\$2,565,822 76
University Fund.....	216,519 38	220,833 06
Normal School Fund	918,643 48	973,806 34
Agricultural College Fund	225,309 73	236,134 07
Totals.....	<u>\$3,870,653 71</u>	<u>\$3,996,596 23</u>

Showing a total increase in the several productive trust funds, during the year, of \$125,942.52.

UNPRODUCTIVE FUNDS.

The unproductive trust funds are composed of unsold lands held in trust by the state for the funds, and are *estimated* as follows:

School Fund	\$270,000 00
University Fund.....	10,000 00
Normal School Fund	760,000 00
Agricultural College Fund	66,000 00
Drainage Fund (held in trust for counties, as per chapter 537, Laws of 1865).....	<u>906,000 00</u>
Total....	<u>\$2,012,000 00</u>

PETER DOYLE,
FERDINAND KUEHN,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,

Commissioners of School and University Lands.

EXHIBIT "A."

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS *for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	No. Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Adams.	280.00	\$307.62	\$92.62	\$9.17	.....	\$215.00
Ashland.	40.00	35.56	35.56	.....	.....	.....
Barron.	840.00	901.43	331.43	22.48	.....	570.00
Bayfield.	1,427.72	1,160.77	326.77	28.02	.....	834.00
Buffalo.	495.69	668.90	209.31	8.02	.....	459.59
Burnett.	725.95	706.10	215.10	10.09	.....	491.00
Calumet.	80.00	182.98	182.98	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.	1,876.80	1,801.10	843.31	11.55	.....	957.79
Clark.	1,400.00	1,461.33	218.33	6.66	\$125.00	1,118.00
Columbia.	79.62	703.34	158.34	11.35	.....	545.00
Crawford.	240.00	323.77	96.77	6.56	.....	227.00
Dodge.	40.00	464.72	116.72	22.54	.....	348.00
Door.	200.00	233.53	93.53	6.23	.....	140.00
Douglas.	440.00	552.35	256.35	1.48	.....	296.00
Dunn.	240.00	234.26	75.26	2.24	.....	159.00
Eau Claire.	560.00	774.84	256.84	20.79	.....	518.00
Iowa.	40.00	66.17	66.17	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.	600.00	824.85	184.85	11.89	.....	640.00
Juneau.	280.00	292.58	91.58	3.11	.....	201.00
La Crosse.	189.15	221.17	93.17	1.42	.....	128.00
La Fayette.	180.00	1,815.51	475.51	39.55	.....	1,340.00
Manitowoc.	281.49	369.33	126.47	1.84	2 86	240.00
Marathon.	2,540.88	2,911.15	2,038.15	28.01	.....	873.00
Marquette.	40.00	62.40	16.40	2.97	.....	46.00
Milwaukee. ....	.....	1,641.27	638.17	4.02	3.10	1,000.00
Monroe.	920.00	1,319.25	319.66	14.33	50.59	949.00
Oconto.	3,551.45	4,187.67	1,911.67	54.05	.....	2,276.00
Outagamie.	1,000.00	1,523.33	553.64	30.38	177.69	792.00
Pepin.	120.00	144.50	41.50	1.34	.....	103.00
Pierce.	374.63	504.03	112.31	1.53	26.72	365.00
Polk.	80.00	71.09	49.09	1.39	.....	22.00
Portage.	439.13	660.35	272.35	15.73	.....	388.00
Richland.	400.00	871.57	270.57	30.90	.....	601.00
Rock.	20.00	179.11	46.11	6.98	.....	133.00
St. Croix.	680.00	1,532.63	370.45	5.24	125.18	1,037.00
Sauk.	120.00	409.87	175.87	4.20	.....	234.00
Shawano.	720.00	682.96	163.51	11.27	1.45	518.00
Trempealeau.	1,000.00	1,310.05	420.05	25.04	.....	890.00
Vernon.	1,072.68	1,548.68	289.46	12.62	92.22	1,167.00
Walworth.	40.00	336.10	39.10	1.27	.....	297.00
Waupaca.	440.00	662.58	245.58	17.01	.....	417.00
Waushara.	40.00	114.71	69.71	2.55	.....	45.00
Wood.	120.00	545.83	169.83	8.98	.....	376.00
Total.	23,255.19	\$35,321.34	\$12,760.15	\$504.80	\$604.81	\$21,956.38

EXHIBIT "B"

SALE OF UNIVERSITY LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa	160.00	\$452 52	\$207 52	\$5 41	\$245 90
Clark	40.00	120 00	30 00	1 30	166 180
Crawford	75.60	183 60	17 60	74	639 216
Door	80.00	240 00	60 00	7 54	304 76
Eau Claire	315.40	892 31	253 31	14 03	300 55
Green	80.00	247 00	31 00	96	107
Marathon	240.00	497 94	193 94	12 34	
Pepin	40.00	104 40	28 40	90	
Pierce	160.00	468 66	168 66	8 43	
Portage	200.11	407 34	352 34	3 44	
St. Croix	40 00	143 66	36 66	4 39	
Total	1,431.11	\$3,757 43	\$1,379 43	\$59 48	\$2,378

EXHIBIT "C"

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa	958.32	\$1,078 53	\$247 53	\$30 19	831 222
Dunn	240.00	300 00	78 00	4 26	3,072
Marathon	3,422.83	4,234 98	1,162 98	163 78	1,104
Oconto	1,350 58	1,604 04	500 04	25 34	304
Polk	359 72	427 62	123 62	16 00	735
Shawano	1,087 87	1,293 99	558 99	21 40	
Total	7,419 32	\$8,939 16	\$2,671 16	\$260 97	\$6,268

EXHIBIT "D"

SALE OF MARATHON COUNTY LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.
Marathon	3,669.26	\$2,174 55	\$2,174 55	\$589 05

EXHIBIT "E."

SALE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS, *for the fiscal year ending*
September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Inter't Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Bala'e Due.
Adams	1,388.84	\$467 50	\$467 50	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	469.33	586 67	586 67	.....	.....	.....
Barron	120.00	94 29	94 29	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	319.76	399 70	399 70	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	2,978.33	3,126 40	3,126 40	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	1,986.58	2,187 19	2,187 19	.....	.....	.....
Clark	398.96	498 70	498 70	.....	.....	.....
Crawford .....	.....	180 72	46 72	\$8 81	.....	\$134
Dane	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	480.00	514 75	514 75	.....	.....	.....
Door	690.00	660 87	660 87	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	1,588.56	1,983 71	1,983 71	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	107.22	145 61	145 61	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	.....	140 00	36 00	1 82	.....	104
Jackson	2,085.76	1,615 62	1,615 62	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	40.00	548 94	98 94	1 81	.....	450
Juneau	6,278.23	3,339 19	3,339 19	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee	360.00	389 42	389 42	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	80 56	20 56	4 03	.....	60
La Fayette .....	.....	619 10	619 10	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	40.00	66 13	66 13	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	6,230.48	7,337 60	7,337 60	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	292 90	292 90	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	120.00	545 90	210 90	4 96	.....	335
Oconto	4,901.16	5,885 50	5,885 50	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie	849.82	841 33	839 33	.....	\$2 00	.....
Polk	828.94	678 03	678 03	.....	.....	.....
Portage	1,200.35	986 54	986 54	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix	40.00	61 87	61 87	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1,490.72	2,523 38	1,156 50	41 05	56 88	1,310
Washington	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	200.00	382 16	89 16	4 84	.....	293
Wood	1,354.00	1,004 74	1,004 74	.....	.....	.....
Total	36,627 04	\$38,245 02	\$35,500 14	\$67 32	\$58 88	\$2,686

EXHIBIT "F."

SALE OF DRAINAGE LANDS, *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Number of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Deposit paid.
Adams.....	1,079.20	\$591 15	\$591 15	.....
Ashland	346.03	432 54	432 54	.....
Bayfield	295.48	368 85	368 85	.....
Brown	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Buffalo	146.97	162 90	162 90	.....
Burnett	3,368.89	3,440 40	3,440 40	.....
Chippewa.....	1,941.72	2,143 09	2,143 09	.....
Clark.....	520.00	650 00	650 00	.....
Crawford	58.98	48 92	48 92	.....
Dane	160.59	271 63	271 63	.....
Dodge.....	40.00	33 38	33 38	.....
Door.....	1,562.15	1,294 30	1,294 30	.....
Douglas	1,939.70	2,424 63	2,424 63	.....
Dunn	240.00	211 52	211 52	.....
Green Lake	222.60	229 03	229 03	.....
Jackson	3,153.61	2,440 89	2,440 89	.....
Jefferson	120.00	93 69	93 69	.....
Juneau	7,141.77	3,735 52	3,735 52	.....
Kewaunee	395.94	372 48	372 48	.....
La Crosse.....	554.24	482 18	482 18	.....
Manitowoc	444.15	519 56	506 76	\$12 80
Marathon	5,973.09	6,618 16	6,618 16	.....
Marquette	640.00	439 62	439 62	.....
Monroe	1,572.54	1,216 62	1,216 62	.....
Oconto	5,328.03	6,257 80	6,257 80	.....
Polk	1,328.41	1,129 51	1,129 51	.....
Portage.....	1,532.19	1,235 98	1,235 98	.....
Sauk	695.00	715 60	715 60	.....
Trempealeau.....	105.80	84 90	84 90	.....
Vernon	60.40	45 30	45 30	.....
Waukesha	280.00	210 00	210 00	.....
Waupaca	840.00	780 97	780 97	.....
Waushara.....	749.20	709 20	709 20	.....
Winnebago	219.54	252 99	247 93	5 06
Wood.....	1,435.86	870 44	870 44	.....
Total	44,532.08	\$40,543 75	\$40,525 89	\$17 86

EXHIBIT "G."

LANDS HELD BY THE STATE, *September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	School, No. of acres.	Univer- sity, No. of acres.	Normal School, No. of acres.	Drainage, No. of acres.	Agric'l Col- lege, No. of acres.	Marathon Co., No. of acres.
Adams	5,914.60		10,241.00	17,150.10		
Ashland	5,920.25		43,320.00	49,366.07		
Barron	2,900.00		1,522.16	2,216.31		
Bayfield	11,059.05		10,024.06	11,545.00		
Brown			40.00	1,052.00		
Buffalo	3,064.15		3.00	3,106.00		
Burnett	18,971.45	27.25	23,639.16	28,494.65		
Calumet				160.00		
Chippewa	13,281.21	751.95	37,993.41	47,431.74	200.00	
Clark	3,281.80	280.45	6,987.56	9,641.36	198.44	
Columbia	78.00					
Crawford	1,166.00	117.42		827.72		
Dane				758.43		
Dodge			1,027.04	5,113.39		
Door	2,846.10	880.06	8,624.43	19,698.00		
Douglas	12,136.26		41,984.00	41,705.01		
Dunn	2,240.03		200.00	1,798.00	520.00	
Eau Claire	3,320.85	775.16		975.00		
Fond du Lac				136.00		
Grant	194.00					
Green Lake				628.00		
Iowa	80.00					
Jackson	9,127.40		8,183.05	11,063.61		
Jefferson				500.00		
Juneau	5,335.20		32,307.21	40,548.99		
Kewaunee	80.00		1,561.33	7,049.22		
La Crosse	523.15		177.17	2,756.05		
La Fayette	10.00					
Manitowoc	114.70			1,844.00		
Marathon	53,175.25	630.00	196,037.04	204,130.00	27,709.15	9,842.33
Marquette	1,298.00			2,614.58		
Monroe	3,400.00		760.00	6,050.00		
Oconto	41,104.60		150,258.36	165,635.40	15,766.45	
Outagamie	808.35		2,546.90			
Pepin	600.90	117.90		429.52		
Pierce		600.55		128.00		
Polk	2,560.30		3,043.09	4,923.16	533.17	
Portage	2,760.45	550.01	14,897.47	13,954.62		
Richland	1,440.31	40.00		80.00		
St. Croix	1,920.42	80.00	80.00	80.00		
Sauk	1,348.72			120.00		
Shawano	7,982.14		30,412.00	25,017.03	8,445.87	
Sheboygan				36.36		
Trempealeau	1,800.00	120.00		929.99		
Vernon	1,767.14		438.16	1,735.24		
Waukesha	76.90			144.15		
Waupaca	2,152.34		324.43	8,571.12		
Waushara	2,320.16			1,470.00		
Winnebago				1,779.04		
Wood	2,520.00		10,087.15	12,425.42		
Total	230,680.18	4,970.75	636,719.18	755,818.28	53,373.08	9,842.33

EXHIBIT "H."

APPORTIONMENT of *Drainage Money, July 1, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Apportioned.
Adams	\$385 11
Ashland	1,735 08
Barron	205 04
Bayfield	1,078 75
Brown	66 30
Buffalo	730 69
Burnett	4,455 30
Chippewa	3,105 14
Clark	800 00
Columbia	193 44
Crawford	44 23
Dane	648 82
Dodge	30 00
Door	1,316 29
Douglas	3,783 08
Dunn	465 86
Eau Claire	21 35
Fond du Lac	37 38
Grant	50 62
Green	2 80
Green Lake	339 29
Jackson	1,825 94
Jefferson	356 62
Juneau	4,271 82
Kewaunee	519 54
La Crosse	612 94
Manitowoc	647 11
Marathon	7,397 29
Marquette	675 99
Monroe	1,432 35
Oconto	5,818 26
Pepin	71 43
Pierce	3 15
Polk	887 53
Portage	1,560 08
Rock	9 45
St. Croix	6 86
Sauk	14 63
Shawano	697 96
Trempealeau	221 22
Vernon	45 30
Washington	49 48
Waukesha	142 05
Waupaca	658 72
Waushara	748 01
Winnebago	874 75
Wood	2,446 94
Total	\$51,489 99

EXHIBIT "I."

LOANS MADE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS *during the fiscal year ending*
Sept. 30, 1874.

No. Dist.	Town.	County.	Amount.	Fund.
1	Village of West Depere	Brown	\$7,000	School.
1	Lawrence	Brown	500	University.
4	Pine Valley	Clark	6,000	University.
6	Utica	Crawford	350	Ag'l College.
3	City of Eau Claire	Eau Claire	3,000	Ag'l College.
4	Byron	Fond du Lac ..	400	School.
12	Princeton	Green Lake....	400	School.
Jt. 6	Plymouth and Wonewoc	Juneau	2,500	School.
1	Ahnepee	Kewaunee	2,500	Ag'l College.
1	Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc	500	School.
3	Liberty	Manitowoc	300	Ag'l College.
1	Mosinee	Marathon	1,800	Ag'l College.
2	Jefferson	Monroe	200	School.
6	Jefferson	Monroe	300	School.
3	Glen Dale	Monroe	900	School.
2	City of Appleton	Outagamie	2,000	University.
4	Grand Chute	Outagamie	700	University.
2	City of Appleton	Outagamie	2,000	School.
1	Ellsworth	Pierce	2,000	Ag'l College.
3	Woodland	Sauk	450	School.
3	Maple Grove	Shawano	350	School.
1	Gale	Trempealeau ..	4,000	School.
7	Pewaukee	Waukesha	800	University.
Jt. 3	Poysippi and Leon	Waushara	500	School.
		Total	\$39,450	

DOCUMENT 5.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING AUG. 31, 1874.

EDWARD SEARING,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, December 10, 1874.

To His Excellency, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit, through you, to the Legislature, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD SEARING,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, December 10, 1874.

To the Legislature of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: In my first annual report, hereby submitted, I premise, in rapid outline, a statement of the general educational condition of the state, mentioning respectively its defects and excellencies as they have appeared to me during the observations of the past year.

The usual statistical summaries then follow, and, after these, will be found a more or less full discussion and illustration of what I conceive to be some of the chief and immediate needs of the educational cause. The wide-spread interest in the question of "Compulsory Attendance," has also led to a somewhat full consideration of that subject, to which I respectfully invite candid and dispassionate attention.

If the defects enumerated outnumber the excellencies mentioned, I trust I shall find justification in that provision of law which expressly directs me to communicate "a knowledge of exist-

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(Doc. 5.)

ing defects and desirable improvements," without making it my duty to praise what is excellent and needs no improvement.

While for the full consideration of details respecting most of these subjects, I refer to other parts of the volume, the following outline will here give, in brief form, a clear synopsis of what seem to me manifest

DEFECTS.

(1) The schools are, to an injurious extent, supported by local taxation. Less than one-twelfth of their entire cost comes directly from the state. Hence, there is great diversity in their character—those in cities and wealthy districts being good—those in the least wealthy portions of the state being often very poor. This subject is fully illustrated elsewhere and the remedy suggested—a uniform state tax.

(2) There is a great lack of facilities for secondary or academic instruction. The large majority of the children have access only to the common primary or mixed schools. Nothing beyond is accessible to them; and the teachers themselves receive insufficient training in the same schools in which they are afterwards instructors. This is a serious evil, the remedy for which is elsewhere presented and fully discussed.

(3) A lack of uniformity in text-books, and, with many children, an absolute want of text-books, constitute a source of great confusion and weakness in the schools. Moreover, while pupils are obliged to purchase text-books the schools are not properly "free." The only thoroughly satisfactory remedy—uniform and free text-books—is fully set forth, and to this earnest attention is invited.

(4) There are unnecessary elements of great weakness in the present system of county supervision. The election of superintendents in the same manner and at the same time as ordinary political officers secures many unfit men, makes the office precarious in tenure, puts a premium upon the unfaithful performance of duty, and renders systematic and continued efforts for advancement impossible, thus destroying three-fourths of the value of what might be *the most efficient means of progress among all the educational agencies of the state*. Great gain can be effected by the system of uniform state examinations recommended; but the greatest gain will come from a wise system of appointment that shall secure competent men, insure their permanent retention (dur-

ing good behavior), and make them independent and fearless in the performance of duty.

(5) The adoption of the township system of government would be a great advance over the present independent and weak district system. To the consideration of this subject attention is earnestly directed.

(6.) The eligibility of women to all school offices would contribute to the advancement of educational interests. Very many intelligent and capable women can be found, whose judgment, interest in schools, knowledge of juvenile character and needs, and, frequently, experience in the practical work of teaching, would be of great service in the outside management and supervision of schools.

(7.) The State University is in pressing and immediate need of enlarged accommodations for its growing departments. Nothing in the educational situation is more discreditable to the great and intelligent state of Wisconsin than the present shamefully poor and inadequate accommodations for instructional purposes of its chief educational institution—the one designed to offer instruction and training supplementing that of all beneath it. The solitary building devoted to library and cabinets, and to class and lecture rooms for all the colleges and departments of the University, is, in calm view of all the circumstances, a standing disgrace to the state. Without dishonoring the least spacious and convenient of the four excellent Normal School edifices of the state, by a comparison with "University Hall," it can be truthfully said that Wisconsin has fifty cities and villages with high school buildings far more convenient, far better furnished, far more attractive and more healthful than this building which I have elsewhere justly denominated one of the most "ill contrived, inconvenient and thoroughly absurd edifices probably ever erected for educational purposes in this country." To what I have there said of the University, its present needs, its relations to the state and to the other schools of the state system, I invite earnest attention.

(8.) There is an unwise inconsistency, both in the school law and in practice, respecting the length of a school month. In cities and villages the school month is almost uniformly twenty days; and it is the same in probably one half the country districts. It is desirable that in this matter there should be uniformity, and since the law sanctions only five school days in a week, it is altogether de-

sirable that the convenient decimal number of days now recognized by the majority of districts should be rendered by statute the legal month throughout the state.

(9.) There is still in the state a large number of inconvenient, unsightly, unhealthy, and every way inappropriate school-houses. These are by no means always in localities where poverty can justly be assigned as an excuse. What is even worse, many school premises are reported without suitable, or indeed decent, outhouses, and not a few are absolutely destitute of these appendages which even a semi-civilization might be supposed to consider indispensable.

(10.) The schools of the state, especially in the country districts, are in a great measure poor. The teachers are young, inexperienced, untrained, and are perpetually changing. They are to a large extent young girls, who have received no special training for their work, and who have, as is elsewhere stated, received their instruction only in the very schools, or class of schools in which they afterwards teach.

(11.) Attendance is very irregular, especially in country districts. While, as elsewhere stated, very few children of the state fail to receive *any* instruction in the schools, large numbers fail to receive that *amount* of instruction to which the period of their nominal attendance would seem to entitle them. This is not only a great injury to these who do not, but also to those who do attend regularly. I can see no remedy for this irregularity except (1) in better supervision, and (2) in a more enlightened public opinion.

(12.) Even in those places favored with the best high schools there is a lamentable inclination on the part of young men, especially, to leave school just at the time when they are prepared to enter upon those higher disciplinary studies for which the more elementary courses have prepared them. At fifteen or sixteen years of age, the boy becomes impatient of the work and restraints of school. He feels himself a man, ready to engage in "business." Thus when a class "graduates" even from the slender course of some of the best high schools, it is composed almost exclusively of girls; and the one, two or three boys of the class, who have been deserted by their comrades, feel themselves in a sort of dishonored minority. Here is an error which calls loudly for a more enlightened public opinion to check.

ENCOURAGING FACTS AND OMENS.

While the above constitute the less satisfactory features of our educational condition at the present time, the following are the more hopeful and encouraging facts and omens:

(1) A public opinion that is slowly but constantly becoming more enlightened, demanding better teachers, better buildings and more abundant means of illustration, with a corresponding willingness to incur the necessarily increased expense.

(2.) An increasing number of well qualified teachers, and a greater tendency towards permanence in the work. With an increase in the number of tolerably well paid, permanent and honorable positions there has grown up a professional sentiment, an *esprit du corps*, among the teachers of the state. This is abundantly manifest in many ways.

(3.) Nothing shows it more clearly that the teachers' associations which have recently sprung up into vigorous being in all parts of the state. The monthly or semi-monthly meetings of these are often largely attended, and are means of great profit to teachers, and of more advanced opinions among the people.

(4.) There is a more marked tendency towards a harmonious co-operation of all educational forces in the state, both public and denominational or private. Mutual jealousies are disappearing. In the annual meetings of the State Teachers' Association, all classes of instructors, from those of primary schools, to university and college presidents, contribute to the common advantage of the common cause by their presence and their words. Colleges and Universities, Academies, Normal schools, High schools, Graded and Primary schools, all meet in harmonious and profitable representation, and peculiar views are generally received and discussed with that toleration and respect which befit intelligent men and women working under different names and organizations, but for a common end.

(5) The Normal Schools of Wisconsin, as now thoroughly organized and equipped, are doing a noble work for the state. Men may differ as to the proper name of that work, but that it is in itself beneficial, and such as the state needs in much larger measure, no competent man who has personally examined them will be inclined to deny. Wisconsin can justly boast of her Normal Schools as being equaled by few, and probably surpassed by none, elsewhere in

the Union. Whether in the noble fund that supports them, in the intelligent and conscientious management that controls them, in the capable faculties that officer them, or in the pupils that fill their attractive, spacious and well appointed halls, they are an honor to the state and worthy of its confidence.

(6) The State University is, in its higher and no less important sphere, doing all that its less fortunate and independent pecuniary circumstances will permit. Of its able and popular president, its thoroughly competent, but not sufficiently numerous, professors, and its large number of earnest students, I have elsewhere spoken. With the liberal endowment possessed by the Normal Schools, added to its present vigorous management, I believe it would, in five years, have a constant attendance of a thousand students, and rank with the best universities in America.

(7) The High Schools of the cities and larger villages are often thoroughly admirable in equipment and management, and are doing excellent service for those so fortunate as to enjoy their advantages. It is mainly those schools that secure as their teachers the graduates of the Normal Schools. This must continue to be the case until a new grade of schools shall be organized for the benefit of country districts—schools offering salaries commensurate with the cost of the higher skill and attainments they require.

(8.) While marked improvement has been and is now being made in the respects I have mentioned, the common mixed schools of country districts have not advanced in proportion; and yet I believe improvement has been made in these, in many counties of the state. This is chiefly owing to the vigorous institute system, now in operation, carrying the knowledge of improved methods and the inspiration of earnest and accomplished men almost to the doors of country school-houses. The value of institutes, in the absence of more permanent means of qualifying primary teachers, and under the present system of small wages, young teachers and constant change, can scarcely be overestimated.

(9.) The denominational or private colleges and other educational institutions of the state have enjoyed a year of more than usual prosperity. I can not but consider this a cause for satisfaction. However much the state may do, there will always be room for well directed and sustained private educational enterprises. It should not be the policy of the state to discourage such, but rather the reverse. As the state becomes more populous, the field for both pub

lic and private endeavor widens. The future prosperity of the public schools does not necessarily involve diminished success for private schools. Where the field is so broad and is becoming constantly broader, friendly rivalry between state and denominational institutions may easily be beneficial to both and to the common interests of all classes.

STATISTICS.

In accordance with the general requirements of chapter 32 of the general laws of 1874, the statistical tables have been much reduced in extent by giving them only by counties, and omitting the items by towns.

I.—SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The whole number of regular districts reported by the county superintendents is 4,276, an increase since last year, in this class of districts, of only 1. The previous year there was an increase of 80. The number of parts of districts returned is 2,191, making, by the usual estimate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ parts to a district, 974 joint districts, or 44 more than last year. The whole number of districts, therefore, not including those cities which are not under the jurisdiction of county superintendents, is 5,250. Last year the number, excluding the cities, was 5,205, so that the total increase in districts is 45. The number of cities now reporting independently is 24.

II.—CHILDREN OVER FOUR AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The number reported is 453,161, an apparent increase from last year of 17,159. During the previous year the apparent increase, after correcting an error in addition, was only 2,284. No reason can be assigned for so great a difference except the unreliable character of the statistics gathered under our present system of reporting by district clerks.

III.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THOSE DISTRICTS WHICH MAINTAINED SCHOOL FIVE OR MORE MONTHS.

The number reported under this head is 449,034, which is 5,127

less than the whole number of school age, a difference considerably greater than that exhibited last year.

IV.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of children between four and twenty years of age, who have attended the public schools is 276,878; the number under four years of age who have attended is 499, and the number over twenty, 1,391, making the total number 278,768; a decrease from last year of 4,702; which is more surprising, in view of the fact that the increase in school population seems to be so large. It is presumed that more children than usual have been kept out of school and at work.

Tabulating all classes of pupils, the following is the result for 1873 and 1874:

	1873.	1874.
The number reported as attending public schools, is	283,477	278,768
The number reported as attending private schools, is	9,581	10,873
The number reported as attending academies and colleges is	2,544	1,628
The number estimated for benevolent institutions, is	1,225	1,125
Total	296,827	292,394

V.—TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

According to the returns made, the number of teachers required in all the schools is 6,126, and the number actually employed some part of the year was 9,332.

The average wages of male teachers, in the country districts, is \$47.44 per month, and that of females, \$32.13. This is a considerable increase from the average wages reported last year, which were \$43.38 for males, and \$27.52 for females.

In the cities, the average for male teachers has increased from \$1,091 to \$1,148 per annum, and that for female teachers has decreased from \$377 to \$371.

VI.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The whole number granted (exclusive of those issued in the cities and state certificates), was 7,395. which is 124 less than the number

of the previous year. The items for the past two years are as follows :

	1873 1st gr.	1874 1st gr.	1873 2d gr.	1874 2d gr.	1873 3d gr.	1874 3d gr.	1873 Total.	1874 Total.
To males	107	99	250	240	2,059	1,920	2,416	2,259
To females	29	50	250	268	4,927	4,918	5,206	5,236
Totals.....	136	149	500	508	6,986	6,828	7,619	7,495

It will be observed that the decrease is on the side of male teachers, being 157, while female teachers have increased to the number of 30, and somewhat in the number receiving the higher grades of certificates.

In the cities, the number of certificates issued was 55 of the 1st grade; 42 of the 2d, and 426 of the 3d; in all, 513; which, added to the number above, with 2 state certificates, make a total of 8,260.

VII.—STATE CERTIFICATES.

An examination for state certificates was held in July last, under the direction of Prof. Duncan McGregor, of Platteville. Prof. W. D. Parker, of Janesville, and Supt. Kirwan, of Manitowoc county, as examiners. Their official report shows that only two of the fourteen applicants were successful. These were Mr. B. F. Anderson, of Burlington, and Mr. J. C. Smith, of Oshkosh. In accordance with the recommendation of the report, the State Superintendent has issued to the former a life certificate, and to the latter a five years' certificate. Two or three other applicants, however, fell but little below the required standard, and their success at the next examination, in case they attend, is nearly assured. It is worthy of note that the deficiencies of these were chiefly in orthoepy and orthography, where, indeed, most of the candidates were signally unsuccessful. A rule of the examiners required the attainment of a at least 70 per cent. in every branch. There was, as I think was proper, no "averaging." A high standing in one branch did not atone for a low one in another. Every subject was considered sufficiently important to fall under the rule. The examination was conducted with equal strictness, fairness and courtesy, and I believe examiners and applicants separated at the close with mutual respect and good will. Not the least satisfactory feature ap-

peared to be the hopeful determination of the unsuccessful aspirants to "try again."

VIII.—GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including the independent cities, the number of schools with two departments is 210, a decrease of 7; and the number with three or more departments is 172, or 39 more than last year. Attention is once more called to the fact that graded schools could be much more extensively introduced, in the rural districts, under the "Town System." The same result would follow in some degree the establishment of town high schools, as elsewhere recommended in this report.

IX.—SCHOOL HOUSES.

The whole number returned is 5,113. The number reported last year was 4,957, showing an increase of 156. The amount expended for building and repairing was \$284,680, or \$23,254 less than last year. Thirty-three different counties have one or more school houses valued from \$5,000 to \$45,000, aside from those embraced in the cities which do not report to the county superintendents. The number of good school houses increases every year, though building has been less active than usual, the past year in the country districts, on account of the "hard times." The school houses of the state will accommodate 319,406 pupils, which is 40,638 more than the whole attendance upon the public schools.

X.—SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

The usual summary of the most important statistics is given below, showing the increase or decrease, in the first table, as compared with the previous year, decrease being indicated by an asterisk (*):

	1873.	1874.	Increase.
Number of school districts, not including independent cities.....	5,205	5,250	45
Number which reported.....	5,130	5,197	67
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the state.....	436,001	453,161	17,159
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months ..	432,959	449,084	16,075
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	281,708	276,878	*4,830

Summary of General Statistics—continued.

	1873.	1874.	Increase.
Total number of the different pupils who have attended the public school during the year	283,477	278,768	*4,709
Average number of days a school was maintained	151	152	1
Number of days' attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age	19,812,009	20,900,864	1,098,855
Total number of days' attendance of different pupils during the year	20,211,939	21,090,612	878,673
Number of days schools have been taught by qualified teachers	787,567	804,499	16,932
Number of pupils who have attended private schools	9,381	8,551	*1,030
Number of schools with two departments	217	210	*7
Number of schools with three or more departments	163	172	9
Number of teachers required to teach the schools	5,743	6,126	383
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year	8,903	9,332	429
Average monthly wages of male teachers in the country	\$43 38	\$47 44	\$4 06
Average monthly wages of female teachers in the country	27 52	32 13	4 61
Average monthly wages of male teachers in the cities	109 10	114 80	5 70
Average monthly wages of female teachers in the cities	37 70	37 10	*60
Number of schools visited by the county superintendents	4,307	4,194	*113
Number of public school houses in the state	4,957	5,113	156
Number of pupils the school houses will accommodate	315,111	319,406	4,395
Number of sites containing less than one acre	3,693	3,742	49
Number of sites well enclosed	1,523	1,494	*29
Number of school-houses built of brick or stone	693	686	*7
Number of school-houses with out-houses in good condition	2,174	3,156	982
Highest valuation of school-house and site	\$75,000	\$75,000	.....

Aggregates of Values and Expenditures.

VALUES.	1873.	1874.
Total valuation of school houses	\$3, 995, 422	\$3, 718, 875
Total valuation of sites	425, 788	490, 118
Total valuation of apparatus	181, 326	117, 140
Totals	\$4, 602, 536	\$4, 321, 133
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount expended for building and repairing.....	\$307, 934	\$284, 680
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries.....	10, 143	16, 762
Amount expended for teachers' wages.....	1, 417, 395	1, 302, 694
Amount expended for old indebtedness.....	98, 336	99, 705
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records	41, 588	39, 302
Amount expended for all other purposes.....	210, 816	227, 642
Totals	\$2, 086, 212	\$1, 970, 885

XI.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The sums received and expended for school purposes during the year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Money on hand August 31, 1873.	\$452, 055	
From Taxes levied for building and repairing.	231, 040	
From taxes levied for teachers' wages	967, 753	
From taxes levied for apparatus and libraries.....	13, 767	
From taxes levied at annual meeting	355, 295	
From taxes levied by county supervisors.....	267, 799	
From income of state school fund.....	169, 481	
From other sources.....	219, 868	
Total amount received.....		\$2, 677, 058
EXPENDITURES.		
For building and repairing	\$289, 680	
For apparatus and libraries.....	16, 763	
For services of male teachers	559, 564	
For services of female teachers.....	753, 132	
For old indebtedness	99, 706	
For furniture, registers and records	39, 303	
For all other purposes.....	227, 643	
Total amount expended.....		\$1, 985, 791
Money on hand August 31, 1874.....		\$567, 396

XII.—EDUCATIONAL FUNDS AND INCOMES.

As appears by the report of the Secretary of State, the gross receipts and disbursements pertaining to the several Educational Funds and the incomes thereof for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements
School Fund	\$81,893 11	\$99,114 00
School Fund Income.....	188,763 97	186,272 24
University Fund	8,733 07	10,000 00
University Fund Income ...	43,131 31	43,032 71
Agricultural College Fund	5,424 09	10,950 00
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	18,754 67	18,754 67
Normal School Fund.....	50,756 93	70,511 07
Normal School Fund Income... ..	80,184 90	61,128 70

XIII.—APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount apportioned in June last, on the returns for the school year ending August 31, 1873, was \$183,947. The ratio of apportionment was 42 cents per scholar, the same as for the previous year. It is, perhaps, probable that the ratio may be a little less for the next apportionment.

XIV.—TEXT BOOKS.

The number of districts reported as having “adopted a list of text books” is 1,367, or 44 more than was reported last year. For a detailed statement of the books most used in the different counties, reference is made to Table No. IX. A separate table is given for the cities.

XV.—WEBSTER’S DICTIONARY.

Two hundred and fifty-five copies remained in hand at the date of the last report. The Legislature authorized the purchase of two hundred and fifty copies for the next year ensuing. Of these, one hundred and ninety-eight remained on hand at the close of the account, (December 10,) and will probably be sufficient to fill all applications up to the time of the usual yearly purchase. Of the

three hundred and seven distributed the past year, two hundred and five have been first supplies, in part to new districts or departments, but in many cases to old districts which had previously neglected to apply for them, and one hundred and two have been sold to districts whose first supplies were worn out or lost. To meet the entire demand, for first supplies and sales, up to the usual time of purchase, in 1876, two hundred and fifty (250) copies will probably be needed. The money received for those sold goes into the income of the school fund.

XVI.—CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The annual convention of county superintendents was held in this city Dec. 29, 30 and 31, 1873, my predecessor in office, Hon. Samuel Fallows, presiding. The proceedings are given in the usual place.

XVII.—STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The executive or semi-annual session of this body was held at the same time with the above convention, the members of the two bodies, to some extent, attending both. The proceedings are given elsewhere.

The annual meeting was held in this city July 15, 16 and 17, under the presidency of B. M. Reynolds, Principal of the High School at La Crosse. The proceedings are appended to this report.

The next annual meeting will be held in the city of Eau Claire, under the presidency of J. Q. Emery, Principal of the High School at Fort Atkinson.

XVIII.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

In addition to the State University, the following institutions have reported as required by law: Beloit College, Carroll College, Galesville University, Milton College, Racine College, Ripon College and Wayland University.

The following table presents the usual summary of statistics for the past two years:

	1872.	1874.
Number of Colleges reported (not including State University).....	6	7
Number of members of faculties	61	66
Number graduated at last commencement	62	61
Total number who have graduated	383	610
Number of students in senior classes... ..	53	58
Number of students in junior classes.....	56	52
Number of students in sophomore classes	100	85
Number of students in freshman classes.....	129	243
Number of students not in regular classes	143	65
Number of students in preparatory departments	1, 275	996
Total number in the institutions	1, 756	1, 401
Number of acres owned by the institutions	2, 851	3, 605
Estimated cash value of lands	\$66, 520	\$98, 200
Estimated cash value of buildings	302, 500	294, 250
Amount of endowment funds, except real estate	230, 555	303, 008
Amount of income from tuition	95, 244	86, 072
Amount of income from other sources.....	33, 017	32, 944

NOTE.—In the item of tuition above, is included the amount paid for board also, at Racine College, which is about \$71,000 for 1873 and \$62,000 for 1874; leaving the amount of tuition proper, each year, \$24,244 and \$24,072.

XIX.—ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

Only the following have reported, the statistics of which will be found elsewhere: Elroy Seminary, Elroy, Juneau county, not long since established; Kemper Hall, at Kenosha, and St Clara Academy at Sinsinawa Mound.

XX.—CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Reports have again been obtained from most of these institutions, and will be found in their proper places, among other documents appended to this report.

XXI.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The institutes held during the past year have been conducted, in the most part, as in the previous year, by Professors Robert Graham, Duncan McGregor and Albert Salisbury, from the three normal Schools. As full reports of the institutes are given in the tables, reference is made to them for detailed information.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

The need of increased facilities for secondary or academic instruction in our state has long been felt. It has repeatedly found expression in the annual sessions of the State Teachers' Association. It has often found utterance in teachers' institutes, county associations, etc. It has been recognized in the annual messages of our Governors and the annual reports of State Superintendents. It found embodiment last winter in the state legislature, in a bill which passed the assembly, and had many friends in the senate, but, owing to doubts of the wisdom of the particular plan—not, however, of the need of *some* plan—it failed to become a law. That this bill should have been received with so much favor when not originating from nor being endorsed by the teachers of the state, and receiving no support from the Department of Public Instruction, was a fact full of significance. It indicated that the people of the state are widely feeling the want of certain educational facilities they do not now possess, and are willing to endorse and put into statute law a plan for the creation of these facilities, providing, that plan appears to be *a thoroughly wise and practical one*.

Here has been the difficulty. Who could say what was the wisest plan among the many that had been suggested? Who could say that "county academies," or "town high schools," or some modification of the present "graded school" system, would most satisfactorily meet the needs of the people and subserve the best interests of the cause of education in the state?

When, last January, I entered upon the duties of my office, I considered this matter of intermediate schools decidedly the most important educational question in the state. I determined to give it consideration before all others. I wished not only to study the solutions suggested and attempted in other states, but, by careful observation and inquiry in this, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the real needs and sentiments of our own people respecting this subject. I have to confess, however, that I entered upon the inquiry with slight prejudices in favor of some system of county schools that should supply the long needed "missing link."

As the result of nearly a year's personal observation in many counties of the state, of personal conferences with teachers, school

officers and citizens, and of correspondence with others whom I have not met, I have become entirely convinced of the following facts:

(1) That out of the cities and more important villages, there is a large need and demand for higher educational facilities than the common district schools afford.

(2) That a very large proportion of common school teachers have never enjoyed educational advantages above those offered by the very schools or class of schools in which they are teaching; and that as a consequence of this system of "breeding in," the common schools are to a considerable extent doing feeble and inferior work.

(3) That elementary instruction in the common schools is suffering from a course of studies in these schools too extensive for the time of a single teacher, and inconsistent with that systematic gradation and division of labor which in all other great enterprises accomplish the best and largest results.

(4) That to remedy these evils and to meet the popular need, there should be established a new system of higher schools, widely scattered, and in close relationship with the primary district schools of the state.

Very much has been said by the friends of university or collegiate culture respecting the need of intermediate schools in order to secure the fullest development and welfare of the University, that chief capstone of our state school system. Against this I have not a word to say; but the great popular need I have found to be not a *few long ladders* by which to climb to the solitary peak whence all the wisdom of the earth is under view, but rather many short and convenient and inexpensive ones by which to climb to the broad and fair and wholesome table-land of secondary or academic culture. What is everywhere needed is not so much the *preparatory* school as the *supplementary* school. Therefore, without special and immediate reference to the interests of the University and of those comparatively few pupils who in any event will seek therein that superior culture to which peculiar ambition or peculiar wealth may lead them; without reference just now to anything beyond immediate and substantial benefit to primary teachers and and to thousands of isolated country families, it is my conviction that the system we need to inaugurate is a system of township rather than of county schools.

A single academic school in a county will poorly meet the needs of the great majority of its inhabitants. It will lack the essential and popular element of accessibility. For but a very small fractional part of the children of the county will it supplement the scanty information and training of the primary school with its own broader and more culture-giving course. But put such supplementary high or grammar school in every town, or in a district of two, four, or more towns, and let it be the well-known and (comparatively) easily accessible goal of juvenile ambition and reward of juvenile attainments, placed alike before rich and poor, then the good it will do will be abundant, everywhere manifest, improving every primary school and blessing almost every family.

A system of town high schools for the state is by no means a new conception. It has had for years many and able advocates. It was considered by several of my predecessors in office as one of the excellent results that would naturally come from the adoption of the "township system" of school government. It probably has the endorsement of nearly all the most intelligent educational men of the state.

While this is true, it is equally clear that no adequate and practical provision for the successful establishment of such schools has as yet found embodiment in our school law. There is a law authorizing the joint action of two or more *districts* for establishing and maintaining a high school, but experience has abundantly shown that such a school can seldom be created by the voluntary action of two or more petty districts.

The high school must be the creation of at least a town; and I recommend such a change in the statute law as would give to a town, or to two or more adjoining towns, the privilege and power of establishing such a school, and of supporting it, in whole or in part, by a general tax.

I further and most earnestly recommend that the state not only grant this privilege of voluntary action, but that it should do more—should *offer a special inducement to the exercise of this privilege*. Co-operation of state and local action is already a well settled and successful policy in our educational system. This wise policy finds its origin and its sanction in the very constitution of human nature. To the principle in our nature upon which it is based the publisher successfully appeals, when he offers to subscribers the premium of a chromo, an engraving or a book. Indif-

ference is transformed into interest, and even poverty finds ample means to invest, when the extra inducement has exerted its subtle but potent influence.

But more pertinent illustrations can be found. To some extent the principle has been recognized and embodied in statute law. Thus Canada offers to her local school boards a premium of 100 per cent. on every cash order for school apparatus,—i. e., she sends double the amount ordered and paid for,—and we need not refer to official statements to be convinced that the schools are “amply supplied with the best kind of maps, apparatus and other requisites” for successful work. New Jersey offers a premium of \$20 to every school district that raises a like amount by subscription for the purpose of purchasing a school library, and for every year thereafter she offers \$10 for enlarging the same, provided a like sum of \$10 is subscribed by the district. The result is that the library system of New Jersey is probably the most vigorous in the Union. Within two years after the passage of the law, 236 districts, or more than one-sixth of all in the state, had established school libraries, under the stimulus and aid of the state appropriation.

But the most remarkable and instructive illustration that has come to my knowledge is exhibited in the state of Maine. This state offers to her towns from her own treasury, as a premium for the establishment of free high schools, one half the cost of instruction therein; and under the influence of this most encouraging offer, nearly one-third of all her towns, within a single year, established such schools, and thus was quietly and wisely and satisfactorily solved for her a large portion, if not all, of the very problem that has furnished the source of so much discussion and perplexity to the teachers and legislators of Wisconsin:

To the peculiar features and the remarkable success of the plan that has been in operation for two years in that state I now wish to call especial attention. It is my mature judgment after due investigation and reflection, that this plan, with perhaps a few modifications to suit our peculiar circumstances, would work as satisfactorily in Wisconsin as in Maine. Its central principles of state and local co-operation and of a wise and efficient division of labor; its simplicity and flexibility, adapting it to the needs of country life,—these appear to me to be elements of enduring popularity and usefulness.

TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS OF MAINE.

The history of the origin and success of this admirable enterprise in our distant sister state cannot be more briefly, clearly and eloquently told than in the words of her singularly efficient and accomplished Superintendent of public schools, Hon. Warren Johnson. In his Annual Report for 1872 are to be found the following preliminary statement and recommendation:

"For 'superior' education, that is, a grade intermediate between the common school and the college, we formerly had endowed academies, classical schools and private or denominational seminaries. A few of the latter, advanced to the grade of semi-colleges, still maintain a flourishing existence under the impulse of private endowments and of fostering denominational interest. We have no classical schools like Andover and Exeter. The academies, the former real high schools of the people, are gradually disappearing from the field, where, at the proper time, they did a noble and faithful educational work. Their record is written in bright letters, their influence has pervaded and still pervades every professional department of life. The 'happy olden days at the academy' come in pleasant memories and reminiscences to beguile the business man or the merchant who is under obligations to his venerable 'preceptor' for whatever skill and culture now distinguish him. The academies served their day, and well. They must now give way to a new order of things. The world demands *free* education everywhere, certainly up to the threshold of the college proper. The academies never gave it. The world demands education more generally diffused, the privileges more widely extended. The academies were limited in number, generally one in each county. We need 'superior' education in almost every town. Again, the academies are comparatively poorer than formerly, peculiarly I mean. With their present endowments and rates of tuition, as large as ever, they cannot command the services of the 'giants of former time,' hardly even of the second rate teachers of the present time. Neither are they supported by students from cities and larger towns as formerly, for these places have established free academies of their own, in the form of the city and village high school. There can be no other conclusion, it seems to me, but that the academy system must give place to some other agency. What shall that be? It must be something in response to the demands of society indicated above. To be free, it must be supported by endowment. To be general, it must rest upon the interest and property of all. To afford the privilege of 'superior' culture to all, and to be in the largest degree efficient, it must be in harmony with the public school system, and form part and parcel of the same. This is essentially then the *Free High School*. The engrafting of such an element upon our public school system would tend greatly towards the enlarged culture and refinement of our grown up boys and girls, our young men and young women; would open up facilities for advanced scholarship to hundreds who now covet the privilege, but must be otherwise

forever debarred; would furnish our Normal schools, Seminaries and Colleges with more and a higher grade of students; would give us more accomplished teachers, and in truth, would add dignity and lustre to the whole educational system. I recommend the Free High School, established upon some basis similar to the following:

"An act in aid of free high schools.

"SECTION 1. Whenever any city, town or towns shall establish and maintain a suitable free high school for such city, town or towns, and shall annually make special appropriation, by tax or otherwise, for the same, the state by this act covenants to appropriate annually in aid of said free high school, not already provided for by state aid, a sum equal to the amount raised and actually paid by each city or town, for the like purpose, in no case to exceed five hundred dollars on the part of the state; said appropriation to be paid by the state treasurer from the general treasury, on or after November first of each year, upon proper certification by the governor and council, as provided in section four of this act.

"SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the town, or school district, in which said free high school shall be located, to furnish at the expense of said town, or district, a suitable building and equipments for said school.

"SEC. 3. The course of study in said high school shall embrace the ordinary academic studies, and especially the natural sciences in their application to mechanics, manufactures and agriculture.

"SEC. 4. Prior to the making or paying of any appropriation by the state in aid of such school, satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and by this officer to the governor and council, that the city or town asking aid has complied with the conditions required in sections one and two of this act; and a certificate shall be issued by the governor and council for the benefit of the city or town asking such aid.

"SEC. 5. Cities, towns and school districts are hereby empowered to appropriate a portion of school money to sustain said free high school as indicated in this act, in addition to the special appropriation required by section one.

"SEC. 6. The free high school contemplated by this act shall be free to all youth in the town, on such conditions of attainments or scholarship as shall be fixed by the superintending school committee of that town, and the same school may be open to youth from other towns upon the same conditions of scholarship, and at such rates of tuition as the superintending school committee may determine."

It will be observed that what Mr. Johnson says of the educational situation in his own state is now equally applicable to ours, except that the academies which he speaks of as disappearing from the field, Wisconsin *never had* to any extent. The few here established have mostly disappeared as there; but owing to the early growth of the

high school system in our cities and larger villages, the academy system of New England never found in Wisconsin the genial conditions it so long enjoyed in the east.

The new plan thus presented appears to have received the immediate approval of the legislature, and to have become a law with the provisions and conditions substantially as recommended by the superintendent. In his next annual report for 1873, I find and quote the following fitting and gratifying sequel to the recommendation and enactment of the previous year:

"There has been developed a stronger and better feeling of co-operation between the state, as a whole, and the towns as individual members of the state body. The common interests of stock and branches have been more fully and cordially recognized. The apprehensions of centralization, abridgment of ancient rights and privileges, on the part of towns and districts, have been allayed by a calm review of the situation, and by the cheerful readiness of the parent state to bear her share of the pecuniary burden, while the municipalities have responded to the parental aid by continuing nearly their former appropriations (the legal requirements being really less than formerly) by equal voluntary contributions to prolong schools and self-imposed taxation to build new school-houses and improve old ones. This element of co-operative effort between town and state is a pleasing and promising feature in the enterprise of public education. The state *and* the town are the interested working parties in this grand labor; not the state alone, not the towns alone. The free high schools have in an especial manner illustrated this agreeable plan of co-operation. The state says to towns, establish free high schools and one half the cost of instruction shall be paid from my treasury. In response, nearly one-third of the towns have established such schools, and generally with remarkable satisfaction and success. An examination of the list discloses the gratifying fact that they are mostly towns of medium wealth and population, and have seized upon this privilege as almost the only one to secure to the older pupils facilities for attainments and culture beyond what may be afforded by the common school. In many instances hearty expressions of gratitude for this benefaction of the state have been received from individuals and communities more or less distant from the ordinary academy."

We are informed in a tabular statement of the same report that the whole number of towns making returns the first year was 110, the whole number of districts 24, and that in several towns two or more schools have been held, making a total of 150 different High Schools established in a single year under this fostering care of the state. As two or more schools in a town count as one in receiving state aid, there was in this sense only as many schools as there were towns and districts that established them, or a total of

134. Of these 59 continued one term, 49 two terms, 20 three terms, and 6 four terms in the year. The amount of money appropriated by vote of the town and districts was \$83,219, and the amount paid from the state treasury \$29,134.

In commenting on the tabular statement the Superintendent says:

"An examination of the foregoing discloses the fact that while all of the cities but two, Augusta and Saco, have availed themselves of the privileges of the free high school act, a large majority of the above are towns of medium population and wealth.

"It will be seen that even two plantations established successful schools, raised necessary funds and obtained the gratuity of the state. From personal observation, I feel assured that the school thus maintained in one of those plantations met the urgent educational wants of the pupils between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, as no other school possibly could." * * *

"Under the elastic provisions of the law by which the state responds to the action of town or towns, district or districts, individual gifts, donations, bequests, subscriptions, etc., it seems hardly possible that there can be any town or community in the state, which can not avail itself of the privileges under this act of legislation. * * *

"In connection with this plantation statement, it will be noticed that thirty of the foregoing schools were maintained at an expense each, of two hundred dollars or less, and that more than one-half cost five hundred dollars each, or less than that sum, requiring an outlay on the part of the town or district of two hundred and fifty dollars or less. Furthermore, it will be seen that only seventeen towns obtained the maximum gratuity of the state, namely, \$500, amounting to \$8,500, while the high schools of these same towns cost \$41,459. Hence it appears that nearly three-quarters of the awards by the state to free high schools were distributed to the country towns. That is, the privileges for higher culture were carried out into the producing sections of the state, rather than obliging the latter to seek the rich centers for educational facilities not otherwise attainable. * * *

"The statistics presented, afford the best and most convincing proof in regard to the success of this new element in our public school system, as also the most powerful argument for its continuance. In addition to these 'numerical' facts, the numerous epistolary expressions received at this department, and the commendatory statements made by parents, whose children have enjoyed the privileges thus afforded, are simply eloquent pleadings in favor of the free high school. The following extract is a specimen:

"DIXFIELD, Nov. 23, 1873.

"WARREN JOHNSON, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*:—I now return Free High School Certificate for the town of Dixfield. I hope it is all right. Our schools have far surpassed our most sanguine expectations in point of numbers and regular attendance, and in the progress the scholars have made. They have been a perfect success. The prejudice against the free high

school act here has all died away, and 'all hands 'round' in this town, are for continuing the same system. I think it would be so everywhere if they put it into operation properly.

ISAAC RANDALL, A. M."

In another part of the present report, I have thought best, for the purpose of giving more accurate information respecting the details of the Maine system, to print the high school law in full, as it now stands among the statutes of that state, and also a circular of information issued by the Superintendent, showing why these schools were established, the conditions upon which and the time when state aid is given, the grade of admission, the studies pursued in the school, etc. To these I invite close attention.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of this system of township schools, legitimately to be inferred from the character of the system, and from the educational needs of our state, are the following:

(1.) These schools would make easily possible to any community advantages for a culture superior to and supplementing that afforded by the common mixed schools, and would especially in this meet the needs of the great producing class of our population.

(2.) They would improve the common schools by furnishing them more accomplished teachers, by confining the work done in those schools to narrower limits and thus making it more efficient, and by stimulating the juvenile ambition and efforts of the pupils.

Says Hon. Newton Bateman, probably the ablest of the Superintendents since Horace Mann:

"The common schools themselves are the better for the public high schools, and the high schools for the university. The high school is to the elementary, what the upper classes of a graded school are to the lower—a sharp and perpetual incentive to assiduity and effort. I will not say that without the spur of the high school the common schools could not be kept up to a paying standard of excellence, but it is very safe to say that they would deteriorate in spirit and efficiency, even with greatly increased energy and vigilance on the part of the teachers. As quickeners of the common schools, down through all their various gradations, high schools are of very great value."

(3.) They would open a new and much needed field of effort for the graduates of our Normal Schools, bringing the influence of these schools more immediately and strongly to bear upon the common schools of country and village districts, where that influence has as yet seldom penetrated.

(4.) The flexibility of the system is such as to make it adapted to the means and needs of all portions of the state. From the existing high or graded school of a city or large village, wishing to push its work higher or to make it more effective, to the poor country town or districts barely able to raise a hundred dollars by tax or subscription, to secure for a single term in the year the advantages it covets—from one extreme to the other, throughout the limits of the state, whether in rich and populous, or in poor and thinly inhabited portions, it would adapt itself to the varying needs and ability of the people.

(5) It would not only furnish opportunity for higher culture to all portions of the state and all classes of its people, but it would practically supply the "missing link" in our system between the common school and the university. The majority of the schools established under this plan could not, for some time, do full preparatory work for the university, nor would the majority of them be called upon to do it. Many of them, however, even of the newly established, would be almost immediately able to do such work, and others would soon attain the ability; while large numbers of existing high and graded schools would be enabled to become efficient feeders to the university, even to the desirable extent of full classical preparation.

(6) By no other system could the bounty of the state be so widely and uniformly distributed. The university requires for its success large expenditures at a single geographical point. The Normal Schools require large expenditures at only four geographical points in the state. A system of county schools would require a large expenditure at a single point in the county, and the schools of that system would almost as fully lack for the masses the element of accessibility, as do now the Normal Schools of the state. Moreover, under an inflexible county system, with its necessity for a single location and for costly buildings, many counties would refuse to coöperate in the plan, and thus uniform advantages and a uniform distribution of state aid could not be secured for even all the counties.

The present plan, however, distributes the material aid of the state as widely as it distributes the advantages. It is scarcely credible that every county—nay, it is scarcely credible that many parts of every county—would not share in both.

(7.) Not the least merit of this system is its inexpensiveness to

the state and people. The plan provides for no costly buildings. Not a penny of state aid goes to such. In very many towns a building already exists, a portion of which could be temporarily utilized for the purposes of the school. In some towns a particular school-house might be used for a term or a year. This would be especially easy under the superior township system of government, all the schools of the town being then under the control of one board.

But the success of the schools and their developed needs would in multitudes of cases sooner or later lead to the erection of a suitable building for the exclusive and permanent use of the school. A building to be used for that purpose and also as a town house, for other occasional but necessary purposes, would be much more easily erected by a town than a school-house by a petty district, and would be a possession of great and enduring usefulness.

The annual cost to the state for many years would probably not be more than the annual cost of supporting one-half the four normal schools of the state. A fourth or even an eighth of a mill tax upon the property of the state, would yield more than sufficient for the state support contemplated in this plan. The one mill tax imposed by Maine upon a property valuation only about one-half that of Wisconsin yields more than five times the amount given by the state for the support of her high schools, the balance going to increase the income of the school fund and thus to diminish local taxation.

The direct saving to the people in the cost of board, of tuition and of transportation, all unavoidable expenses in obtaining higher education, under the present system, to the great majority of the people, would be very great; while the advantages of educating children at home under the parental eye, at the most susceptible period of their lives, and before character has become sufficiently mature to justify entrance elsewhere upon the higher studies of the college or university, need only be alluded to.

In concluding my remarks under this division of recommendations, I desire to call attention to a brief but exceedingly suggestive article on Town High Schools, from the pen of Hon. W. H. Chandler, Superintendent of schools of the east district of Dane county, and member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. This article, which excellently illustrates and enforces several points already presented, will be found on page 220 of the present report.

Following this, on page 223, will also be found a brief extract from the last Biennial Report of Hon. Newton Bateman, the distinguished and able Superintendent of Illinois, bearing upon the law recently created in that state providing for the establishment of Town High Schools. The object of this law is the same as that of the one in more successful operation in Maine. Its chief defect is the absence of state aid, inspiring and supplementing local action—an aid the wisdom of which is clearly perceived by Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, who says in his last Annual Report:

“Encourage in all proper ways the grading of public schools wherever they can be graded, and the establishment in connection with them of High Schools or departments for higher instruction. * * * It would be a judicious expenditure of money to grant, as has been done in some states, a special appropriation out of the common school fund to every public High School.”

Since the date of this Report, and the preparation of much of the foregoing respecting intermediate schools and the high school system of Maine, I have the pleasure of announcing the receipt of late and very satisfactory information respecting the continued success of the system in that state during the year just closed. Superintendent Johnson informs me, under date of Jan. 6, 1875, in a letter not intended for publication, that the plan has so far continued to work well, that “the re-action on the common schools is favorable”; that towns having the high schools like the system, and that it peculiarly “favors the country in distinction from cities,” making “superior culture possible to every community in the state.”

I am also indebted to him for a copy of the message of Governor Dingley, delivered to the legislature of Maine, January 8, 1875, in which, under the head of “The Educational Interests of the State,” I find the following words of official and emphatic commendation:

“The free high school system, adopted two years since, has been more successful than its most ardent friends dared to hope, and promises to exert a still greater influence for good in the future. During the past year 161 towns have maintained 340 terms of free high schools, giving instruction to about 14,000 pupils, at a cost of not far from \$100,000, of which a little less than \$40,000 will be contributed by the state.”

It also affords me pleasure to say that since the date of my re-

port the system of town high schools here recommended has been submitted to two large representative gatherings convened at the capital from all parts of the state. After able discussions at the recent semi-annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, the committee on Intermediate Schools (consisting of the State Superintendent, the President of the State University, and the President of the Oshkosh Normal School) to which the subject was finally referred, reported as follows: "Your committee agree in recommending the adoption by the state of Wisconsin, of a system of free town high schools, similar to that now in operation in Maine." The report was unanimously adopted by the Association.

During the recent convention in this city of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, I deemed it advisable to call the attention of that body to the peculiar merits of the high school plan above set forth. The committee on Education to which my communication was referred, after due consideration of the subject, reported their unanimous and hearty approval of the plan, and their report was adopted by the convention without a dissenting voice.

I feel confident that a plan promising much greater unity and efficiency to our school system; giving largely to the country the advantages for higher culture hitherto almost exclusively possessed by the cities, and large villages, while at the same time assisting these to raise still higher the character of their own schools; nobly standing the test of two years actual experiment in another state; receiving the unanimous endorsement of the State Teachers' Association, after passing the ordeal of discussion and the scrutiny of two committees; and, finally, meeting the warm approval of a convention representing through a wide reaching and powerful organization the interests of agriculture and rural life in all portions of the state—I feel confident that such a plan for the promotion of our educational welfare will commend itself to the earnest consideration of the representatives of the people assembled in the present legislature.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

Few questions relating to school economy possess in so high degree the elements of both importance and difficulty as the question of text-books. Few have been more generally and fully discussed. Few have called forth more varied attempts at solution.

That text-books are necessary, that all children in the schools

should be supplied with them, and that in at least the individual school there should also be uniformity, are axioms universally admitted.

Yet facts abundantly show that in Wisconsin, as in other states, no inconsiderable portion of the children in school are partially or wholly without text-books, that others use books unlike those of the majority, and that often in the same school the members of a class, or those who should constitute a single class, are somewhat equally divided into two, three or more sections, by the composite ownership of as many different sorts of books. It is also certain that to some extent the inability of the poorer class to purchase books for their children is the cause of that percentage of non-attendance, which is so generally deplored, and for which a compulsory law is widely held to be the only remedy.

This absolute lack of books on the part of a few in nearly every school, and this want of uniformity on the part of a larger number, are evils which seriously waste the time and energies of the teachers and impair the efficiency and value of the schools. That this result is inevitable, is clearly proved by a little intelligent reflection. It needs not the overwhelming testimony of complaining teachers and superintendents.

Of this want of uniformity in text books there are several causes: (1) the frequent changes in books, owing to the individual preferences of a constant succession of teachers, or to the importunities of publishers' agents; (2) the permanent or temporary inability of some to purchase the books of the prescribed series; (3) unwillingness on the part of others who do not see the need of a change; (4) the migratory habits of many which lead to constantly recurring removals from one town, county or state to another. These latter are generally poor, often with large families, and necessity compels the continued use of the same books, or debars from the possession of any books.

Besides constant injury to the schools, the present chaotic want of system in the adoption, purchase and use of text-books for them involves much unnecessary cost and unnecessary waste for the people. The high price of text books in proportion to the actual cost of their manufacture is a generally and justly admitted fact. It is not likely that publishers realize profits that may be considered extravagant, when the amount of capital invested, the risks incurred, and the means employed in selling are all taken into account; but the

ordinary retail price of school books is unquestionably larger by at least one third than a wiser system of purchase would render necessary.

Again, the burden of cost is made heavier by frequent unsystematic and unnecessary changes of text-books in the schools. One year ago the parent may have purchased for his children what appeared to be an admirable series of readers, arithmetics or geographies, and fondly hoped that the tax would not be again imposed until the books had done service for some years in successive but careful hands. Yet this term comes a teacher who has never used the books, and consequently has little faith in them. Far better work, he thinks, can be done with his own familiar series, and his views are opportunely endorsed and enforced by the ubiquitous, gentlemanly, and persuasive book-agent, who speedily talks last year's series out and this year's series in. The new replace the old at half price; two-thirds of the pupils obtain the former, one-third retain the latter, and "confusion worse confounded" thus reigns in the school room from year to year. The parent may protest, but protestations are of no avail. It is the weakness and selfishness of human nature intrenched in *the system*, only to be met and foiled when the law shall put forth its strong hand and utterly destroy this, their defense.

It is not, however, so much with parents as with teachers and pupils, that duty has enlisted my official—and more than official—sympathy, and led me earnestly to seek some adequate remedy for this prolific source of distraction and weakness in the schools. It is from teachers, superintendents and other school officers that complaint has most frequently and loudly come. It is from my personal knowledge, gained in former years as teacher or superintendent of public (and more especially of ungraded country) schools, that I am able to appreciate the full import of the evil, and the resulting and just complaint.

Before proceeding to recommend what I conceive to be an adequate remedy for this chronic defect in our educational system, it may not be amiss to present a few fresh proofs of the existence of the defect. From the evidence of a cloud of witnesses, I select the following:

"There can be found in the county, and indeed in many schools, nearly all varieties of text-books. There is nothing like uniformity, while many schools have not half enough books of *all* kinds."—Supt. POWERS, *Wood Co.*

"It is a fact that many families are poor and literally unable to supply their children with needful books, and therefore either keep them out of school, or send them without the necessary books. Thus, hundreds of children fail of the benefits of our very liberal means of common-school instruction."—H. ELLIS, *Portage Co.*

"The want of uniformity in text-books has been a serious drawback to the efficiency of the schools. The endless variety and diversity of school-books brought to Kansas with the children from nearly every state in the Union, find their way into the schools as so many disorganizers, bidding defiance to anything like classification or system. It is believed that so long as this evil continues, will the schools remain comparatively valueless, and the securing of a uniform series of text-books and holding to these for some years at least, will prove a means of greatly more efficient education."—Hon. H. D. McCARTY, *Supt. Pub. Inst., Kansas.*

"One great obstacle to satisfactory progress that confronts the teacher of an ungraded school is, the multiplicity of classes. In nine-tenths of the districts of the state the schools are ungraded or the grades mixed. The number of classes is necessarily large, and the time the teacher can devote to each is correspondingly short. In many of these schools the number of classes is greatly increased by the diversity of text-books used, and a great decrease would be effected if uniformity could be secured. The question, 'How can uniformity be secured?' becomes an important one."—Hon. E. A. AFGAR, *Supt. Pub. Inst., New Jersey.*

"There is no good reason why school books should be frequently changed. The expense to our people of supplying the requisite school books is very great. It is rapidly increasing in the multiplicity of books required for each branch, and the increasing number of studies pursued. The expense attending this frequent change in text-books is a just and common cause of complaint. As the ordinary retail price of school books greatly exceeds the cost of publication, the propriety of devising some other method of supplying the schools with the necessary text-books has been occasionally canvassed."—Hon. ALONZO ABERNETHY, *Supt. Pub. Inst., Iowa.*

"A very important feature of the law, and one which should receive your earnest attention, is that connected with the frequent change of text-books. Some remedy for an evil that in many places has been very burdensome, ought to be devised."—Hon. JOHN MONTEITH, *Supt. Pub. Inst., Missouri.*

"The great evils of diversity or frequent changes of text-books are admitted and deplored."—Hon. B. G. NORTHROP, *Sec'y Conn. Bd. of Ed.*

"I find a great variety of text-books in our schools. Indeed it is one of the greatest obstacles we have to contend with. I hazard the assertion that with a uniformity of text-books, and the proper classification that would result, more genuine work could be done in one term than in two under the present regime."—SAMUEL JOHNSON, *Sup't Cass Co., Mich.*

Such testimonies might be multiplied almost without limit.

They show that the evil is both serious and wide spread. It is probably no worse in our own state than in others; yet the uniform testimony of our superintendents shows that it is a blight upon the schools of every county. The sporadic efforts that have been put forth to remedy it, have been of little avail. They have lopped off a few branches, without going to the root of the evil. The migratory habits of our people, the poverty of some, the indifference of others, and the absence of any proper authority to enforce rules ever so salutary in principle, have continued the evils of diversity and lack of text-books with scarcely abated force. Indeed, it may be a question whether these evils are not now actually on the increase, owing to the increasing multiplicity of text-books published and urged upon the public, and the increasing number of subjects and divisions or grades of subjects taught in the schools.

REMEDIES.

Various solutions of the text-book question have been suggested or attempted. State uniformity, secured by law, county, town and district uniformity, have all been submitted to the ordeal of actual experiment, as well as of abundant discussion. As the state is the founder of the educational system, and to a great extent gives to it immediate support, guidance and inspiration, it is not unnatural that many should look to the state for such a uniformity in external appliances as characterizes the distribution of its material aid, and its laws for establishing, conducting and supervising the individual units of which the system is composed. If the state is the author of the system, furnishing the laws of its being, and, to a considerable extent, the very sustenance upon which it lives, why should not the state furnish all the conditions necessary for its healthy activity and growth? Why should it not erect the school buildings, furnish the necessary maps, charts, globes, reference books, and even the very text-books used by individual pupils?

Indeed, the general tendency of sentiment and practice is actually in this direction. Wisconsin already furnishes to her schools, free of expense, Dictionaries and Constitutions, of the latter of which she is herself the publisher. Nor is our state peculiar in this; a similar practice is found in other parts of the Union, while at least in one of the provinces of Canada all the maps, charts and other apparatus, as well as library and prize books, needed by the schools, are furnished to them by the government

according to a plan which diminishes the cost to the recipients more than fifty per cent.

It is not a source of surprise, therefore, that many intelligent friends of free education should urge that the state ought to secure uniformity of text-books in all the schools of its own system, and even that it ought to be the purchaser and distributor of the books it may have selected for their use. Nay, some intelligent men urge that the state might economically and wisely be itself the publisher of those books, by special contract with authors for their preparation, or by the purchase of copy-rights of books already prepared.

The number and intelligence of those who favor such a plan, as also a certain plausible and even logical consistency of this plan with some of the features of the public school system, demand for it a little consideration. After much reflection upon its advantages and disadvantages, and much investigation into the recorded experience of other states which have adopted the policy, I am entirely convinced that it is better to bear even the ills we have than to fly to those almost inevitably involved, in the plan of enforced state uniformity. The evidence of reason and the evidence of facts are both against it.

I cannot do better than to quote here from the reports of other states. The latest and, considering its brevity, the most conclusive evidence against state uniformity that has come under my observation is to be found in the last annual report of Hon. B. G. Northrop, the distinguished Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education. In this report, bearing date of June, 1874, is the following:

"The great evils of diversity, or frequent changes in text-books, are admitted and deplored. To a casual observer, the remedy seems simple and easy. Several states have tried the experiment of enforced uniformity, and their experience furnishes a lesson for us. Such laws have occasioned so much alienation, evasion and litigation, that but one State School Superintendent, within my knowledge, now favors coercion in this matter.

"In some states it proved a costly experiment to them, however profitable it may have been to the publishers. Instead of giving my own views, I present a more authoritative judgment in the following report, unanimously adopted by the Joint Standing Committee on Education, in 1871, and accepted without dissent by the general assembly:

"The Joint Standing Committee on Education, who were instructed by resolution "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform set of

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school books for the use of common schools," beg leave to report that they have had the subject under consideration, and are of the opinion that on very many accounts it is desirable that there should be one and the same books used in all the schools of the state; and

"1st. Because the use of such uniform series would do away with the confusion which now exists in some schools where no uniform series is used.

"2d. It would remedy the evil in some towns where the local boards have neglected to prescribe books.

"3d. It would save expense to those children moving from one town to another, and often from one district to another in the same town.

"4th. It would prevent frequent changes of books, which is a very great evil; for, while occasional changes are desirable, and sometimes indispensable for the good of schools, too frequent changes retard the progress of pupils, embarrass teachers, and tax those having care of children heavily and unjustly.

"5th. It would prevent the introduction into the schools of inferior books by incompetent local boards for private interest.

"On the other hand, your committee find great difficulty in establishing and maintaining such uniformity of books; and some objections to having such uniformity, if it could be brought about and retained.

"1st. The expense of making a change to a uniform series. Your committee find that in the various schools of the state there are used 11 (eleven) different spelling books, 10 (ten) series of arithmetics, 8 (eight) series of readers, 7 (seven) grammars, 7 (seven) histories and 11 (eleven) geographies; that only about one-ninth of 119,944 children reported as attending schools the past year use the same books (that is, taking the average of the number of books given above, which is the best information your committee can now obtain). In order then to produce uniformity, eight-ninths of the children, that is 106,617, must have new books. The average cost of books for each child, your committee estimate at four dollars at retail. For introduction, these books can be had at half price, (not less at the present time, owing to the trade compact, whereby the publishers have agreed not to introduce books at less than half retail prices.) This would then cost the state, or those children, more than \$200,000, probably with cost of making the change not less than a quarter of a million of dollars. This would be a heavy tax on the poor people of the state. If such a change is to be made, your committee would recommend an appropriation from the state treasury of \$250,000 to furnish the books.

"Your committee have tried to devise some method to effect the change gradually, such as to order that all new books hereafter purchased shall be of one prescribed series. But such an order, it will readily be seen, would produce a diversity of books in eight-ninths of the schools for at least five years, and at the end of that time many that first made the change would desire another, and the state board or other constituted authority might, at the end of five years (though your committee would hope not), be induced to order new books; thus there would be confusion *ad infinitum* between the old and the new prescribed books.

"2d. Your committee do not doubt, from what has been stated to them, that the local boards having charge of schools in the large cities and towns, would either insist that the books they use should be the books for the schools of the state, or that their city or town should be an exception to the general order; thus would arise a clashing of interests, and a general order with exceptions would effect but little.

"3d. Parents and those having charge of children should have an influence in the matter of books; they have little enough, it is true, with the local boards, but with a state board they could have none at all. The local board is, in a measure, under their control; the state board further removed and more independent.

"4th. The power to prescribe what books shall be used in all the schools of the state, is too great a power, exposed, as it would be, to corrupting influences, to be placed in the hands of the board of education, or any other board.

"If it is true, as has been stated, that local boards have been bought when a trade of a few hundred dollars was pending, what shall be said of a state board when a trade of several hundred thousand dollars is at stake? It has already been shown that the first cost of making an exchange could not be less than \$200,000; this, in itself, would not be a matter of so much importance, inasmuch as we reckon the books at half price only, (but this, undoubtedly, pays a profit). But the subsequent trade would be an object worth bidding for.

It probably costs, on an average, a dollar a year to furnish each child with new books when no changes are made. This would make a trade, with the present attendance in our schools, of \$119,944, or to the publisher of \$100,000. Now to have this guaranteed for five or ten years, is quite an object, and publishers could well afford to pay one or two hundred thousand dollars for the trade.

"The gentleman who offered the resolution to instruct your committee, paid a high compliment to the integrity and wisdom of the Board of Education when he proposed to place this power, with its temptations, in their hands; and, in the opinion of your committee, the compliment is well deserved, and they do not doubt that, if this board are required to direct what books shall be used in all the schools, they will act wisely and independent of any mercenary influences or private interests. But, corrupt men are found in all places of trust, and who can tell what men may at some future time find a place on this board, especially if we make it a place of emolument at the expense of the people. Place this power with whatever body we please, or let the general assembly itself assume to direct what books shall be used in all the schools, and the same objection holds good.

"5th. If the Board of Education or any committee, or the legislature itself, should act with perfect integrity, unbiased by any outside influence, in prescribing one set of school books to the exclusion of all others, their good intentions, wisdom and integrity would be assailed, the value of their work destroyed, and the interests of education suffer. This objection would have had but little weight with your committee, had it not been for a remark made

to a member of the committee by the mayor of one of our cities, that "the member who introduced this matter of school books to the legislature must have been in collusion with some publishing house." Your committee know that this not so; that the source from whence the resolution instructing them to inquire into this subject came, is far above all influence of the kind here referred to, and that the question was introduced solely with regard to the good of the cause of education and the economy of the people of the state. But the remark shows the force of the objection your committee here present to the proposed measure; also how the best motives of the friends of education are misunderstood, and how they will be misunderstood if they attempt to act in the matter under consideration.

"It has been stated to your committee that the same books might not be equally well adapted to all the schools of the state—the graded and the ungraded schools. Other reasons for and against the measure have been stated to your committee, but your committee considered them of little force.

"In view of all the reasons mentioned in this report, your committee are of the opinion that it would not be expedient to direct, or to order any board to direct, what school books shall be used in all the schools of the state."

Our neighboring state of Minnesota tried the plan of uniformity for five years, from 1868 to 1873, and her State Superintendent, Hon. H. B. Wilson, in his last annual report, says, respecting it:

"Will it be wise for the legislature at its present session, or at any future session, to provide that the commission shall make another examination and selection of books for five years, or provide for another and larger commission for the same purpose? I think not. For many and good reasons I have always been opposed to state uniformity in text-books. While it has some advantages, the evils growing out of it more than counterbalance the good resulting from it.

"How is it in other states? It is not the states most forward in educational matters that have adopted uniformity. Some have adopted it, and then abandoned it. Massachusetts has never adopted it. None of the New England states have adopted a uniform system of text-books for their public schools, with the exception of Vermont, and it has been only partially successful there. Neither Ohio, Illinois or Pennsylvania has ever had a state uniformity. The great body of educators in the states above named are opposed to it.

"The great improvements we have had in text-books have resulted from competition among the publishers. But the controlling argument against uniformity is that it establishes a monopoly, and all the arguments that apply against monopolies in other cases, are pertinent in this."

The most elaborate, exhaustive and able discussion of this subject probably even presented by a state superintendent is to be found in the Eighth Biennial Report of Hon. Newton Bateman of Illinois. His conclusions are clearly expressed in the following paragraph:

"Such were some of the objections that I felt constrained to urge, fifteen years ago, to the plan of compulsory uniformity of text books throughout the state, the initial step towards which was taken in the school law of 1855, which required the state superintendent to designate the most approved books, maps, charts, apparatus, etc., and to do what he could to secure uniformity in the use of the same. I was sustained in those views by the great body of the teachers and friends of education in the state, and a measure which could hardly have failed to injure the school system, in its very infancy, was arrested. The next legislature not only declined to favor compulsory uniformity, but also wisely repealed the provision making it obligatory upon the state superintendent even to recommend a state list of school books. Experience and observation have but confirmed the judgment then formed on that subject. The opinion is still confidently entertained that state uniformity enforced by law, is impracticable and undesirable, and that no such power should ever be committed to the hands of any public officer or committee. It has seemed worth while to review that portion of our common school history, and the principles involved, because the question of text books continues to recur in various forms, and there are some who still think that absolute uniformity throughout the state, and enforced by law, would, upon the whole be desirable and beneficial."

The subject of state uniformity engaged the attention of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association at its annual sessions in 1872 and 1873. In the former a committee was appointed to report at the next annual session upon the feasibility of uniformity of text-books for the schools of the state. At the annual session held at Sparta in July, 1873, the committee reported that they had given the subject due investigation, had corresponded with state superintendents and leading educational men throughout the country, and were unanimously of the opinion that state uniformity was undesirable.

TOWNSHIP UNIFORMITY.

Having thus shown the evidence that state uniformity is undesirable, and is so regarded by nearly all those best qualified to judge impartially of its merits, the question now arises, what is the geographical unit, less than the state, which should be selected as upon the whole likely to secure the best results of text-book uniformity? I have no hesitation in answering that it is the township. The county is too large, and the school district too small for the most satisfactory results. County uniformity would involve the same difficulties and positive evils as state uniformity, but in a modified degree. The district is too small for a generally wise administration of any educational interest. The township is a convenient

unit for the local administration of all school interests, including uniformity of school books. Both reason and experience show this.

With the township system of school government, township uniformity of text-books would come as an easy and natural result; and it is altogether desirable, as elsewhere shown, that this system of government should speedily take the place of the present cumbersome, illogical and inefficient district system. But it is not at all impossible to obtain, even under present circumstances, the desired result of uniformity in the books used throughout the schools of a single town.

I earnestly recommend, for the securing of this desired result, such legislation as would create in each town a board authorized and directed to select the text-books needed in the schools of the town, and authorized also, if so instructed by the town, to purchase the same directly from the publishers,—the books so adopted not to be changed within less than three or five years. I would suggest that this board be composed of the district clerks of the several school districts of the town, together with the town clerk and the chairman of the town board of supervisors.

I would also further recommend that the law should allow towns to loan the books selected and purchased under this plan, free of expense to the pupils of the several schools, or at a rental, or to sell them at cost to the patrons of the schools. Under a law granting such powers, I would most cordially advise the universal adoption of the first of these three alternatives, viz:

FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

To the merits of this free plan I invite special attention. It is doubtless a plan whose novelty will to many be at first its chief and peculiar feature; but I feel confident that a candid consideration of what may be said in its favor will win for it wide approval.

Free text-books offer several substantial advantages which mere uniformity cannot secure. In the first place, they are strictly consistent with—nay, the logical result from—our theory of free schools. We hold general education to be the safeguard of our republican institutions. We hold that the state can secure a closer approximation to universal education than can be secured by denominational and individual effort. Hence the state system dots our plains, hills and valleys with school-houses, putting one almost

within sight of every man's door. It furnishes free seats therein, free maps, charts, globes, blackboards, and, to crown all, free instructors. The state says to all her children of school age, "Come, use and enjoy those means of instruction, without money and without price."

Such is the beautiful and alluring theory. But are facts really in harmony therewith? Is this proffered instruction so free that the seven children of the poor man can partake of it as easily as the two or three children of the rich man? The seats in the school-house may be free, but is suitable clothing for the seven so easily obtained that every term they may occupy those seats with a feeling of self-respect? The maps, blackboards and dictionary may be free, but are the more indispensable readers, arithmetics, spellers, geographies, etc., as free for the unfortunate seven? The services of the teacher may be free, but is the leisure of the seven so free from the necessity of productive labor that they can for any length of time continuously receive the benefit of those services?

Let him who is wont to boast of our "free" school system, to become indignant over the statistics of non-attendance, and to call loudly for a compulsory law to drive into schools the children of the "indifferent,"—let him conscientiously and thoroughly investigate the true causes of non-attendance, and he would probably exhibit an accession to his previous stock in the virtues of wisdom, benevolence and reticence. In this investigation let him justly estimate the cost, to the poor man above mentioned, of the additional clothing necessary for the barely respectable appearance of his children in the school, the cost in their cessation from productive labor in order to secure the advantages of a sufficiently continuous and protracted connection with the school for the acquirement of even a little less than a fair common school education, and the cost of the necessary text books—a constantly recurring and no inconsiderable money tax, as every patron of the school knows,—let him, I repeat, investigate these three sources of expense in school attendance, and no longer wholly ascribe to absolute "indifference" a degree of illiteracy due to causes less disgraceful to our common human nature. I believe that very few parents are so absolutely indifferent to the welfare of their children as not to care at all for their intellectual culture—to the extent at least of their ability to read and write. Illiteracy is confined almost exclusively to the extremely poor, and is the result of poverty rather

than of such want of natural affection for their children as would lead parents wholly to disregard their best interests, in not securing for them any degree of intellectual culture whatever.

If this be true, then the state, before seeking compulsory attendance, should seek to remove as many as possible of the barriers that separate poverty from culture. The abolition of the rate bill was the removal of one. Evening schools are, in many cities and villages, a partial removal of another. Free text-books in all free public schools, would be the entire removal of still another. With this last barrier of expense, immediately and necessarily attendant upon education, removed, our system would indeed be free. No longer would it involve, under this term, the paradox of an unavoidable annual cost of books to the individual pupil several times the amount given by the state to secure merely free instruction.

Not only would the text-books in the schools, by making the latter truly free, largely remove the excuse for and cause of non-attendance and illiteracy, but they would bring many other positive and manifest advantages. Rather, however, than to set them forth in detail myself, I prefer to quote from what has been published on this subject in other states. By thus doing, I shall present not only the arguments of reason, but the more satisfactory illustrations and proofs of actual experience with the working of the system of free text-books elsewhere. I urge a careful consideration of the following, taken from the last annual report of Hon. Warren Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the state of Maine:

"At first thought it would seem sufficient provisions have been made for the education of *all* our youth, when the school-house and the teacher, shelter and tuition, had been freely granted at public expense. The pupil, however, can accomplish but little without books—his tools. To furnish these at private expense proves in many instances a hardship, particularly to poor parents with large families, and more especially to the itinerant laboring class. To lighten this burden, some states have established regulations by which the same series or editions of text-books should be used throughout the limits of the state. This plan has not invariably been successful. Within a few years it has occurred to some of our most intelligent communities that the burden can be entirely lifted from the classes indicated by furnishing books at public expense, precisely as school shelter and tuition are. The advantages of this plan were alluded to in my last report, and the experience of the city of Bath was brought in testimony as presented in the report of Supt. S. F. Dike. I am pleased to call the attention of school officers to this important feature again this year, by presenting the following communication from Thomas Tash, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, city of Lewiston. The

plan is equally desirable and possible in *all* our towns, and, it seems to me, would be readily adopted by our people, if school officers would clearly present the same for their consideration at the annual town meetings. By reference to section 6, School Laws, it will appear that sufficient authority is given towns to accomplish this desirable object, broadening present school facilities with immense advantage to children and large saving of expense to parents."

" LEWISTON, Nov. 20, 1873,

"HON. WARREN JOHNSON:

"*Dear Sir*: In answer to your inquiry, I beg leave to present the following as some of the advantages which have resulted from the adoption of the "Free Text-Book" plan in this city:

"1. *Books are ready at the proper time.* When parents furnish books much time is often lost to scholars, and much inconvenience felt by teachers, especially at the beginning of the year, by delays in procuring proper books. Parents are also subjected to much inconvenience and vexation by being so often called upon to procure books and other materials for school use. Those having large families of children find their slender incomes taxed to the utmost, to procure these supplies, while those in affluence assure us that the supply of free text-books relieves them from a frequent and troublesome annoyance. Our wealthiest men are among those best pleased with the results of this experiment, the expense is so insignificant compared with the time, trouble and criticism which it saves.

"2. *Every child is supplied with all the books, etc., needed.* No odious distinctions are now made. Our schools are as they never were before, absolutely "free schools." The city label in a book is no longer a mark of pauperism, but a mark of sovereignty, and attaches to all alike. It is as honorable for a child to bear home a school book having the city mark in it, as the book bearing the label of a free city library. There is no longer *fussing* to get the books furnished to indigent pupils into their father's tax-bills. This is a convenience to our city authorities.

"3. *Uniformity in books.* Non-uniformity has been a source of as much vexation in the school as in the church, and it has been vastly more pernicious. In rural schools there has always been encountered the inconvenience of a multiplicity of unlike text-books. Many extra classes have had to be formed in consequence, as is now the case in most rural communities. Where free text-books are furnished, this difficulty is obviated. Again, there is no longer complaint from those moving from city to city, that books are different. They are at no extra expense in consequence.

"4. *Considerable latitude can be allowed in the selection of books, without increasing the expense of them.* Wherever there are several schools in different parts of a city or town of the same grade, as Grammar or Intermediate Schools in the same city, teachers may be allowed a choice in the books they are to use. The school-book is a tool, and the workman will work all the better with the tool of his choice. It is unpleasant to hear a teacher affect to have no choice in the text-books to be used. I would as soon hear the woodman claim to have no choice in his axe! A perfect workman will use to ad-

vantage even a poor tool, I am aware, but he will use with much more pleasure and success a good one. If the teachers of such parallel schools are held with their classes to perform topically the same amount of work in a given time, and the school board sanction several series of Geography or Arithmetic for example, as is now done in the city of New York, in which the work may be done, giving the choice of tools, but holding responsible for the work, no inconvenience could arise, but manifest advantage. One series of books is about as expensive as another, and the city might not be unwilling to divide its patronage, satisfy its teachers and test the various books, all of which can be done under the plan of free text-books, with no additional expense to itself, but with the positive saving of securing to itself from all publishers the best possible terms. Again, in the successive classes in the same Grammar School, different books adapted to the progress of the pupils, as U. S. History for instance, might be used on the same subject, with no additional expense to the city, as each class must have its own book, whereas, while pupils find their own books, it would be found a necessary saving of expense to them, to keep children during their entire course in the same book, even at considerable positive loss.

"Whenever a change in a text-book is desired, as it sometimes is, it may be made when new books are needed, changing in one class of the grade at the time, until the old books are used up. This would be affected without loss, and it would discourage, on account of the time required, inconsiderate changes. A book could, before its general adoption, if found unsuitable, be tested in a single room or class, and rejected without much, if any, loss.

"Necessary changes could be made in the different schools of a country town, by transferring the books no longer used in one district to another without much expense or inconvenience. In this way the best and most modern books can be brought into use, as new books are needed as well there as in the city, and without additional expense, if the town is the owner of the books used.

"5. *Books are more entirely under the control of the teacher.* This is of considerable advantage in enabling the teacher to fix more definitely the hours of study. Over-study is often more pernicious than lack of study, and is less easily controlled by the teacher. The former destroys the best scholars, the latter only injures the poorer. If books may be taken home or not at the discretion of the teacher, the time devoted to study may be largely determined, and the teacher is fairly responsible for it.

"6. *Books furnished by the town or city are much more carefully used, and better kept than when owned by the children.* It might at first be supposed that this would not be so, but uniformly it is found to be true; there being four parties interested in the preservation of these books—School Officers, Teachers, Parents and Children. Small books used in the lower grades by young children must be expected to wear out, and to need replacing, annually perhaps, but their cost is trifling—the larger and more valuable books in the higher classes will be used in successive classes many years.

"Where books are owned by children, the writings and drawings in many of them are most vicious, but in books owned by the city, nothing of the

kind is allowed, so that it becomes a measure conducive to good morals among the young. The proper use, and the careful preservation of their books is a most valuable lesson to scholars, and of itself goes far to justify the policy of furnishing free text-books.

"7. *It leads parents to procure reference books, useful both to themselves and their children.* When relieved from the constantly recurring expense of procuring school books, parents are found much more ready to procure other books on the same and collateral topics—books more general in their scope. Teachers and school officers may do much to encourage this, thus making the public school in the broadest sense a home educator.

"8. *Convenience in making transfers.* In graded schools, and in mixed schools also, the greatest impediment to transfers in making proper classification, is the want of suitable books. When books belong to the city or town, the advancing of pupils to higher grades or reducing them to lower is comparatively easy, and much less often the subject of home criticism. When scholars are promoted *on trial*, the books belonging to themselves last used immediately disappear, and the lack of them furnishes a stronger argument for maintaining their place, oftentimes, than ability or diligence. Where books are free this inconvenience vanishes.

"9. *The free supply of books increases school time.* It increases both the number of pupils entering school, and the length of time on the average that they remain there. From careful observation where the plan of furnishing free text-books has been adopted, it is found to increase the number entering school, it is believed, from 5 to 10 per cent. Time is further saved by children entering school more promptly, not having to wait for books, in all grades and kinds of schools; at the same time they will remain longer in the higher grades, the premature withdrawal from school among the higher classes having been largely caused by inability to meet conveniently the expense of the costlier text-books. How much time will be saved in all these directions, and in the prompt beginning of their study and recitations at the beginning of the terms, cannot be estimated, but certainly a very large portion in every town. On this saving, we may, in the presence of those who value general education, safely rest the argument in favor of free text-books.

"I cannot do better in closing, than to quote a short extract from the last report of the School Board in Lewiston, from the pen of our Governor elect, written some months after the plan of furnishing text-books free for their schools went into operation in that city, the more fully justified the longer the plan has been continued:

"Under this plan, the first cost of text-books for the pupils in our public schools, will not be over one-half of what it has been under the old plan of requiring pupils to purchase for themselves. Again, as scholars leave their books with the superintendent when they have completed them, the same books will be made to do service two or three, or even more times, while under the old system they have too often been thrown aside after being used by one scholar. It is believed that the expense of school books under the new plan, will not exceed one-half what it was under the old system. This, indeed, has proved to be the case in Bath and some other cities that have inau-

gured the free text-book system. Besides, the experience of these cities has demonstrated that the books are better cared for under a system in which the pupil receives them as a loan, under the supervision of the teacher, than that in which the pupil has the ownership, and regards himself as having a right to do as he pleases with his own. Besides, the difficulty often hitherto experienced, in inducing parents to supply their children with school books, and the frequent loss of time to the pupil from a want of such books, are entirely avoided under this system. And more important than all other considerations, many children who have been kept from school simply because their parents could not, or would not, incur the expense of books, will, under the free text-book system, be brought within the influence of the school-room. Indeed, on general principles, it is difficult to see why the city or town that on grounds of public policy and necessity is required by law to provide school-room and teachers and school appliances for their children, ought not also to provide them with that most essential school appliance—text-books. Our own belief is that experience will demonstrate that the free text-book system is not only justified on grounds of economy, but also by the wisest public policy.'

"We will only add that the measure where adopted, has been found to be a popular one. It relieves from expense, anxiety and trouble, and could not be otherwise than popular. The leading, wealthiest and most intelligent citizens, are its most earnest advocates. We are confident also that should other towns and cities adopt the same plan, and proceed with it judiciously, it would be found equally satisfactory.

"Yours very truly,

THOMAS TASH."

The following is an extract from the last report of the city of Bath:

"SCHOOL BOOKS.—The present, makes the fifth year since the city began to furnish school books for the entire children of the city. For convenience sake it may, perhaps, be as well to give here the cost to the city of school books each year:

First year	\$1,582 52
Second year	2,795 40
Third year	1,224 08
Fourth year	1,674 44
Fifth year	<u>1,591 72</u>

"At this time we have a larger amount of books on hand than at the close of either of the former financial years. It is probable, therefore, that the expenditure for the coming year will be somewhat less than the two preceding years. It will not, however, be much reduced, for, as the city increases, more books are required. Some books must also be constantly kept on hand to supply the immediate and continued demand.

"During the past year the city of Lewiston has adopted the Bath plan of furnishing school books. I have no doubt that within a few years, more

cities and towns will adopt the course that Bath has, and furnish books to the children, so that the cost of education will be entirely reduced to ordinary taxation.

"From our five years' experience in Bath, we can confidently recommend this plan to all cities in the state, as the best and cheapest method of providing school books. The towns and plantations will also find it to their advantage to adopt the same plan. The books can be purchased at low rates and used till worn out.

"In looking over the reports of the school committees of the cities, towns and plantations of this state, in the state superintendent's report, I find a very general demand for uniformity of text books, either state or town uniformity. I suppose all are in favor of town uniformity. A large number are in favor of state uniformity, but chiefly for the sake of bringing about in that, as the most ready way, perfect town uniformity. It is much to be doubted whether there is any easier or more practical mode of bringing about town uniformity than the plan adopted in Bath. Uniformity in the town is perfect of course, for they are purchased and placed in all the schools by the committee. The chief reason in favor of state uniformity, is the saving of the expense of purchasing new school books to those parents who move from town to town. This expense will be obviated by the towns furnishing the school books. Parents who move from a town will leave their school books of course, but have them furnished again by the town to which they move. They would suffer no loss, therefore, provided all the towns in the state furnish school books for the schools.

"The state superintendent recommends the "Bath plan" as on the whole 'the best solution yet devised of the vexatious question of "text-books," "state uniformity," etc. This matter has been before the legislature for several years, and there seems to be a tendency toward acquiescing in the plan adopted in this city. I hope it will be adopted throughout our state."

The following paragraph is taken from the report of the School Committee of Lubec, for 1873:

"The great variety of text-books now in our schools is a serious hindrance to the progress of the scholars and a source of perplexity and annoyance to the teachers. These different editions of arithmetics and grammars necessitate a like division and subdivision of classes; thus obliging the teacher to spend as much time with each separate class as would be required by three or four, if they had the same books and be combined in one class. The most effectual remedy for this abnormal and unnatural classification of schools is to have the text-books supplied by the town and at the expense of the town, and distributed to the scholars by the teachers, under the direction of the school committee. Wherever this plan has been tried it has worked admirably, and has afforded the most gratifying results, enabling teachers greatly to simplify the classification of their schools, and thus add materially to the teacher's power. It has been found also to be a great saving of ex-

pense, as the books can be purchased at wholesale, and thus save several profits; besides, they can be passed from one class of scholars to another till they are worn out, and, being the property of the school, the scholars will not feel at liberty to destroy them as if they were their own, and the teacher could hold each scholar responsible for the proper care of the books intrusted to his care."

The views of Hon. E. A. Apgar, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey, are thus given in the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1873, just published:

"The great obstacle to satisfactory progress that confronts the teacher of an ungraded school, is the multiplicity of classes. In nine-tenths of the districts of the state the schools are ungraded or the grades mixed. The number of classes is necessarily large and the time the teacher can devote to each is comparatively short. In many of these schools the number of classes is greatly increased by the diversity of text-books used, and a great decrease would be effected if uniformity could be secured. The question, 'How can uniformity be secured?' becomes then an important one. In most of the counties the Superintendents have endeavored to secure either township or county uniformity by calling the trustees of the townships or counties together and agreeing upon the books that shall be used. The result has not been successful. An approach to uniformity has been made, but in no county has it been fully secured. The difficulty is that, after uniformity is decided upon, there is no authority to compel parents to buy the books selected; and even if it were given, it is doubtful if it could be exercised to the necessary extent. The opinion is expressed that uniformity can never be secured until the law provides that the same parties that decide what books are to be used shall also be the purchasers. To secure county uniformity, there must be a county board to select and to purchase books for the whole county. For township or district uniformity the same must be true. Provided district uniformity can be secured, county and township uniformity are not considered of so much importance. It is suggested that if every district were to raise by tax an amount sufficient to purchase all the books needed to commence with, the children could be required to pay a small annual sum for their use, and with this fund the supply could be constantly kept up. There is no reason why the purchase of books should not be met by a common tax, as well as that incurred for erecting school-houses, hiring teachers or purchasing fuel. The custom is common in the cities, and there is no reason why it cannot be introduced in the rural districts with equal facility and advantage."

The superintendent of the schools of Fall River, Mass., says in the last published report of the Massachusetts Board of Education:

"There may be another cause for irregular or non-attendance at school, viz: the cost of text books. This expense is one of considerable importance to many families, and not a few cases where the family is large, and only the

labor of the parents the source of means for furnishing the necessities of life is even distressing. It seems to me that the term "free schools" means something more than furnishing rooms and instructor. To be worthy of the appellation they should furnish text books and stationery, teachers and rooms, furniture and apparatus, and all the appliances needful in the education of the children. If our city would supply text-books and stationery free to every child that would attend school, a great burden would be lifted from many poor but worthy families and an obstacle to better attendance removed. I am of the opinion that the cost to the city, if adopted, would be much less than the aggregate expense to individuals now. Books could be bought at lower prices, and when children were promoted their old books would supply other scholars until they were worn out."

That in Wisconsin the plan of free text-books has been considered and has found favor, there is abundant evidence to show. As specimen proofs I submit the following from County Superintendents:

Superintendent Powers of Wood county says, in his annual report for this year:

"There are to be found in the county, and, indeed, in many schools, nearly all varieties of text-books. There is nothing like uniformity, while many schools have not half enough books of *all* kinds. Some districts have expressed a determination to adopt a uniform series of books and raise by taxation the necessary funds to procure them."

Superintendent Thomas Clark of Superior, Douglas county, writes:

"The multiplicity of school books is a crying expense upon both poor and rich. The recommended books for a pupil from the age of five to sixteen amounts to scarcely less than \$25. Such a set of books under charge of board and teacher, kept in the school library, would serve for five or ten, instead of one pupil. It is a salient and startling fact, that while we boast of 'free education' for all, rich and poor, the pupil must pay more than \$2.00 a year for books, while the state fund yields scarcely fifty cents, and the poor man's cow liable to distress for the tax to educate his child."

I have already alluded to the fact that, under the township system of school government, text-book uniformity would come as an easy and natural result. It is with pleasure that I am able here to record a proof not only of this, but also of the advantages the town system affords for the purchase of all the books needed in the schools comprising the system. Two towns in the county of Chippewa have for some years enjoyed the advantages of this superior organization. In a recent interview with the secretary of the

board of one of these towns, I was informed it is there the custom of the board to purchase all the books needed in the schools, directly from the publishers, at a saving of 35 and 40 per cent. from the usual retail price. In this simple way there is secured for the schools absolute uniformity in books, and the latter at a cost less than could probably be secured in any other manner. From this plan to the still better one of absolute freedom of books, it is but a short and easy step.

In concluding the consideration of this subject, I express my conviction that the purchase of books by town authorities, and the loan of the same by them to the pupils of the schools would, in nearly every instance, prove satisfactory, if done in accordance with wise and strict regulations. There must be in each town a proper custodian of the books, who shall furnish them to each district upon the order of the district board or clerk. Teachers must be required to account to the board for the books put into their hands for the use of their pupils; and for any injury to them, or for loss, the parent or guardian must be held responsible to the town. A regulation might require that the books should be suitably covered while in use by the pupils. The perfect success or the failure of the plan will largely depend upon the regulations adopted and the strictness with which they are enforced.

The delay in printing this report enables me to add the result of a discussion of the above topic in the convention of county superintendents held at the capital December 28 and 29. I quote part of an editorial in the *Wisconsin Journal of Education* for January:

"The recent convention of county superintendents devoted an entire afternoon to the discussion of the Text-Book Question. We feel safe in saying that at least some phases of this important question were never before so fully and ably discussed by any body of superintendents or teachers in the state. When night at length put an end to the conference, the following resolutions offered by superintendent Guernsey, of Grant county, were adopted by a hearty and all but unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the law should require a uniformity of text-books in the schools of the same town.

Resolved, that each town should be required to purchase the books needed for the schools of the town, and should be allowed to loan the books free to pupils, or at a rental, or to sell them at cost to the patrons of the schools.

"We also take pleasure in saying that a large majority of the superinten-

tendents and teachers who participated in the discussion appeared decidedly to favor the absolute freedom of text-books, under certain strict regulations as to the care of them, and liability for loss or unnecessary injury.

"The fact that the schools are improperly termed "free," when the unavoidable annual cost of books to the individual is, on the average, several times the amount given by the state to secure free tuition for him, was clearly brought out in the discussion, and recognized as unquestionable."

I also take occasion to add the testimony of the able editor of the department of education in the *Atlantic Monthly*, printed in the November number of that periodical. "Maine has had a long discussion on the question of uniform text-books, but never a law on the subject; and now the towns are sagely settling the matter for themselves by conferring the use of text-books free upon all scholars." And still later, in the February issue of the same *Monthly*, this acute and thoughtful writer says, while speaking of the school reports of the different states: "Graded schools and a compulsory attendance law are almost universally advocated, and uniformity of text-books is much dwelt upon; but as New England has found out the shortest way to arrive at this latter is for each town to confer the use of text-books free. Then each locality will possess its own, and teachers will not be, as now, tormented with the heterogeneous text-books brought by the poorer children, while the volumes themselves can be preserved, it is found, from the pollution too often scribbled over them by thoughtless or vicious owners."

I am also able to give the following reliable facts received from an unquestionably accurate source, just before going to press. A city superintendent in this state who has recently made the subject a careful study, writes:

- "On plan of individual pupil ownership of text-books, in a city in Wisconsin, with an actual school membership of some hundreds of pupils, the average cost per capita per annum in all grades, from primary to high school inclusive, is..... \$2 30
- "On plan of government ownership of text-books in Lewiston, Maine, with a school membership of 3,034 pupils, the cost of text-books per capita per annum in all grades, primary and high school inclusive, is 58

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The general drift of public sentiment and of state legislation throughout the Union is towards compulsory school attendance. Compulsory laws are already in existence in New Hampshire, Ver-

mont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, Nevada and California, and are recommended by the chief superintendents in numerous other states. My predecessor, in his special report to the legislature upon this subject, printed in his last annual report, concludes as follows:

"I have come to the conclusion from a careful investigation of the whole question, and specially in view of the fact that 55,441 persons 10 years old and over, in Wisconsin, are unable to write, and nearly 50,000 are not to be found in any school from year to year, that while the instructional agencies now employed should be developed to the highest degree of efficiency, the legislature should enact a law that every child within the bounds of the state, shall receive, in the public schools or elsewhere, at least the elements of a good common school education."

In view of these facts, some consideration of this important subject will be expected in the present report. I present this, however, with some diffidence, because investigation and reflection have not led me to the conclusion so generally reached by my predecessors in office, and by distinguished authorities in other states. I beg careful consideration of the following reasons why I think Wisconsin should not, at least for the present, enact a compulsory school law:

I.—NO ALARMING ILLITERACY.

I can see no peril to the state from the mere fact that a small fractional part of its children do not obtain such primary instruction as the common schools afford. It is my conviction that the number of persons in the state passing through the years of school age without acquiring, during some portion of that time, a tolerable knowledge of the arts of at least reading and writing, can properly be termed only a very small fractional part of our entire school population. The alarming statistics of illiteracy so commonly paraded in defense of compulsory attendance will not bear the ordeal of calm and intelligent scrutiny. The difference between the number of children actually attending school in a given year, and the entire number of children of school age for that year, is by no means the measure of a non-attendance that need excite alarm or call for a violent remedy. The school age is between 4 and 20 years. No child should be sent to school until he is 6 or 7 years old, and very many below that age are not. With a large number the school age practically ceases at 15 or 16. Omitting

from the number of non-attendants those between 4 and 7, who will yet secure the benefits of school instruction, those between 15 and 20 who have already secured them to some extent, and those between 7 and 15, who, from irregularity of attendance, are not consecutively enrolled during those eight years, and it is my deliberate conviction that the remainder will not be so large as to excite just apprehension for the future of the state; nor, indeed, larger than sparseness of population, poverty of parents, and the poor character of many schools will explain, and at least partially justify.

Moreover, it is unjust to charge upon the school system, as is often indirectly and covertly done, the imported adult illiteracy, both foreign and native born, that has come into our borders from other countries and from other portions of the Union. The last United States census report makes those of foreign birth about seventy-five per cent. of the whole number of illiterates in Wisconsin, and, while classifying the statistics into age divisions, the report in no case indicates the period of residence in the state. Therefore, to what extent illiteracy is of indigenous, and to what extent of foreign growth, it is impossible to determine from the evidence of that report.

ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN FACTS.

Having been convinced that no reliance could be placed upon the statistics hitherto gathered upon this subject in our state, and deeming an accurate knowledge of facts the only basis of intelligent action in the premises, I considered it an important duty to obtain such facts respecting the illiteracy of Wisconsin as would, above all things, have a bearing upon the question of a compulsory law. It appeared to me that if the number of children in the state, between the ages of 15 and 20 years, who were unable to read and write in any language, could be ascertained with approximate correctness, then the extent of the failure of our school system in reaching all the children of the state would be known with nearly corresponding accuracy. Few persons who have arrived at the age of fifteen years in ignorance of the simple arts of reading and writing, ever acquire those arts afterwards.

To ascertain the number of this class of illiterates, and also the less valuable, but yet desirable, number of those over the age of 20, a circular was issued from this office, in the early part of the

year, calling the attention of town and district clerks to the fact that these new items of information would be asked for in their annual report, and that provision would be made for them in the customary blanks. When the latter were sent, special attention was again directed to these new requirements, and it was hoped that valuable information would be thus elicited.

I am, however, under the necessity of recording the partial failure of this effort to secure the desired facts. The ordinary information hitherto required appears to have taxed to their limit the resources or inclinations of a portion of the local officials mentioned, and the other items were regarded by them with indifference, or with a measure of indignation, according as they happened to appear a mere useless addition to unrequited labors, or an impertinent request to ascertain family secrets.

Few facts relating to our school system would be more desirable and valuable than those I have thus unsuccessfully attempted to secure; and the state ought to make some adequate provision for obtaining them before it should feel warranted in legislating to correct an evil whose extent is now so uncertain.

Although this effort to ascertain the present extent of illiteracy in the state has been to a considerable extent a failure, yet it has tended to strengthen the conviction previously entertained, that the schools, wherever tolerably accessible, are imparting the elements of instruction to nearly every healthy child outside the cities and some larger villages. This is also the opinion entertained by the county superintendents with whom I have conversed on the subject. I shall continue to assume the accuracy of this conclusion, until the facts are clearly shown to be otherwise.

II.—CRIME NOT THE RESULT OF ILLITERACY.

Another fallacy, quite commonly accepted as truth, is, that crime is the direct result of illiteracy. It may well be that between illiteracy and crime there is a direct and constant ratio, but I am far from thinking that the latter can, to any great extent, be considered the result of the former. Nothing is more desirable here than truth. If crime is not the result of illiteracy, a law to prevent the latter cannot be justified by the consideration that it is cheaper to educate a man than to imprison him. If the question were now the first establishment of schools, it would be different. Considerations that would then apply have now no relevancy, when the sys-

tem is established, and is, with more or less success, directly ministering to the intelligence of the vast majority of the children of the state. The question is now confined to the small and peculiar class called "illiterates," and the conditions of the problem are greatly changed.

Considering all the circumstances surrounding this class, I am forced to the conclusion that if the state acts on the hypothesis of illiteracy being the cause of crime, and proposes to prevent the latter simply by forcing young "illiterates" into school, it illogically mistakes an effect for a cause, and will fail in attaining the end sought. Crime is not the result of illiteracy, but both crime and illiteracy are the twin results of antecedent causes—poverty, hereditary defects in the physical, intellectual and moral constitution, the vicious example of parents, the debasing influences of the entire social "environment." To argue that illiteracy is the cause of crime, simply for the reason that a certain per cent. of all criminals are unable to read and write, is an absurdity altogether unworthy the attention or belief of an intelligent person. As well might it be argued that the ill-health of the inhabitants of a crowded, unventilated and noisome tenement house of a great city is due to a lack of medicine. It is rather the result—the inevitable result—of the conditions by which they are surrounded. The most skillful physicians will in vain administer their remedies. Poison lurks in the very air, and is inhaled with every breath. Disease is the inevitable result of the wretched circumstances in which they live and move and have their imperfect being.

As physicians can do little towards establishing health in bodies thus perpetually surrounded by the conditions which breed disease, so the public school, as now constituted, can do little towards transforming the illiterate children of poor, ignorant, and perhaps vicious parents, into intelligent, virtuous and useful citizens. Mere primary school culture has no such miraculous power. The debasing influence of home surroundings finds little check in the limited training of the elementary schools. That the instruction which the public schools can give to the comparatively small class constituting the "illiterates," provided that class were all compelled to receive it, must be almost entirely elementary in its character, is self-evident. It would of course have some influence for good; but what I wish to maintain is that the influence of mere primary instruction (especially that imparted in great numbers of our schools, as now

conducted) over this class of people, would not be nearly so great as is often thoughtlessly asserted and believed—would not be so great as to make it a matter of state concern—would not justify the state, on *any principle of self-preservation*, in making a compulsory law to secure to *every* child a knowledge of reading and writing and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. Society is infested with other evils far more dangerous and extensive than the evil of illiteracy, and calling more loudly for the strong hand of the state to check.

Moreover, that crime is not the result of mere illiteracy—mere intellectual blindness—is emphatically shown from criminal statistics themselves. The commissioner of education, Gen. Eaton, asserts that in 1863 only 20 per cent. of all the prisoners in the country were unable to read and write. The educational editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in the November issue, makes the number of illiterate criminals only two per cent. more. If only one criminal out of five is illiterate, then instead of illiteracy being the cause of crime, is it not more logical to infer the very reverse—that elementary instruction is rather the cause of crime? And this inference is *actually supported* by one of the best authorities among modern philosophers. Dr. Draper says in his *Human Physiology*: “Elementary instruction, so far as reading and writing go, does not lead to the diminution, but rather to the increase of crime; a very important conclusion, more particularly in the United States, in many portions of which this kind of education is chiefly patronized by government, to the exclusion, to a certain extent, of that which is of a higher grade, and which serves to correct this important defect.”

Thus far I have maintained, and now repeat, (1) that there is no evidence to show that any considerable and alarming number of children in the state are growing up absolutely without school instruction; (2) that illiteracy in the extent to which it exists is not the cause of crime, but a result, with crime, of antecedent causes over which public schools have no control; (3) that the mere elementary instruction of the public schools, as now constituted (continued at intermittent periods between the ages of eight and fourteen years), would not materially modify the character of *the class to which illiteracy is confined*; and hence, (4) that a general law to stamp out illiteracy by enforced primary culture is called for by no consideration of peril to the state, is illogical and

absurd in itself, and ought not to receive the sanction of thoughtful men.

III.—DIFFICULTIES OF COMPULSION.

The difficulties lying in the way of a successful working of a general compulsory law are numerous and nearly insuperable; so that there is an overwhelming probability of the failure of such a law to attain the ends desired. A law that will probably not be respected and enforced should certainly not be enacted. Let us consider some of these difficulties.

Illiteracy, as already mentioned, is largely—probably chiefly—due to extreme poverty. It is the lowest class of the poor that compulsory acts are mainly designed to reach, and it is just this class for which this provision is singularly ill adapted. Compulsory laws require all children between certain ages to attend the public schools a certain number of weeks each year, unless elsewhere instructed. The children of the extremely poor cannot be elsewhere instructed. They must of necessity be forced into the public schools. Now it so happens, as a general truth, that where there is the lowest depth of poverty and the greatest amount of youthful illiteracy—namely, in the cities and larger towns—there are to be found the best schools, the finest buildings, the most accomplished teachers. There the schools are popular and are frequented by the children of the wealthiest and most intelligent citizens. But the very excellencies that win the patronage and confidence of such, repel the extremely poor. The wretchedness of extreme poverty shuns companionship with better fortune, as owls and bats shun the light of day. Shame, pride, self-respect, close and double lock the doors of public schools against the children of the wretchedly poor.

I have not the least doubt that poverty is thus the chief cause of the absolute failure of the public schools to reach the illiterate class of children in our cities and larger towns. The want of means to procure clothing and books, the immediate necessity of productive employment as soon as the children have reached an age when they can make even trifling contributions towards their own support, and those mingled feelings of shame, despair and desperation which render the extremely poor of all cities a class by themselves, shut out from all refining influences, reached by no general legislation, but a class to be dealt with in exceptional ways,—these things are what bring forth abundantly the twin results of ignorance and

crime, and find so little direct mitigation in our public school system.

The law that would merely drag the wretched children of wretched parents into the schools, keeping them there for a certain number of weeks each year, without withdrawing them from the debasing influences of their surroundings, without contributing anything to their support, while constantly taxing their self-respect, cannot have enduring elements of popularity beyond the realms of mere theory. Practically, it must prove a failure. It may even be questioned whether it would not work more injury to the schools than benefit to those compelled to attend them.

The sparseness of our population in many portions of the state, and the consequent distance of the schools from many of the children, would render the enforcement of a general compulsory law often a grievous hardship.

Another objection to such a law is found in the poor character of many of our public schools. Compulsory attendance presupposes the high value of that which no citizen is allowed to dispense with. When the law forces my child into the public school, I have just cause of complaint if the instruction is not good, and if the physical and moral influences of the school buildings are pernicious. It is my conviction that neither in the convenient accessibility of the schools nor in the character of the school buildings, nor in the excellence of the instruction imparted, is our state sufficiently advanced to warrant it in adopting the principle of general compulsion.

Again, I cannot help thinking that there is in a compulsory school law something essentially opposed to the genius of our free institutions—something essentially un-American. In the absence of any facts to show the real necessity of such a law—facts showing the “alarming” increase of illiteracy from any failure of the public school system—I trust I may be excused for delighting in the very freedom I now have in controlling the movements of my own children, whom I love, and whose welfare is a source of my deep concern. Although believing a liberal education is the best possession with which they can commence life, yet I cannot recommend a general compulsory school law, inasmuch as I am conscious that I should myself feel my natural freedom unnecessarily oppressed by the restrictions of such a law, if it were enforced. Heaven forbid that I should advise the enactment of a law I could not cheerfully obey.

The mere consciousness of the existence of a law actually compelling the attendance of my children would be intolerable. Statutes like that, whose uselessness, in my own case, would only be equaled by their impertinence—I could not regard with other feelings than those of indignation. I want no statute laws telling me how or when to feed, to dress, or to educate my children. If I had been reared under a despotism I might not seriously object to such; but having been reared under free, democratic institutions, I can cheerfully endure no abridgement of the liberty I have enjoyed. I am, as every other true American ought to be, jealous of that liberty.

Such are my personal feelings, and such, I apprehend, are or would be the feelings of the vast majority of Americans, when the test is really applied. Even acknowledged benefits of a compulsory attendance law could not secure its enforcement. Satisfactory at first in theory, supported by apparent evidence of success in other countries, such a law must in this country fall prostrate, when, in attempted execution, it meets face to face the inherited instincts of American freemen. A remarkable and convincing proof of this, in the experience of at least one American state, will be subsequently presented. Arbitrary interference of government with the natural right and authority of parents in the family will not here be tolerated; it is fundamentally opposed to the character of our free institutions, repugnant to all our feelings, habits, and experience; and, happily, reason and facts show such interference to be as unnecessary as it is odious. The vast majority of parents do not feed their children with wholesome food, at suitable times and in sufficient quantities,—nor even feed them at all, because the law compels them so to do. Natural affection is higher than all law. So natural affection leads them to cultivate the intelligence of their children, and if the state affords *easy* and *good facilities* for so doing, this matter may be safely left to natural affection and the influence of public sentiment. It may be so left as far as regards ninety-nine per cent. of the population. For them a compulsory law is not only useless, but worse than useless—it is an impertinence.

For the one per cent. who, through extreme poverty, through ignorance, or indifference, or viciousness, allow their children to grow up without any intellectual and moral training—for these the state may enact a *special* law, if it sees fit, and if private organized charities are less efficient for their benefit. Or the state may supplement the work of private charity by its own bounty and care. With

this one per cent. compulsion alone will be of little avail. Something like the remedies suggested below, must, I think, be the more radical and effective means of cure employed.

COMPULSION IN MICHIGAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ETC.

Not only are the above and other serious objections to a law of compulsory attendance such as probably would render the law inoperative, but, fortunately, we have already in our own country the more potent logic of facts to sustain the conclusions of reasoning. Compulsory attendance has actually been tried and found wanting. A compulsory law has been for nearly four years upon the statute books of an adjoining state. Its supposed wisdom—even necessity—had been previously widely discussed and generally admitted. The law was passed, so to speak, by acclamation, and went into operation—or rather was ready to be put into operation—under the most favorable circumstances. Public sentiment supported it. The school system of that state was acknowledged to be one of the most admirable and efficient in the Union. Her university had acquired a national reputation. Her high schools were unsurpassed. The general enlightenment of her people, their interest in education, their enterprise, prosperity and virtue, ranked deservedly high. Conditions more favorable to the success of such a law could scarcely be found on the continent. The law itself was simple, its penalties only moderately severe, and there was nothing in it so far as I have been able to judge, to render its enforcement peculiarly difficult or odious. Soon after its passage the State Superintendent of Public Instruction wrote of it: "I do not remember that any law bearing upon the school interests of the state was ever received with such universal favor as this one. The press, without distinction of party, very generally commend it, and very few of the people are heard to speak against it." Such were the circumstances under which the compulsory law of Michigan was enacted in April, 1871.

What has been the success of that law, looking back upon the experience of a three years' trial? Let this be clearly answered by the following letter from State Superintendent Briggs, and by the representative extracts from the last annual reports of the county superintendents of Michigan. These will fitly and profitably illustrate the truths that facts are better than theories, and that "hindsight" does not always confirm the uncertain visions of "foresight:"

"LANSING, Dec. 19, 1874.

"HON. EDWARD SEARING, *Madison, Wis.*

"DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 11th inst. (calling for my impressions respecting the general working of the 'compulsory school law' in Michigan), is before me, and in response I will say briefly that the 'act to compel children to attend school' was approved by our legislature April 15, 1871, and became operative on the first Monday of September following. I have yet to learn of a single instance of its enforcement in any locality. Hence the ready inference is that the people are not ready for it, and it stands a '*dead letter*' on the statute books, to be vitalized or its spirit materialized, like Katie King's in the 'good time coming.'

"A disposition on the part of school officers to ignore the law everywhere prevails, and this statement is most fully confirmed by the testimony of the county superintendents of schools throughout the state.

"It is true that there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of attendance as reported, since the enactment of the compulsory law. Whether this should be attributed more to the *very existence* of the law, than to the healthy work as done by the county superintendents of schools is a question.

"There are many, and among the many some prominent educators, as you are aware, who hold the opinion that any compulsory law requiring the attendance of children at school is not in harmony with our free school system, which is based upon the doctrine that the taxable property of the state shall educate its children for the good of the state. As we have the compulsory assessment, and the compulsory collection of a tax yielding millions of dollars which are annually expended for the support of the public schools, should not these, for whom this great expenditure is made, be compelled to avail themselves of it?

"Very respectfully yours,

"DANIEL B. BRIGGS, *Supt.*"

"The compulsory school law in this county is a dead letter. No prosecutions have ever been made to enforce it."—*Supt. Allegan Co.*

"I do not believe the compulsory act has increased the attendance in this county. The law seems to be generally ignored. Parents think it interfering with their personal rights, and the school officers are not inclined to face public opinion."—*Supt. Bay Co.*

"The compulsory law is a dead letter in this county. I have not heard of a single instance of its being enforced or heeded since the enactment of the law. We are not without need of such a law, but none are willing to take the advance steps toward enforcing it; many think that such action will plant the germs of domestic broils and neighborhood quarrels."—*Supt. Branch Co.*

"The compulsory school law has increased the attendance upon the schools by its silent influence upon the public mind. The importance of the results which the law seeks to secure is everywhere recognized: while the law is regarded as incompatible with the spirit of free government. No prosecutions under the law have come to my knowledge during the year."—*Supt. Calhoun Co.*

"The compulsory school law is practically a dead letter with us, as much so as any piece of legislation that was ever put upon the statute books; and yet few laws were ever hailed with more general satisfaction, or were abstractly more popular."—*Sup't Jackson Co.*

"Exists in this county only in name. Known violations of the law occur in nearly every district without notice. The inhabitants of districts where offenses are committed seem to regard a prosecution in the light of personal difficulties, and refrain from any litigation in the matter." * * * "Offenders under the act are invariably a class of people without means, and from whom no fine could be collected."—*Sup't Macomb Co.*

"Has not perceptibly increased attendance."—*Sup't Mason Co.*

"You cannot interest men to such an extent in the intellectual welfare of their friends' children, that they will excite a feeling of hatred in the neighborhood by prosecuting those who do not send their children to school."—*Sup't Salina Co.*

"The compulsory school law, which has been in force for nearly three years, has evidently not met the sanguine expectations of its friends."—*Sup't Washtenaw Co.*

Such has been the experience of Michigan, a state adjoining our own, one of the first to adopt a compulsory law, and one presenting conditions much more favorable for the success of such a law than those now to be found in Wisconsin.

New Hampshire, whose compulsory law was enacted in the same year as that of Michigan, has had, so far as I can learn, a similar experience. The returns for 1873 show a small decrease for the previous year in the number of non-attendants, but the State Superintendent, in his last annual report, says, in reference to the law, that "little effort, other than the posting of the law, has been made for its enforcement outside the cities and a few larger villages." The fact and the cause of this failure of compulsion in Michigan and New Hampshire are appropriately stated by Hon. John Monteith, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Missouri, in his last annual report, where he says:

"In New Hampshire and Michigan the law is, to a great extent, a dead letter. The difficulty, too, is one of a very fundamental character. There is no way in which such a law can be enforced except by a police system of immediate arrest, or through process brought against the offender by a citizen. The police system may do in cities, but it is impossible in the country. In the country, therefore, neighbors must proceed against neighbors in the very delicate matter of the treatment of their children—a duty which could not be expected except in a community where universal education is well nigh an accomplished fact."

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for reliable and valuable reports of the working of the compulsory system in other states. Reports have come, but they are conflicting. I believe, however, that the following words from the last published report of the school committee of Lynn, Mass., contain such essential truths as can be limited by no state lines. These words, be it remembered, come from a commonwealth that has always been foremost in educational enterprise, and in which compulsory attendance has existed in law for more than twenty years:

"Still, all this argument and the lavish expenditures in vindication of its sincerity and justice, fail to obtain from all a prompt compliance with the provisions requisite to secure the proffered benefits.

"The sacrifice of the time and expense of the maintenance of their children at school is greater than a large number of parents are disposed to incur.

"The complaint of non-attendance at the schools is by no means limited in place or time. The school reports from other parts of the Union lament its prevalence in despite of all efforts for its prevention.

"Our school statutes have the appearance of the keen edged blade, but it is left to repose in its sheath; for no official feels authorized, or rather compelled, under penalty, to draw and test its quality. The town or city is empowered to make its own by-laws regulating school attendance and truancy, and appoint at annual meetings, or by the agency of mayor and aldermen, three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized, in case of the violation of such by-laws, to make the complaint and carry into execution the judgments thereon.

"The agents to investigate and prosecute for violation of the laws are to be appointed by their own neighbors to prosecute other neighbors, and all are aware of the influences that, under these circumstances, are wont to paralyze the arm of power. They know their true condition.

"Compulsory laws are powerless to secure the attendance school of children destitute of or limited in the means of comfort or subsistence. School houses, books, apparatus, teachers, are provided, but the homeless, shoeless pauper, and the large family with small means are excluded by the stern statute of necessity from a share in the privileges offered."

IV.—REMEDIES FOR IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

That children should not be allowed to grow up into an inheritance of ignorance and crime, if society can help it, is obviously a sound maxim. But how can it be helped without resorting to the Spartan practice of aiding Nature in her effort to secure the "survival of the fittest?" As this is quite out of the question, with our present civilization, and as this civilization, moreover, throws

a hundred civil and hygienic safeguards about the lives of even the most worthless members of society, the question of pauperism with the attendant evils of ignorance and vice is one of the most important and difficult questions a state can have to solve. Formerly through wars, and pestilences, and famines this question, to a great extent, periodically settled itself. The survival of the fittest was attained, but attained at large cost of life and happiness, even to great numbers of the "fittest" themselves.

While not pretending to present any infallible remedy for that deplorable tendency of a certain fractional portion of society to degenerate—a tendency chiefly observable in cities and large towns—I nevertheless venture to offer what would seem to be remedies more or less potent for its mitigation. Want of space compels me to mention these only briefly:

(1) The schools of the state should be made as efficient and attractive as possible. Children should be strongly drawn to them by the bonds, not of legal enactment, but of personal inclination; and should be, when once in, strongly impressed by the high character, intelligence, skill and sympathy of the teachers. Is there nothing more for the state to do in this direction?

(2) There should be a vastly more efficient supervision—a supervision that not only secures wise teachers and wise class room methods, but that carries its observation and its influence to every family whence come, or ought to come, children into the schools. I speak of an observation and influence not compulsory, not offensive, but still effective for good, even as the influence of a wise and good pastor over the families of his parishioners. Supervision is now but the shadow of what it might be, ought to be, and will yet be, when town, county and state shall each have its own fitting and most effective system.

(3) The schools ought to be made so thoroughly free—costless—that not even extreme poverty should find at the threshold any barrier. There should not only be free seats, free books, free instruction, and free attractions; but, to the children of the extremely poor, free clothing, and free time. If books and boots cost money, which the poor child or the poor parent has not with which to purchase, let books and boots alike be furnished. If cessation from productive labor—even though childish labor—be a severe physical hardship, during the months or years necessarily devoted to the acquisition of that intelligence and culture which fit for good citizen-

ship, than let appropriate support be given to child or parent by the society or state that is interested in the intelligence of the former. *There is no escaping this conclusion* and the man who, overlooking these difficulties of poverty, can expect to see illiteracy swept away by the simple falt of a general compulsory law, has but very superficially studied the question he thinks so easily and cheaply solved.

I here ask attention to the following pertinent and suggestive paragraph, descriptive of a German school, which I find in the last Massachusetts School Report. Let it be well pondered by the advocates of a mere "Compulsory Law." In his description of a visit to a German school, Mr. Kay says:

"On arriving at one of the towns, I engaged a poor man as guide. I asked him to take me to some of the worst schools. He answered me, 'Sir, we have no bad schools here; all are good.' Well, take me to the worst you know. He answered again, 'I don't know any poor ones, but will take you to where my children go.' It was a lofty and handsome building, five stories high and sixty feet broad. The children were so clean and respectably dressed that I could not believe they were the children of poor persons. I expressed my doubt to my guide. His answer was, 'My children are here, sir;' and then, turning to the teacher, requested him to tell me who were the parents of the children present. The teacher made the children stand up, one after another, and tell me who their parents were. From them I learned that two were the sons of counts, one of a physician, one of an officer of the royal household, one of a porter, and others of mechanics, artizans and laborers who were too poor to pay for their children's education, and whose children were clothed and educated at the expense of the town. In their manner, dress, cleanliness and appearance, I could discern no striking difference."

(4.) After the schools have been made thus attractive, efficient and free, and after wise supervision has done its proper work, there will still remain a very small fractional portion of the children of the state upon whom the strong hand of compulsion must be laid. These will be chiefly in cities, and will be almost exclusively the children, not merely of poor, but of dissolute and vicious parents. Special truant laws, applicable to such children and to such places, will compel attendance in the ordinary public schools, or in case of peculiar parental or juvenile incorrigibility, will separate children from parents, consigning the former to special reformatory schools, away from the home influences that perpetually degrade and harden the character already peculiarly prone to evil through the laws of heredity.

(5.) Voluntary individual or associative action might accomplish large results without the action of the state. Has a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" any more justification in necessity than would have a "Society for the Prevention of Crime and Illiteracy in Men?" Why should numerous voluntary societies for the suppression of intemperance exist, and none for the suppression of ignorance? Can a nobler object for an association be conceived than the securing of a cultivated intelligence to every man and woman in the community? In proportion to the intelligence of a community do intemperance, and crime, and poverty all disappear.

(6) There is an indirect means by which absolute illiteracy might be diminished, education honored, politics somewhat purified, and the state in general benefited. I refer to the limitation of the privilege of suffrage by an educational qualification. It is admitted that universal intelligence is the only foundation rock upon which to base a democratic republic. In such a government an unintelligent voter—an integral sovereign of the commonwealth without the first and simplest qualification of sovereignty—is an anomaly that should not be permitted. There is no greater, no more dangerous political absurdity than the ballot in the hands of men who cannot even read it,—much less read the laws they blindly and blunderingly aid in enacting and modifying, and the constitution that directs and limits their powers. To convince us of this we need not the examples of Spain, Mexico, the South American republics, and the nearer and even more pitiable illustrations in some of our own southern states.

To secure to the franchise that simplest degree of intelligence which is compatible with wise and honest government, I would not ask that the elective privilege should be taken from any man now possessing it; but I boldly and unequivocally, and emphatically, and with a deep conviction of its eminent justice and wisdom, declare my belief that the state ought to fix a time in the near future after which no more illiterate recruits shall be received into the ranks of its sovereign rulers,—that after such time no man shall deposit a ballot who cannot read the ballot. This I believe to be due to the cause of good government, due to the interests of education, due as an example to unfortunate sister states, due finally to the example of that Mother of Republics, educated and thrifty New England.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

It is the substantially unanimous opinion of the highest educational authorities of the country, that the division of towns into petty, independent districts for school purposes is an indefensible source of weakness to the educational system. My own convictions respecting the superior merits of the township over the district plan have always been clear and strong. Hence one of my first official acts last winter was to call the attention of district and town officers, by a circular, to the advantages offered by the township organization under the provisions of the law of 1869.

Although this law has formed part of the school code for six years, and although it received the hearty endorsement of my immediate predecessors, I regret to say that very few towns have as yet seen fit to secure under it the benefits of the superior organization it offers. These are confined, so far as I have learned, to the seven towns of Barron county, two of the towns of Chippewa county, and two or three towns of Jackson and Shawano counties. In these towns I believe the system is decidedly popular. In a recent conversation with the intelligent secretary of one of the two towns of Chippewa county which have adopted the system, I was informed that it is there giving the utmost satisfaction, and that the thought of returning to the former independent district system would not for a moment be entertained. He assured me that the schools cost less and yet are more efficient than under the old plan. I also learned from him that the merits of the new system are gradually becoming manifest in other parts of the county, and that at least one other town of the same would probably soon reorganize under the township law.

All things considered, I am inclined to think the general abolition throughout the state of the feeble district system would work more good to the cause of popular education with us than any other one change we could inaugurate. This statement is not inconsistent with the belief, elsewhere expressed, that the subject of intermediate schools is the most important educational question in the state. The wretched character of the district system, *is not a question*. It is a proved and admitted fact. Intelligent educational men have differed as to the merits of this or that scheme for the establishment of intermediate schools, but since the

days of Horace Mann they have held but one opinion respecting the unfortunate subdivision of a town into school districts. Moreover, the success of the High School system, elsewhere recommended, is so intimately connected with the town organization that without the latter in some shape that success will be impossible. The same thing might be said respecting the solution of the textbook question proposed in this report. The advantages of uniformity in text books throughout a town can only be secured by some kind of town organization. Town High Schools and town uniformity of books *can* be secured without the abolition of the obnoxious districts, but it were far better first to supplant these with the fully organized township system.

That they will be thus supplanted at no very distant day is certain. The merits of the town plan are so obvious that even the force of tradition and habit must yield at last to intelligent conviction. The reconstructed town must obey the law of centralization, as surely as a reconstructed Italy and Germany. Organized union and centralization are the economic law that presides over the most successful enterprises of modern intelligence—whether governing an empire or state, a railroad or mining corporation, or managing the educational affairs of a township. No less marked in its degree will be the success resulting from the abolition of those petty oligarchies called districts, than has been that resulting from the abolition of the petty states that bred jealousy and weakness for the nations alluded to.

I do not propose to enter into an elaborate, original presentation of the superior merits of the township plan. I prefer rather to combine, in the words of others, at once the force of argument, the weight of excellent personal authority, and the influence of successful example. By this means I hope to secure throughout the state a general and earnest reconsideration of this important subject.

I have nowhere found among late school reports a clearer statement of the superior advantages of the township system than the one presented in the last Annual Report of Hon. E. A. Apgar, State Superintendent of New Jersey. This efficient and faithful officer who for nearly nine years has presided over the educational interests of that state, and been largely instrumental in making its school system one of the most admirable in the Union, says in his report for 1873:

"Our school law, which gave us the county superintendency, has been in operation six years. By the provisions of this law, the number of school officers in the state was materially lessened, and the whole system was strengthened and made more efficient. A still further reduction in the number of our school officers can be made by adopting what is termed 'the township system.'

"This change, in my judgment, would strengthen our system still more and add greatly to its efficiency. This modification in our law was urged in a supplement accompanying my report made for the year 1869. A portion of the argument then used, I desire to repeat, and to urge anew the adoption of this change. The following are some of the leading features of the system proposed:

"1. All independent and local districts would be abolished, and each township would be constituted a school district for all school purposes.

"2. For each township there would be a board of school trustees, consisting of six men, to serve for three years, one-third of the number to be elected annually by the people at their town meetings.

"3. This board of trustees would be clothed with authority similar to that now conferred upon our local district trustees. All the school affairs of the township would be under their supervision and subject to their control. By them the teachers would be employed and paid, school houses built and repaired, and supplies furnished.

"Such is only a brief outline of the system; many details would require adjustment in preparing a bill. It would not affect the systems now established in our boroughs and cities; its practical operation would be to give to each township a school organization similar in all respects to that now in operation in the cities. For all other purposes, in our political organizations, the township is the unit, and there appears to be no good reason why it should not be the unit for educational purposes also.

"This change would reduce the number of school districts from 1,367, the number we have at present, to 254, the number of townships and cities in the state. The number of school officers would be reduced from 4,200 to about 1,600. We have now an average of seven boards or twenty-one school officers for each township. Let one fourth of this number be chosen to look after the interests of the schools, and there will be more system, a greater degree of harmony, a deeper interest and more effective work in our school organization than is now possible.

"At present we have too frequent elections. The people of each district are required to meet twice each year, once to elect trustees, and once to vote on the question of school tax, and as we have 1,367 districts in the state, we necessarily have 2,734 of these district elections every year. Add to this number the special meetings held, and the total number probably exceeds 3,000. By making the change proposed all these meetings would be dispensed with. The officers would be elected and the money voted at the annual town meeting. It frequently happens that our district meetings are attended by not more than half a dozen persons, and the action taken in the election of trustees is, therefore, not always a fair expression of the sentiment or choice

of the people. In consequence of the small number accustomed to attend these meetings almost any person, however unfit he may be for the position, may secure his own election by the assistance of a few of his comrades. Thus the election of certain persons is frequently secured for the express purpose of defeating the objects of public school education. At the town elections these designing men could not accomplish their purpose so readily. At these meetings a full attendance of the voting population is usually secured, and the results of the elections are, therefore, fairer expressions of the wish and will of the people.

"Under our present system it is found difficult to select any basis upon which the school moneys can be apportioned so that each district shall receive the precise amount of money it needs. To some is apportioned more than is needed and to others less. The expenses for repairs, supplies, teachers' salaries, fuel, etc., are not determined by any statistics that can be taken as a basis of apportionment. This difficulty would be removed by the township system. There would be levied upon the property of the township such a sum of money as, in connection with that received from the state, would be sufficient for all school purposes. This money would be used by the township school officers for the support and benefit of the schools under their charge according to their respective needs. The total sum apportioned to and raised in a township would be used to build school houses where needed, to make all necessary repairs, to furnish all needed supplies, to pay the teachers employed, and to defray every expense incurred in maintaining the schools in the entire township. As it is now, district taxes must be assessed in many of the districts. The amount needed may be small, as it usually is, except where new houses are to be built or extensive repairs are to be made. Still in no case can money be obtained without calling the people together by properly posted notices and securing the necessary vote, after which the assessment and collection are made. Substitute the township system and the desired result is obtained with far less trouble. The township school authorities have only to make their estimate of the amount of school money needed, in precisely the same manner as the board of chosen freeholders now determine the amount required for building bridges, etc., and the money is assessed and collected without making any labor or trouble additional to that which is every year necessary in assessing and collecting the township taxes.

"The township system could be administered more economically than the district system. There are certain times of the year in every district, during which the attendance upon the school is small, yet the school must be continued for the accommodation of those who wish to attend. If the school is closed, those who can attend must remain at home or pay full tuition fees for admittance in a neighboring school. Thus for the benefit of a few children the expense of maintaining a full school is incurred. So, if the school is continued, a seeming needless expense is involved, and if it is closed, those who desire to attend are deprived of school privileges; either way it works evil.

"Endless are the disputes and troubles about district boundaries. Those established only satisfy a portion of the people, while in nearly every district there are some who are constantly desiring changes. When the called for

changes are made the troubles instead of being allayed are often increased. In some cases the interests of education, in the opinion of the county superintendent, may demand a change, but no sooner does his object become known than there at once springs up an opposition which throws every obstacle possible in the way of the county superintendent accomplishing his purpose. There is no duty which gives to the school officers more trouble than that of determining and changing district boundaries. The township system would remove all disputes arising from this fruitful source.

"The present plan of dividing the township into a great number of small districts, each with its separate board of school officers and organization, does not admit of grading or classifying the schools. Each district is too small to support a graded school of its own, and there appears to be no practical plan for it to unite with others for this object. The school law provides for districts thus uniting and establishing graded schools, but the plan marked out does not work well in practice. Districts cannot act separately and conjointly at the same time. They cannot retain their separate organization in all matters relating to their district schools, and at the same time act with others in establishing and maintaining a graded school. In nine cases out of ten, there are, in each rural district, but one school and one teacher. Into that one room, and under that one teacher, are gathered all the school-going children of the district. The curriculum of studies embraces all subjects, from the primer to higher mathematics and the natural sciences. The diversity in the attainments of the children, and the number and variety of the branches taught, make it difficult to effect any satisfactory classification. Each district is left in isolation and weakness. Remove these district lines and we at once admit of a comprehensive plan of co-operation by which the schools of the township may be graded, and high schools established where and when needed.

"The change in our system which gave us the county superintendent, simplified the school machinery in the state. School statistics, which under the old law were obtained with great difficulty, and were inaccurate to a great extent, are now collected with comparative ease, and are, for the most part, reliable. And not only are school statistics gathered more accurately and easily than formerly, but in proportion to the reduction of the number of school officers, has there been a corresponding increase in the efficiency of our supervision. The trouble which we still labor under is the cumbersome and inefficiency of our school machinery in the counties. The county superintendent has too many officers through whom he must act, and upon whom he must rely for much of the information which he needs. In the change to the township system, our whole school machinery in the counties would be simplified in the same manner, and to as great a degree, as the county superintendency simplified it in the state, and I have no doubt but a like improvement in the efficiency of our supervision, and in the ease with which school statistics can be gathered, will follow. Instead of having from forty to one hundred and twenty boards of school officers through whom to act, the county superintendent would only have from five to twenty-five such

boards. Conferences with the boards could readily be had, and much more harmony of action would be secured.

"This system, in all its distinctive features, is in operation in the cities. In each city there is but one board of school officers who erect the buildings, employ the teachers, determine the course of study, select the text-books and exercise all the authority needed. The system possesses unity, harmony and strength. Here, we have the township system illustrated; and no objection, it appears to me, can be urged against it, as a township system, that cannot, with equal force, be offered in opposition to it as it now exists in the cities. Suppose in each of the cities there were as many different boards of school officers as there are schools, each acting independently of the others, thus establishing as many different and probably antagonistic school policies as there are school buildings; the weakness and perplexities of such a state of things is, of course, apparent, yet the district system in the country is identical with it."

Nearly every statement here made is as applicable to Wisconsin as to New Jersey. It will also be observed that Superintendent Apgar published the above as a repetition of a recommendation made four years previously. His own continued conviction is thus indicated, as probably also the difficulty of persuading people to abandon unwise but time-honored methods.

Maine, like Wisconsin, has a law allowing towns to exchange the independent district for the better township system. There as here, the change has been a slow one, but Superintendent Johnson says in his report for 1873:

"In several instances the district system so called, has been abandoned and the town plan adopted, with most satisfactory results, as for instance in Turner, Lisbon, Pembroke, Machias, Baring, Whitneyville, Kenduskeag and other towns of medium size and scattered population, a fact indicating the practicability, and, in positive results, the desirability of the town plan. The examples thus afforded have already set neighboring towns to a candid consideration of the matter. Nothing is now needed except to encourage public sentiment in this direction. We have law enough."

Here too as there, we need not law, but enlightened and encouraged public sentiment.

Hon. D. B. Briggs, who has just been re-elected State Superintendent of Michigan, says in his last published report:

"The disadvantages (of the district system) are many and great. Why is it desirable to have thirty-nine or more men in a township chosen for a service (as is true in numberless townships of the state), which six, nine, or twelve will do better? We have an army of school officers in the state exceeding twenty thousand; and it is repeatedly and very naturally urged as an objec-

tion to our district system, that the average quality of the officers is inferior, and in many districts where intelligence and character are especially needed even tolerably suitable men can not be secured to hold the office, the public money is often times misapplied and wasted, if not stolen, the law repeatedly violated and the schools comparatively worthless. But by enlarging the area of the district, a wider opportunity of choice is allowed, a superior average of official character is at once obtained, and more vigor, honor and intelligence is infused into the management of school affairs. But perhaps the most serious objection to the existence of small districts, arises from the difficulties necessarily existing in the way of organization, classification and gradation of schools. The overwhelming force of this view of the subject is felt, as we know and appreciate the advantages of the gradation of the schools, as adopted and strictly adhered to in our cities and villages; of improved school accommodations, and more uniformity of management generally.

"A class of men can be induced to manage the affairs of a township that would not be troubled with the affairs of a district one-tenth or one-twelfth of its size. Hence the importance of enlarging the district sufficiently to make the administration of its school affairs an object of dignity and responsibility. In the older and more populous counties of the state what objection can there be to the territorial identification of the township and the school district? The reasons are ample why they should correspond. The fact that the township is the smallest unit in the civil system renders it desirable, for the sake of uniformity alone, that it should correspond with the smallest unit of the educational system. It becomes easier thus to preserve in the minds of the people a clear comprehension of the three-fold character of the school system, and the analogy of construction which exists between it and the general civil organization of the state. In 1861, a bill was introduced and considered by the legislature of our state, authorizing the adoption of the township system in such townships as might desire it. It is a matter of record that the bill met with much favor, but, for want of time to perfect it, it was left as a part of the unfinished business of the session. The plan proposed by the bill referred to was, simply, that a township school board should be elected, consisting of six trustees, who should have the exclusive care and control of all the schools in the township, precisely as the school boards in our cities have control of the public schools. The advantages, at that time claimed, are chiefly these:

"1st. It would secure equality of school privileges to all the children in the township, and this would be effected by a township board having the entire field to provide for. 2d. No more school houses would be built and schools supported than are needed. 3d. Better buildings would be provided. 4th. A happier selection of teachers for particular schools could be had. 5th. Individual favoritism or *nepotism* would not be as likely to have control in the selection of teachers. 6th. It would necessarily lead to a uniformity of text-books, to a gradation of the schools, and consequently to better classification. 7th. It would furnish a more effective supervision of the schools. 8th. A more steady management and stable support of the schools would be

had by a board so much weightier in influence and so remote from petty neighborhood quarrels. 9th. The equitable apportionment of school funds, almost impossible under our present system, would be comparatively easy, as the whole amount would come into the hands of a township board, and be expended by them directly, justly and for the general good."

Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, now serving his second term as State Superintendent of Iowa, says in his last annual report:

"A large majority of the most active friends of education in Iowa have always insisted, that a serious mistake was made in the incorporation of the sub-district feature into the district township system; that if each civil township had been made a simple, single district, to be governed by a board of directors chosen at large in the district, as in independent districts, and provision made for but one annual meeting of the directors, instead of two, much better results might have been looked for, and better satisfaction given."

Hon. Thomas W. Harvey, State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio, in his annual report for 1872, repeats the recommendation of his last previous report, that "the number of local directors in each sub-district be reduced from three to one, and that the management and control of the schools in each township be transferred to the township board."

Further citations like these from recent and authoritative sources, might easily be given, were it needed.

In Massachusetts the township system has reached its best development. There, however, it was preceded by the district system, of which the illustrious, First Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Horace Mann, says in his 10th annual report: "I consider the law of 1789, authorizing towns to divide themselves into districts, the most unfortunate law on the subject of common schools ever enacted in the state." Massachusetts afterwards enacted a permissive law (from which our own is copied), allowing towns to abolish their districts and to put the schools under the common control of a town board. Most of the towns, in course of time, voluntarily made the desirable change. The law then put its compulsory hand upon the rest, thus removing the last vestige of the injudicious act of 1789. The township plan is, therefore, now one of the well proved excellencies of the educational system of this favored state.

Among the many peculiar advantages offered by the township system, and indicated in the quotations above made, I desire to

call closer attention to a single one—the more equitable and useful apportionment of school funds under this system.

The principle upon which the modern state system of education is based, is that the welfare of a free state is largely dependent upon the intelligence of the people. Hence the state is the author and supporter of a system of free public instruction—no other system being deemed adequate. Hence, again, the property of the state must educate the children of the state. Finally, it follows that the state should not discriminate between classes or localities, but should distribute advantages not only to all, but to all as uniformly as possible. To him who believes in state education these are simple axioms.

Now, how do facts correspond with these? The following statements certainly do not answer this question satisfactorily. In January last, I received from an intelligent town clerk, the subjoined statement:

“I am decidedly in favor of the township system of school government. I am glad you favor it and are calling the attention of the people to it. Let me give you the valuation of the different school districts in our town, and you will readily see how unequal the school taxes are:

Dist.	Valuation.	School Tax, 1873.
1	\$13,642	\$211.98
2	45,104	595.64
3	42,030	318.76
4	37,563	390.78
5	32,528	204.14
6	6,814	165.04
7	20,938	257.29
8	10,455	100.89

“You will see the valuation ranges from six or seven thousand dollars to over forty-five thousand. School District No. 1 has more than as many again pupils as No. 2, while No. 2 has more than three times the valuation. It may be asked, why don't you adopt the Township System? I will tell you—the large districts can out vote us. There is a mill in No. 2 valued at \$25,000, the owners do not live there, or in this town, and of course there is a large number of men that have no interest in a school; they vote for the interest of their employers. Their tax under the present system is not so much as it would be under the township system, and the people in the large districts say they don't want to pay for the schooling of children in other districts. In towns where the valuations of the school-districts are about equal, they have no objections to the system. In districts No. 1 and 6, and others in this

town, there are from 30 to 40 scholars in a house 16 by 20 feet square, with cracks in the floors large enough for a person to put his fingers through, and the wind can blow through the house; the stove has to be kept about red hot; those next to it suffer headache with the heat, while their feet are cold, and those back are too cold to study. The districts are so poor they can hardly keep up school six or seven months in the year, while districts No. 2 and 4 have large houses, grained inside, with patent seats, and nice maps, chromos, etc., to adorn the walls. We are glad they have them; we hope some day to be able to have them too.

"Now a word about teachers. A good teacher can get any school he is a mind to ask for. The large districts, or those with the best houses and the most money, get all the best teachers, while the poorer ones have to hire the teachers that are just beginning to teach. As soon as they teach two or three terms and become well qualified they apply where they have a comfortable house and can pay the most wages, and the small districts have to qualify another one. These are facts that cannot be denied, and I think with you that there should be a change in our school aystem. I believe our town to be a fair sample of most of the towns in this part of the state, and instead of the districts becoming more equal as the country settles up, they are becoming more unequal in valuation.

"I have written this to give you a better idea of the workings of the present school system, or its workings in this part of the state.

In the JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for May, 1872, a correspondent gives the following table, showing the rate of taxation in the several districts in the towns of Sumpter, Washington and Franklin, county of Sauk:

SUMPTER.

In District No. 1, the rate per cent. is 5.2 mills on a dollar.					
"	"	2,	"	"	5.9
"	"	3,	"	"	3.6
"	"	4,	"	"	3.3
In Jt. Dist. No. 5,					
"	"	2,	"	"	3.3
"	"	3,	"	"	3.7
"	"	7,	"	"	7.9
"	"	9,	"	"	6.7

WASHINGTON.

In District No. 1, the rate per cent. is 14.0 mills on a dollar.					
In Jt. Dist. No.	2,	"	"	9.0	"
In District No.	3,	"	"	9.8	"
In Jt. Dist. No.	3,	"	"	13.8	"
In District No.	6,	"	"	13.0	"
"	7,	"	"	13.4	"
"	8,	"	"	14.0	"
"	12,	"	"	15.0	"

FRANKLIN.

In District No. 1,	the rate per cent. is	15.0	mills on a dollar.
" " 2,	" " "	8.0	" "
" " 3,	" " "	13.5	" "
In Jt. Dist. No. 5,	" " "	20.0	" "
" " 1,	" " "	30.0	" "
In District No. 10,	" " "	12.5	" "
" " 13,	" " "	17.0	" "
" " 14,	" " "	10.0	" "

"By comparing," says this writer "Dist. No. 4, town of Sumpter, with Jt. Dist. No. 1, of Franklin, we find that the people in the latter pay over nine times as much on a dollar of valuation as the people in the former, for the education of their children. A comparison of other districts will show the same contrast, though not to so great a degree. This contrast is still more glaring, when we consider the fact that the average number of months of school per year is from one to one and a half greater in Sumpter than in the other two towns mentioned, and also the average wages per month is from four to five dollars higher."

In the *Journal of Education* for February, 1872, Mr. A. F. North, the Superintendent of Waukesha county, published the following suggestive statement concerning the inequality of taxation under the district system:

"The foundations of our free institutions were laid by the Puritans, when they made this compact in the *May-flower*, viz: That every settler should have equal rights, and that they would obey the laws they should make for the common good. This sentence contains the essence of all free government. But they saw clearly that the stability of such a government, as well as the well-being of the individual, could only be maintained by universal education, and they took measures at an early date (1636) to secure this end by the action of the state. Enlightened statesmen throughout the world are bearing testimony to the soundness of these views, and, in spite of bigoted reactionists, are pressing forward to their attainment; and announce, as the safety of the state depends upon the intelligence of the people, the state must secure this by popular education—in other words, the property in the state must educate the children in the state, and this with at least some good degree of equality. It is upon this basis that the school fund is distributed. It is apportioned, not in the ratio of the property in a district, but upon the number of children to be educated therein. And this is the true principle, and should be of general application. But it is not so, and very few persons are aware how widely different from this is the fact with regard to the distribution of the burden in our towns under the present district system. The annexed table will show its operation in Pewaukee, Waukesha county, which is believed to be a type of the condition of things, generally, throughout the state:

TABLE showing inequality of taxation under district system.

	No. of Scholars.	Value of Property in District.	Amount per Scholar.
District No. 1	221	\$235,090 00	\$1,068 00
District No. 2	44	124,563 00	2,276 00
District No. 3	92	172,285 00	1,861 00
District No. 4	79	61,593 00	784 00
District No. 7	47	47,080 00	1,001 00
District No. 8	29	72,922 00	2,860 00
Jt. Dist. No. 9	76	116,198 00	1,529 00
Jt. Dist. No. 10	48	75,209 00	1,566 00
Jt. Dist. No. 6	97	105,024 00	1,083 00
Whole town.....	732	\$1,008,964 00	\$1,378 90

"By reference to the above table, it will be seen that while in the whole town there is \$1,378 for each scholar, in district No. 4 there is only \$784, about one-half this amount, and in district No. 8 there is \$2,860, over double the average amount. I hope to be able soon to show how this matter stands in the other towns in this county. Such a state of things is a conclusive argument in favor of the township system."

A STATE SCHOOL TAX.

While the adoption of the township system alone would be a long step towards a more desirable equality in taxation for school purposes, there will still remain the same inequality between towns as now between districts. With the growth of cities and villages, and the concentration therein of population and wealth, this inequality becomes perpetually greater—a result which, while more marked in New England and other eastern states, is nevertheless apparent in our own commonwealth.

The remedy for this is readily suggested by the principle that underlies our American system of popular education—"the duty of the state to provide for the education of all the children of the state, by taxing every man in proportion to his property." How does the state now embody in practice this wise and benignant principle? By a uniform tax upon all the property of the state does it secure for its children sufficient and uniform means of instruction? Not at all. The state provides for the support of local schools mainly by a uniform tax upon the property of local towns and school districts. Moreover, local authorities determine the sum to be raised by tax from such property, the state merely fixing

the *minimum* amount. It is true the state provides for a uniform and impartial distribution of the income of the school fund; but this income is so small in proportion to the amount needed for the support of the schools, that it has but little effect upon the equality of local taxation.

The remedy for this clearly lies in a general state tax that shall give to the entire school system a more substantial and uniform basis. The character of the schools should be made far less dependent upon local resources. A system showing the inequalities exhibited above is hardly worthy the name of a state system. What would be thought of a line of railway owned and operated by a single company, yet exhibiting all motly characteristics throughout its course, from the palatial depots and steel rails of a safe and perfect part, to the worn out rails, crumbling ties and tottering bridges of perhaps an adjoining section? To be safe, to be worthy of popular confidence, to be profitable, it must be uniformly constructed of good materials, and as excellent in all essential features in the unpeopled wilderness as in the populous and wealthy districts.

From the last annual report of my predecessor, I find that the whole income of the school fund is less than one-twelfth of the entire cost of the public schools of the state for the year 1873, and actually less than one-eighth of the amount paid for teachers' wages alone during the same year. Here is a state system of schools professing to offer to all children of the state an education that shall qualify them for good citizenship, yet deriving more than eleven-twelfths of its support from local and very unequal—and to a great extent optional—taxation! Moreover, the slender pittance of one dollar in twelve, which the state does impartially distribute, comes—almost every penny of it—from a national grant, of which the state is merely the custodian. Not one dollar has the state ever voted from its general revenue for the support of a system of public instruction that is acknowledged to be the very anchor of its own safety. Is this consistent? Is it wise? I most earnestly commend the consideration of these questions to the people, and to their chosen representatives in the state legislature.

Force will be added to the above suggestions by referring to the practice and experience of other states.

New Jersey, with a school population, judging from the average attendance, less than one-half our own, expended for school pur-

poses in the year 1873, over \$400,000 more than did Wisconsin. Besides imposing, for the support of her schools, a uniform two-mill tax upon the property of the state, she adds to this an additional annual appropriation of \$100,000. In the last Annual Report of her faithful and popular superintendent, Hon. E. A. Apgar, I find the following very significant and instructive paragraphs:

"It will be observed that the state appropriation amounts to about three-fourths of all the money needed to maintain the schools. This money is derived from the tax of two mills on a dollar, levied by the state. This tax is uniform in all the counties, and is apportioned for the use of the schools on the basis of the school census. The cause of public school education is regarded as a state and not a local interest, and a state appropriation derived from a uniform state tax is undoubtedly the most equitable and just means for supporting the same. This method of raising school money does not meet with a tithe of the opposition that the old plan of resorting to township taxation always encountered.

"Forty townships out of the 217 in the state, raised additional funds by township tax, and in 507 districts out of a total number of 1,367, district school taxes were assessed. In 175 districts, taxes were assessed to pay teachers' salaries, and in 477, they were imposed to build and repair school houses."

Maine imposes upon all the property of the state, an annual tax of one mill per dollar valuation, and thus increases the school revenue by the sum of about \$225,000, or nearly one-fifth the entire current expenses of the school system. Hon. Warren Johnson, in his annual report for 1872, says:

"This form of taxation, so general among the states, is not merely one of convenience, but it is established on the fundamental principles of duty and equity. Reason and experience demonstrate the necessity of an intelligent people for the life and welfare of the state. With this necessity granted, the state through the organic legislative body expresses its will in relation thereto, and issues the mandate to every town, 'Educate your youth.' Along with this command of the state, should go the accompanying enactment by which means shall be afforded to the several town committees, in order that they may effectually accomplish the purpose intended. Hence the duty of the state to provide these means, not by taxing the wealth or poverty of others, but by drawing from its own treasury and disbursing in such a manner as may, in its wisdom, be deemed best. The state educates; the state should pay for it. This the state does in part by the present mill-tax. Again, the revenue, or means, thus required by the state, should be paid by those who are *able* to pay. The poor man, with a family of six children to be educated, ought not to be obliged to pay six times as much as the rich man with one child, or even as much as the latter with six children. It is common intelligence we are endeavoring to secure, and the cost of the attempt

and of all instrumentalities connected therewith, in justice and equity, should be paid for by the commonwealth, by all the property in the state. This is a principle long recognized in the school district and in the town, since never the *individual* but *property*, is assessed for educational and other purposes. Duty and equity, therefore, sanction the legislation whereby the source of public school revenue was spoken into active existence."

Illinois, by a two-mill school tax, uniformly assessed upon the property of the state, adds nearly a million dollars to her educational revenues. Moreover, in his last biennial report, Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, says:

"I also recommend that the amount of common school revenue raised directly by the state be largely increased, so that the local district school taxes may be proportionately diminished, and the burdens and benefits of the school system, financially considered, more nearly equalized. I do not think it would be advisable to entirely relieve the inhabitants of the several school districts from the necessity of a supplementary local tax, but there is little probability of that, as it would require the state appropriation to be increased more than five times the present amount. I am of the opinion, however, that if the sum now appropriated by the state were doubled, it would prove a wise and beneficial measure."

Michigan, by a two-mill state school tax, adds over \$460,000 to the income of her school fund, which, however, itself yields more per scholar than does the income of the school fund of Wisconsin. Indeed, while the school population in each state is nearly the same, statistics even making the supposed average attendance in our own 10,000 more, the total income in Michigan for her schools is (according to the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1873) over \$1,300,000 more than that of Wisconsin.

Indiana, with a school fund larger by two millions of dollars than that of any other state in the Union, adds to the income of that fund more than a million dollars annually, by a uniform state tax of nearly two mills on a dollar valuation.

Other states increase their school revenues in a similar way, as follows:

California, by a one mill tax.

Kansas, by a one mill tax.

Kentucky, by a two mill tax.

Nebraska, by a two mill tax.

New York, by a one and one-fourth mill tax.

Ohio, by a one and three-tenths mill tax.

Oregon, by a two mill tax.

Pennsylvania by a large annual appropriation.

Rhode Island, by an annual appropriation.

Indeed, an examination shows that twenty-five of the thirty-seven states have a state school tax, while only twelve have none.

Massachusetts alone, among the states that are educational leaders, has not as yet adopted this plan, so largely in operation elsewhere; but Hon. Joseph White, the venerable Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, has several times called attention to the wisdom of thus equalizing to some degree the burdens and privileges of the school system in that state. He says in a recent Annual Report, after referring to the present marked disparity of burdens and benefits, and a need of a remedy therefor:

"I invite your attention to a method for this purpose, which is in my judgment alike practical and just in its application.

"I propose that a school tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar on the whole valuation of the commonwealth be annually assessed, collected and paid into the treasury, in the same manner as other state taxes, and when so paid that it be designated by the treasurer as the half-mill school fund for the support of the public schools; and further, that said fund be apportioned and distributed among the several cities and towns in the commonwealth, according to the number of persons therein between the ages of five and fifteen, and in the same manner and on the same conditions as one-half of the income of the school fund is apportioned and distributed.

"With respect to the plan here proposed, I suggest:

"*First.* That it is not a scheme for increasing the cost of supporting our schools. Not a dollar need to be added to the *average* cost. It is simply nothing more nor less than raising the needed amount in a more equitable way than at present.

"*Second.* That each town and each person will contribute in an equal, and therefore just, ratio to the taxable property of each.

"*Third.* That the method of distribution is the only one which is just and equitable and at the same time practicable. Since every town contributes to the general weal, precisely according to the number of youth which it educates, and thus fits for good citizens, so it is plain that the amount contributed by the state should be determined by the number so educated, with the single modification, if any, perhaps, in favor of those places which incur the heaviest rate of taxation.

"*Fourth.* That it will give a coherence and unity to our school system which it now lacks, and thus become a source of vigor and strength. It will create a stronger sympathy between the different municipalities, as mutual contributors to and receivers from a common fund, as well as the subjects of a common law. Indeed, the laws passed from time to time in the interest of harmonious and progressive action will be no longer regarded, especially by

the smaller and less favored towns, in the light of arbitrary mandates, but rather as beneficial rules of action suited to the exigencies of all and for the general good. The *enforcement* of the laws will give place to a *cheerful obedience* to them.

"While in the larger cities and towns the burden imposed by the proposed measure will be hardly appreciable, the relief to the smaller ones will be most grateful and timely; confidence and hope will take the place of discouragement and discontent; greater efforts will follow; a more thoroughly instructed and altogether higher grade of teachers will be employed, and for longer terms of time; and a better class of school-houses, with fitting apparatus and furniture, will take the place of the rude, unsightly and uncomfortable structures, which, in too large numbers, still linger among us."

Nowhere have I found more clearly set forth the character and causes of the evils under consideration, than in the last Annual Report of Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island. The clear statements, apt illustrations and cogent reasoning of this author, will be considered sufficient excuse for the length of the quotation. I would invite particular attention to the felicitous and truthful comparison of the flow of population, wealth and enterprise to cities, and the flow of streams and rivers to the ocean. It is at once admirable illustration and unanswerable argument:

"Attention is called to the last column in this table, which shows the town tax on each \$100 for the support of public schools. The inequality of this tax is a remarkable feature of the case. While the towns of Westerly and South Kingstown raise a tax of *six cents* on each \$100 of their valuation, the town of Foster raises a tax of *twenty-three cents*, the town of Johnston a tax of *twenty-four cents*, the town of East Providence a tax of *twenty-five cents*, and the town of New Shoreham a tax of *twenty-six cents* on each \$100 of the state valuation of \$1870. The other towns range between these two wide extremes of school taxation. This fact, taken in connection with the other, that the school year varies in length in the several towns of the state, from twenty-four weeks, the minimum school year, to forty weeks, the maximum school year, and we find that the burdens and advantages of our schools are unequally distributed throughout the state. Now, it is very evident that when a part of the state suffers a lack of educational privileges, or is obliged to assume an undue share of taxation, that the whole state must, in the end, and on the whole, be the loser thereby. And it is the purpose of the wise legislator, and the argument of true political economy, to distribute the benefits and to divide the obligations of society as equally as possible, so that every member may receive his due proportion of each.

"Not only is the inequality of our school taxation evident by reference to the preceding table, but it is also made apparent in another form, in the fol-

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lowing, which shows the amount of property in each town, represented by each child under fifteen years. * * *

"Each child in New Shoreham represents \$737 of taxable property, in Middletown, \$5,969, in Exeter, \$1,444, and in Providence, \$4,830. The average for each child in the whole state is \$3,287. By this table, it appears that a single child in Newport represents more than seven times as much property as a single child in New Shoreham, in the same county; that a child in Providence represents three times as much property as a child in Foster, in the same county, and that in fourteen of the towns enumerated above, the valuation per child is below the average valuation by the State. It will also be noticed that the valuation for each child is the lowest in those towns where the people are mainly devoted to agriculture. Now it will be clearly seen that if the wealth of the state was equally divided, the ratio of taxation for the support of schools would be quite equitably adjusted among all the people. As it now stands, the towns of smallest valuation must raise a large tax, while the wealthier towns, which have abundant means for the purpose, have the smaller tax for school purposes. Not only are these inequalities of taxation for the support of schools very great at the present time, but they are increasing year by year, as the business and wealth tends to centres, and withdraws from the remote and rural sections of the state.

"Owing to the great changes of twenty and thirty years, by reason of our system of railroads, the growth of manufacturing interests, and the growth of cities and villages on the lines of commercial intercourse and at great centers of trade, wealth has led and followed these lines of improvement and progress, and the former scenes of business and comparative opulence have become sparsely populated and well nigh forsaken by enterprise. The last twenty years show a remarkable change in the valuation of the towns of Rhode Island, and the next twenty, with the present tendencies, will exhibit a more remarkable centralization of business forces and the accumulations of capital in centers of traffic, manufacture and internal and foreign commerce. As the annual drain is made from the country to the city, of its population, its enterprise and its wealth, it reminds one of the constant flow of the streams to the rivers, and of the rivers to the sea, carrying from hill and mountain slopes the rich soils, which form the alluvial meadows and prairies, which grow the world's harvests. Were there no return of moisture in the evaporation of the ocean, which the winds carry in fogs, rains and snows, to add new supplies to the unfailing springs among the hills, these fountains of fertility, of beauty, of growth and of wealth to the valleys would cease. So there may be a return of the blessings of wealth from wealth centers, by sending forth to the sections less favored by wealth, the means which shall keep a healthy supply of intelligent population to make good the wear, the weakness and the decay of the forces which become enervated by wealth, or demoralized by the corruptions incident to, and necessarily attendant upon large populations and undue wealth.

"In order that the schools of the town of Exeter shall be as good as those of the city of Newport, the people must have good teachers and as long terms of schools, with as good school accommodations, supervision, etc.

The children of each municipality are entitled to equal advantages in educational concerns, and the people of one portion of our state cannot look with unconcern upon the present condition or future prospects of any other section. The interests of the children are common interests, and must receive a share in the public weal or woe of the state. But Exeter must tax its citizens *per rata* seven-fold as much as Newport, in order to secure from town and state the money necessary to give its children as good school privileges as the youth of the city of Newport enjoy; because its pecuniary ability is only one-seventh as great *pro capita*. Now, if the burdens were borne by Exeter for private interest alone, and not chiefly for the common good of the state, that every child therein might be fitted for his duties as a citizen, the matter of child-education might be left wholly with the local decision of the question. But the free school system, as adopted by the New England states, and now inaugurated in every state of our Union, recognizes the great principle of distributing the blessings of education broadcast and free throughout the state, and of an equalizing of the burdens to be borne by the wealth of the whole state. Each child is a fractional part of the town population, each town is a fraction of the state, so each dollar in the town valuation is but a fraction of the town and state wealth. All are but parts of one organic whole, the state. This unity of interest, and power and growth, establishes the free school, so that the poor as well as the rich may, together, enjoy the equal advantages of preparation for the services of life. Is this principle fully recognized in the present methods of raising school revenue?

"The mill tax, or a state tax of one mill upon each dollar of state valuation, would secure a more equitable adjustment of this matter. With a valuation of over two hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, a tax of one mill upon the dollar would yield an annual revenue of over two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for public schools. This amount, divided by the present system, would give relief immediate and valuable, to all the poorer towns of the state, while it would be a small return from the richer for the benefits which have been, and will be conferred by the constant contribution of population, labor and capital to the growing centres of business. No more money is required by this plan. The change only affects the method of raising our school revenue so as to make the whole property of the community the basis, to a certain extent, of the taxation, which protects its integrity, and which will constantly enhance its value. By this tax, not only is justice and equity secured, but an annual ratio of increase will be made to the school fund corresponding to our increase in wealth, which would satisfy, to a certain extent, the increased demand for larger educational facilities on the part of our towns, and would distribute the burdens among those who will most largely enjoy the pecuniary gains."

The following statement from Hon. W. H. Chandler, Superintendent of Dane county, adds confirmation to the above:

"No small proportion of the inefficiency of our public schools is attributable to the fact that so large a part of the amount necessary for their sup-

port is left to be provided for by local taxation, and so small a part comes from a general tax or the income of the school fund. Facts coming under my own observation prove that, not unfrequently, wealthy residents and persons having no children of school age, unite in defeating the wish of others having personal and public interest in maintaining efficient and adequate school advantages. The meagre apportionment of public money being thus often forfeited, in order to save a much larger amount needful to be raised by local taxation to support schools. Illiteracy is thus increased, not for want of interest in the schools, but by lack of schools to attend. In the interest of sound public policy, give us a *liberal uniform state tax* for support of public schools."

I have thus devoted considerable space to this subject, but no more than its great importance demands. The interests of our school system, in my judgment, demand its speedy consideration by the legislature, and such action thereby as will both give greater vigor to the system as a whole, by strengthening its weaker parts, and remove from the state the disgrace of being almost the only one in the Union that has not aided or even thought of aiding, from its own full and impartial hand, the system of popular culture upon which it professes to base its very existence.

A tax of two mills per dollar valuation upon all the property of the state, added to the income of the school fund, would give less than one-half the amount annually required for the support of our public schools, but would go far in equalizing burdens, diminishing much oppressive local taxation, improving inefficient instruction in country districts, and adding unity and vigor to the whole educational system. Such a measure the state will certainly adopt at no distant day. Why should not its benefits be immediately secured?

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

I would invite the earnest attention of the legislature to the reports of President Bascom and the University Board of Visitors, respecting the immediate and prospective needs of our State University, to be found elsewhere in this volume. The university is the crowning feature of our state school system. It has been recognized as such from the very origin of the state. Indeed, its history is coeval not only with that of the state, but with our earlier territorial history. In his message to the first territorial legislature in 1836, Governor Dodge recommended asking from congress aid

for the establishment of a state educational institution, to be governed by the legislature. At that very session an act was passed to establish and locate the Wisconsin university at Belmont in the county of Iowa. At its second session, the following year, the legislature changed the location, and established "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be, 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.'"

At the same session a resolution was passed directing the territorial delegate in congress to ask of the Congress of the United States an appropriation of \$20,000, for the erection of the buildings of said university, and also two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress accordingly appropriated 72 sections of land for the support of a seminary of learning in the territory of Wisconsin.

It is interesting thus to know that the earliest founders of the territory, as the earliest civilized inhabitants of New England, sought to make provision for that higher education, which sheds light and honor and strength over the entire state or nation that fosters it.

The institution that was thus one of the earliest creations of legislative enactment within our borders, is at this day largely dependent upon the bounty of the State, through legislative enactment, for its progressive success and influence. The legislature called it into existence. The legislature obtained the original national land grants from which its revenues were to come. The legislature disposed of those grants *in its own time and manner*, and thus fixed the revenue for its support. The disposition of the grant is now seen to have been very unwise for the best interests of the University, although tending to promote the rapid growth and prosperity of the state. Finally, the legislature sanctioned the erection *out of the original endowment fund*, of one of the most ill contrived, inconvenient and thoroughly absurd edifices probably ever erected for instructional purposes in this country.

Notwithstanding early mismanagement and partial failure, the University is to-day entitled to the respect and confidence of the State. Its recent management has been judicious. Its reorganization in 1867 gave it new life and vigor, and since then it has been steadily advancing in power, and, as I have good reason for believing, in the esteem of the people for whose common benefit it exists.

The true source of its present prosperity is its faculty—without an exception, men of high character, ability, and attainments—several of them already possessing a national reputation as scholars and authors. Its new president, one of the most distinguished scholars, not only of New England, but of our common country, is a man singularly fitted for the position he holds. With high eastern culture he combines the broad, liberal views, vigorous earnestness and plain common sense that win respect and influence in the west.

Such men must and will attract students under any circumstances. But modern students and modern studies require much more than a Socrates in the market place, or a Plato in the garden. They require rooms and all the accessories for illustration and experiment which modern learning, and especially the modern sciences, make indispensable. These good accessories are as necessary as good instructors. The best students—those very ones for whose benefit the State University should exist—will largely go where there are not only the best men, but the best general equipments. The laboratory and the cabinet speak now as eloquently and as effectively as the scientist himself.

I have thus pointed out some of the necessary conditions of modern instruction. The plain questions the immediate authorities of the institution now ask are these: Does the state not desire its own University to meet the needs of its own citizens? Shall this crowning feature of our school system, whose function is to give strength and inspiration to all the schools beneath it, to furnish teachers, and lawyers, and physicians, and editors, and judges, and legislators, and trained thinkers and actors in all departments of life—shall this University, whose mission is thus beneficent, and whose creation was wisely deemed so important nearly thirty years ago, even by the founders of the state, come short of its true purpose simply from want of facilities which the state is now so abundantly able to give? I cannot believe it. The state desires no such thing and will permit no such thing. Wisconsin is an intelligent and enterprising state. She is no longer weak and poor. She is powerful and wealthy. Single villages in many instances have erected buildings for high school purposes as costly as the only one the state has as yet ever given to her own University. Within the past year a single ward of one of her cities has finished a school edifice costing more money than the University now asks from the

entire state for the erection of its new and greatly needed Science Hall.

Our Normal Schools are among the best appointed and most successful in the Union. The buildings are spacious, equipped with the best furniture and apparatus, provided with the most approved means of heating and ventilation, and are every way an honor to the state. Our charitable institutions will compare favorably with those of any other state. For the deaf and dumb, for the blind, and for the insane we liberally provide what might not inappropriately be termed palaces. For these unfortunates from whom it can expect to reap no returning benefit, the state bids wealth and science exhaust their resources. But for the very flower of its youth—those who are destined to become leaders of society—the creators and guides of public sentiment, the chief promoters of educational, scientific, and industrial progress—for the generous culture of these healthy and promising members of society, what facilities does the state provide? Let the small, unventilated, gloomy rooms of the State University answer. Let its laboratory with a ceiling easily touched by the hand, and an atmosphere foul with a thousand unwholesome odors, answer. Let its dark and narrow halls, its score of smoking stoves, and its wretched furniture answer. It cannot be too plainly, directly, and forcibly asserted that the continuance of these things is both an injury and a disgrace to the state that permits it longer. No plea of poverty can avail.

Instead of only eighty thousand, Wisconsin could easily afford to give two hundred and fifty thousand to make her university the peer of that of Michigan,—a state older, but now perhaps no wealthier nor more populous than our own, and a state that has within the past four years contributed more than one half that amount to the still further advancement of her favored and renowned institution. I believe Wisconsin has not only the ability, but the willingness to do as much for hers, when she shall be fully satisfied that the recipient of her bounty is worthy of it. Our people are no less enlightened, as they are no less able, than those of our sister state. The simple difference is that the management of Michigan University was wise from the beginning, and has constantly had the confidence of the people. The management of our own was *not* wise in the beginning, and it has received the confidence of the people but recently and slowly.

If any one still doubts the vigorous life that now animates it, doubts that it is *genuine growth* which now demands enlarged facilities, I would refer him not merely to the report of the President, already alluded to, but to the enthusiastic yet truthful report of the last Board of Visitors, to the alumni through whom the institution is already numerous and honorably represented, and to the hundreds of students now crowding its classes and inadequate apartments.

Finally, it is my profound conviction, that the welfare of the state demands abundant facilities for the highest knowledge and culture, as well as for the elements of instruction. The university, as well as the common school, is a source of well being—a guaranty of permanence to the entire commonwealth. It is quite as useful to society—to the state—to have a certain proportion *well* educated, as to have *all* possessed of the *elements* of an education. And the larger the proportion of the well educated, the better for the welfare and glory of the state. The secret of the pre-eminence of Massachusetts lies not in her soil, for it is poor; not in her climate, for it is severe; but in the pre-eminent culture of her people more than in any other cause. That commonwealth gives a higher culture to a larger proportionate number of her children, than does any other state of our Union.

The policy of paying annual tribute to Michigan and the universities and colleges of New England; the policy of continuing to import our teachers, ministers, physicians, scientists; the policy of not developing our own highest intellectual resources, by superior facilities offered within our own borders, are not policies worthy of a great, enlightened and progressive state, and I believe they are not policies to be much longer approved by the people of Wisconsin.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCE.

The present system of county supervision, as a system, is undoubtedly the wisest the state could have adopted. It has the sanction of ample experience in many states, and even in other countries, and may be regarded as one of the *established and permanent features* of school management throughout the Union. Forty states and territories have adopted in substance this plan of supervision. Only Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have at present no system of county super-

vision. In some of these, however, it is strongly recommended by the chief school authorities. Maine which once had, and afterwards renounced it, is apparently nearly ready to return to the rejected method. The wisdom of county supervision may thus be regarded *as no longer an open question.*

But county supervision in Wisconsin, as in many other states, has some unnecessarily defective points. Strong in general plan, it is weak in details.

(1.) County superintendents are elected biennially in the same manner and at the same time as political officers. As the law prescribes no qualifications, incompetent men are not unfrequently chosen for this peculiar, responsible and very important work.

(2.) The salary paid is so small that, in general, competent men, if elected, cannot devote their entire time to the duties of the office. Hence, perhaps, a lawyer divides his time between the schools and his clients; or a farmer exercises joint and equal supervision over both agriculture and instruction; or a merchant sees no incongruity between trade and pedagogy. Several of the most capable superintendents thus practically acknowledge a divided allegiance.

(3.) The tenure of the office is so brief and uncertain that anything like systematic improvement of the schools is next to impossible. The work accomplished by a faithful and competent incumbent may not be continued—nay, it may be undone—by his successor. The most conscientious and capable superintendent must, of necessity, consider his work fragmentary—a consciousness that dulls the edge of ambition and tends to chill every impulse towards wiser and nobler things.

(4.) The present elective system puts a premium upon the unfaithful performance of duty. When continuance in office is altogether dependent upon the popular will, or upon political influence, the strict and impartial performance of duty lies in a path beset with temptations. The influence of a political friend, the request of a district board, the solicitation from any source whose refusal will bring hostility and endanger the political interests that hang often on slender threads—if these things are always resisted, if they do not consciously or unconsciously influence action, superintendents must be indeed exempt from the common infirmities of human nature.

While the experience of the past year awakened, at first, some surprise that so many intelligent and capable men are engaged in

this work of county supervision, and that the value of the system is, even under the circumstances, so manifest, that experience has nevertheless convinced me that the true interests of the schools demand a class of thoroughly skilled and permanent supervisors. The best men who are now in the work are in it merely temporarily. It is with them a stepping stone to something better. It is chiefly sought because it extends the acquaintance and influence, and adds to the income of the young lawyer, or editor, or merchant, or politician. It is not in general sought and obtained by those who have not more than average ability and ambition; but it is sought not as a profession, and mostly sought by those who have had no special training or anterior experience to qualify them for the work.

The result is that superintendents are perpetually changing, even as the teachers under their influence are changing. There is and can be no accumulation of experience, and the great possibilities for good inherent in the system are thus largely unrealized.

With a deep conviction of its need, shared by nearly all the educational men of the state, I urge a reform that shall secure the following results:

(1) Educational qualifications entitling the superintendent to the possession of at least the highest certificate the law authorizes him to grant to others.

(2) Permanence in office, practically during the time of efficient service. This can only be secured by some appointive system, as in many other states, instead of the present elective system.

(3) A salary pertaining to the office sufficient to induce capable men to accept the work and to enter upon it as a permanent, professional employment.

(4.) I urge further that the system of county supervision be more thoroughly organized and strengthened by a law to secure a

UNIFORM EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Even in the present condition of county supervision great benefit would accrue from unity and harmony of action in the matter of examinations and licenses. A system of nearly uniform examinations throughout the state, under a plan in successful operation in Canada, in the states of New Jersey, Indiana, California and some others, would, in my judgment, bring results from the present system, far more excellent and satisfactory than those now reached. For this end I strongly advise such modification of, or addition to,

the existing law relating to examinations, as will authorize the state superintendent to furnish county superintendents examination questions and to prescribe such rules for conducting the examinations and for marking the resulting papers as shall secure more uniform and satisfactory results.

I am enabled to give the result of a full consideration of this important subject by the convention of county and city superintendents, held in Madison, December 29 and 30, 1874. These results are embodied in the following editorial report and comment, published in a Madison paper of January 1:

"Few subjects are of more importance to the educational interests of the state than that looking to the establishment of a uniform system of teachers' examinations. A definite plan for securing such uniformity has been matured and drawn up by Superintendent Searing, and was presented by him for the consideration of the county superintendents of the state, at their late meeting. After thorough discussion, the plan, substantially as submitted, was unanimously adopted by the convention. It strikes us as an excellent one, and we believe it will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the public generally. Whatever legislation is necessary to enable it to be carried into effect, will, we trust, be readily granted. The plan provides:

"1st. That the state superintendent shall furnish uniform sets of questions for use by county superintendents (in principal and supplementary examinations), to be sent to them under seal, as needed.

"2d. That the number of examination districts in each county shall be made as few as possible, consistent with reasonable convenience. These are in many instances unnecessarily numerous.

"3d. That the first and succeeding examinations, held semi-annually in the various inspection districts of the counties, shall be held respectively on the same days throughout the state, and shall be conducted strictly in accordance with regulations furnished by the department.

"4th. That the papers written by the candidates shall be marked by the superintendents according to specific rules—also furnished by the department.

"5th. That each county superintendent shall determine the minimum percentage of successful attainment in his own county, under the advice of the state superintendent.

"6th. That all papers written by every applicant shall be preserved by the county superintendent at least one year, and be subject during that time to the order of the state superintendent.

"7th. That the report of each examination shall be forwarded as soon as possible after its close to the department, and there recorded; each report to contain simply the whole number examined, the number of successful applicants in each grade, and the average standing of such in each grade.

"8th. That the questions for the examinations, the regulations by which

the examinations shall be conducted, and the rules for marking the results, shall be prepared by a board of three competent persons annually appointed by the state superintendent."

In regard to the same subject, the State Teachers' Association made an emphatic expression of opinion in a resolution, with memorandum, offered by Prof. W. D. Parker, President-elect of the fourth Normal School, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the State Superintendent should put himself in vital relations to County Superintendents, with a view—

"1. To ensure examinations regularly held, and of a more nearly uniform character; and

"2. To stimulate and direct the general educational agitation in all the counties of the state.

"*Memoranda*.—A nearly uniform examination throughout the state. All original papers—questions and answers—to be sent to the state department and there preserved during the continuance in force of certificates granted thereon. To direct and stimulate the educational agitation, in holding institutes of county Superintendents, and to see that superintendents personally participate in holding teachers' institutes according to law; to effect unity of purpose among county superintendents, teachers and people."

I give below the features of the Ontario (Canada) system of superintendence, and also the method of examining and licensing teachers in that province. I share in the opinion largely held by the leading educational men of the United States, that the Ontario system of public instruction is the best in America. I quote from a paper descriptive of that system, read by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Ontario, before the *National Educational Association*, at Detroit, in August last:

"In regard to the mode of licensing teachers, the plan is simple, and yet comprehensive. I may state as a preliminary that, in entering the profession every teacher is required to present a document vouching for his good moral character and to pass an examination for the lowest grade of certificate first. And (unless he attends the normal school, and successfully passes through its course), he must hold that certificate for three years, before he can aspire to the next highest rank in his profession. In this second grade he must (unless a successful normal school student), remain two years before he can compete for the highest grade or first class certificate. I say "compete," for the standard is kept so deservedly high that of the ten who "compete" only one on an average reaches the object of his ambition and attains the highest rank in his profession. In order to insure impartiality and uniformity as well as a common standard of excellence, for all the teachers in

the province, facilities have been provided by which every candidate teacher, wishing to obtain a certificate of any grade, shall attend an examination in his own locality, which is held simultaneously at the same hours of the same days and with the same examination papers in every county and city of the province.

"The whole of the examination papers are prepared by a central body at Toronto, and are sent out with full instructions, under seal, to every county and city inspector of schools, who, with four other legally qualified examiners holding first class certificates, conduct the examinations.

"When the candidates are assembled at the examination hall, this officer is required to break the seal in their presence, and then to distribute the papers among them. This is done with every successive paper until the examination is over. The value of answers to the questions having been previously determined by the central authority, the local examiners have no difficulty in fixing the rank of each candidate who may pass, and to reject those who do not come up to the required standard. The local examiners only grant second and third class certificates. The papers of candidates for first class certificates must be sent to Toronto to be there adjudicated upon by the central board. As a further check and safeguard, it is required that the whole of the answers of all the candidates throughout the province shall be also sent up to Toronto at the close of the county examination, to be looked over, if necessary, should any appeal be made against the decision of the local board of examiners.

"Next to the chief executive, the most important officers of the system are the county superintendents (or inspectors, as we designate them).

"In Ontario these officers must have attained the foremost rank in the profession of teaching, and must hold certificates of the first class, and of the highest grade. None others are appointed. They hold their offices virtually during good behavior; and they can only be dismissed either by the Governor or the county council for incompetency or misconduct; or in extreme cases, by a two-thirds vote of the body which appointed them. They perform the duties assigned them by law, under instructions issued from time to time by the education department. With such qualifications, and holding office under such a secure tenure, these officers have proved themselves to be thoroughly efficient and impartial in the discharge of their duties. They have each from 59 to 120 schools under their inspection, and receive not less than \$10 per school per annum, besides certain fees. So with the high schools and collegiate institute inspectors. They must be university men of superior qualifications. They are appointed by the council of Public Instruction for the province, and hold office during good behavior. There are three to inspect above one hundred high schools and collegiate institutes.

WOMEN AS SCHOOL OFFICERS.

In several states of the Union women are to some extent now serving as local school officers. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and

other New England states, they are serving on town school committees and as official school visitors. In Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, respectively, they in several instances fill the salaried office of county superintendent. In 1874 the legislature of Pennsylvania rendered women eligible to any office under the common school system. Not the enabling legislation of other states, not the actual success of women in these official positions there, but rather a profound sense of woman's fitness for such relations to our school system, and of the benefit that system would ultimately derive from such relations, impels me to urge that Wisconsin should follow the examples cited above.

Women, as a class, are more immediately interested in schools than men are. The majority of our teachers are women. Largely in the schools, and still more generally in families, are children under the influence and guidance of women. Who are better fitted than they to know what should be the character of the schools which share with them so largely in the culture of the young? Indeed, who are so well qualified for, as also so deeply interested in, determining the fitness of teachers, and the convenience, healthfulness and attractiveness of school buildings and grounds?

Allow and encourage capable, educated and earnest women to share in the government of schools and the choice of teachers, and a new element of interest, strength and success would be added to the state system. There would be more assiduous supervision in districts and towns. Better teachers would in many instances be secured. School buildings and grounds that outrage all taste and comfort, and too frequently all decency, would be less common.

Proposing no extended argument to support a recommendation whose propriety I hold to be self-evident, I simply further invite attention to the following extracts from distinguished sources. Says Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, in his report for 1873:

"In Connecticut, Massachusetts and several other states, women are beginning to serve as school visitors. So far the experiment seems to work well. In some towns it is not easy to find professional men, whether clergymen, lawyers or physicians who will spare the time required for the thorough supervision of schools. In such towns there are usually well educated women, experienced as teachers, in practical sympathy with the work of the school-room, and with leisure and heart for the duties of the office. The great majority of our teachers are females. During the last *summer* the number of male teachers was only 198, while the females numbered 2,240,

being more than eleven times the number of males. The very structure of woman's mind fits her for teaching, especially in elementary schools. Woman is the natural guardian of the young. Outside of the family, she nowhere seems so truly to occupy her appropriate sphere. While woman so generally excels in instruction, are there not cases where her attainments and powers may be wisely employed in the supervision of schools?"

Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, says in his last annual report:

"It is very important that the schools should have the benefit of the most valuable services that can be found for their supervision and general control, and as the experience of the last thirty years has proved the wisdom of employing a large number of female teachers in the schoolroom, instead of males, the experiment is now undergoing tests, whether women may not with equal propriety and efficiency attend to the inspection of our schools as school officers, especially in primary, intermediate and girls' schools. At the outset, women are especially qualified by nature, in the motherly instincts of love and tender interest for children, and during the first ten or twelve years of the child's life, the mother and teacher have mainly the management and control of his education.

"Added to natural fitness, is the valuable experience which so many of our most intelligent and influential women have received in the school-room as teachers. In some states, of which Pennsylvania is an example, no person is eligible to the office of school superintendent, unless he or she has had a successful history in the school-room, as a teacher. Such a necessary requirement as experience may well be demanded of our school officers, and in almost every school district in Rhode Island, are capable women, who have served for one or more years, and have thus learned in the most practical and satisfactory way how to make good schools.

"To judge of faithful or unsuccessful labor in the school and to appreciate the difficulties of the service, none are better fitted than the women who have acted as instructors, and have borne the trials of the station, which is placed under their oversight.

"The advice of women would be of especial value to teachers in matters pertaining to the health as well as the studies of the pupils—a subject so sadly neglected in our school work.

"A third qualification is the element of time. The great complaint on the part of our school officers, is, that they have not the time to visit and examine the school which the work demands. As the service is for the most part a gratuitous one, and is usually prompted only by philanthropic motives, the people cannot demand, nor expect that the schools shall receive the attention which they require, from men whose business constantly demands their time and thought.

"Now, none of the duties of men can so properly, or so readily be delegated to women, as the care of the schools. By an examination of the registers of our schools throughout the state, it will be found that on an average

the names of four women appear to that of one man on the visiting list, practically showing that women have more interest and time to devote to this matter, than men. Of the audiences which gather at the discussion of educational topics, or at teachers' institutes, the female element here predominates, showing the same fact, that women are first in their intelligent inquiries after the best methods of instruction at home and at school. Perhaps the most convincing argument in favor of women's appointment to official school relations is found in practical experience. In several of the states, women hold offices upon school-boards, and this in the most intelligent communities. In several of the towns of Illinois, Massachusetts and other states, women not only occupy the office of school committee and supervisor, with honor and fidelity, but in several instances, they occupy the salaried office of superintendent of the schools of the town. So far as the state reports are in evidence, it appears that their work is done faithfully and conscientiously and merits public appropriation. Success proves capacity and fitness.—*Report 1874, THOS. W. BICK.*

The following, respecting a recent legislative act of New Hampshire, is taken from the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education:

"The growing interest of women in the public schools, and the importance to these of their influence and supervision are recognized in the passage of the following act by the New Hampshire State Legislature of 1872:

"SECTION 1. Any female citizen of any school district of adult age, who has resided therein for six months at least, may hold and discharge the duties of prudential committee of such district, whenever chosen thereto by the legal voters of such district, or appointed by the mayor and aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town.

"SECTION 2. Any female citizen of any city or town of adult age, who has resided therein for six months at least, may hold and discharge the duties of a member of the school committee of such city or town, whenever chosen thereto by the legal voters of such city or town, or appointed by the mayor and aldermen of such city, or the selectmen of such town."

THE SCHOOL MONTH.

An act was passed by the legislature in 1871, declaring 110 days to constitute the "five months" school required of a district in order to share in the apportionment of school money; also declaring the teacher's month to be 22 days, not including Saturday, unless otherwise specified in the contract. These provisions were harmonious; but in 1872 the "five months" was reduced to 100 days (thus making a month 20 days), while the teacher's month was left as before—22 days. This discrepancy between the sections of the

act is the source of much misunderstanding, and of many differences between teachers and school boards. The prevailing custom in the cities and villages is to regard twenty days, excluding Saturday, as a school month, and it is extremely desirable that the custom be uniform. Although any number of months of school will thus elapse sooner than the current calendar months, yet this is well understood and can be taken into account in the agreement made as to wages. The wages of teachers at the best is very low, and this concession I think to be both just and politic. I therefore recommend that the word "twenty-two" be stricken out of section 1 of chapter 168 of the general laws of 1871, wherever it occurs, and the word "twenty" be inserted in its place.

The following from the last published biennial school report of Illinois expresses the forcible conviction of Hon. Newton Bateman upon this subject. Every word is as applicable here as in our neighboring state:

"The new law, section 54, provides that 'the school month shall comprise twenty-two school days actually taught.' This provision has caused great confusion throughout the state, with no apparent compensating advantages. It is so anomalous and arbitrary, as to make it difficult to avoid the conclusion that it must have been an inadvertence. It is assumed that it was not the intention to require teachers of common schools to teach on Saturday or Sunday; the latter being excluded, by statute, from the number of working or business days, and the former, by almost universal and immemorial usage, from the number of school or teaching days. In a year of three hundred and sixty-five days, there are one hundred and four Saturdays and Sundays, leaving two hundred and sixty-one teaching days, or an average of twenty-one and three-fourths to the month. Twelve months of twenty-two days each amount to two hundred and sixty-four days, or three more than the whole number of school days in a year. Hence, if a teacher were employed for twelve 'school months,' as defined by law, it would require three days more than a full calendar year to complete the engagement, unless he should make up the time by teaching on Saturday or Sunday. In like manner, in more limited periods of three or six months, it will generally be the case that the rule of the law cannot be literally complied with, because there will not be three or six times twenty-two 'school days' in the given period. This is the fact with respect to the first six months of the school year, commencing October 1, 1872.

"But there are, if possible, still greater objections to the present legal school month. "Twenty-two" is an awkward, inconvenient, troublesome number. It is not the multiple of any other number connected with common school work and usage, and is therefore not readily manipulated and estimated by teachers and school directors. It leads to fractions and fractional cal-

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culations, to mistakes and errors and petty perplexities and vexations and delays in settlements with teachers, and to annoying differences of opinion between directors and treasurers. The aggregate magnitude of these individually little vexations will be appreciated when it is considered that each one of our twenty-one thousand teachers is entitled to settlement and payment every month. If there are any counterbalancing advantages, I am unable to see them. It does not affect the question of wages in the least, for these are regulated by contract, and vary in exact proportion to the number of days required to be taught for a month or other unit of time. I do not see that it benefits the people, the districts, the schools, or any thing or any body, and if not, it should certainly be changed.

"The most natural and simple unit of time for all common school uses and purposes, is the *week* of five school days. Four of such weeks, or twenty school days should comprise and constitute the common school month. This removes all doubts and complications in the computation of time, renders it perfectly easy for directors and township treasurers to settle with teachers, and for teachers to keep and make out their schedules. The numbers involved are all exact divisors, or multiples, as the case may be, of each other, so that nearly every necessary calculation connected with the schools and the payment of teachers, may be performed mentally and quickly. Moreover, the rule proposed has already been adopted in many of the largest cities and towns in the nation, and will soon become, as it should, the uniform American standard of time for all free school purposes. We shall then be enabled to collect and compare educational statistics upon a fixed and uniform basis in all the states and cities of the country, so far as the unit of time is concerned, and exhibit the actual and relative standing and progress of each state and city, in an accurate and satisfactory manner. A change so beneficial, and against which no valid objection can be urged, will, it is earnestly hoped, have the approval of the general assembly."

CONCLUSION.

In presenting the foregoing views and recommendations, I have sought to do it with that "proper union of boldness and caution" which should guide all true and useful reform. I am well aware, as I stated in some formal words of greeting a year ago, through the *Journal of Education*, that to no inconsiderable extent the defects in our system of public instruction are such as no legislature can remedy. As then said, "their cure lies partly in a more enlightened public opinion, in a denser population, and greater aggregate wealth. Time, and the earnest, persistent efforts of the enlightened friends of popular culture, through the press and from the platform, will bring the desired change."

I am confident, however, that the measures of remedial legisla-

tion herein urged, would prove highly beneficial in further organizing, stimulating and strengthening both public opinion and individual effort. In this, I am happy to know that I represent the convictions of nearly all the experienced teachers and school superintendents of Wisconsin—a class, upon the whole, I believe, as intelligent, as earnest and as progressive as those of any other state. I can here acknowledge that to their enlightened and cordial support will be chiefly due whatever measure of success shall attend my administration of the interests in which they are so intimately and deeply concerned.

But with or without special legislative enactments, the cause of intelligence must advance among the people. There are influences at work superior to all printed statutes. Ideas must spread and must prevail. Rapid communication, the discoveries of science, the omnipresent power of the press, that all comprehensive potency we call “the spirit of the age”—these things are “compulsory laws,” which no man may feel, no man measure, but which, nevertheless, neither individuals nor states can resist.

EDWARD SEARING.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

J. M. HIGBEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Has visited all the schools twice, and some more frequently. In most of them spent a half day. Held five examinations of three days each, devoting part of each day to institute work. Aggregate attendance 45.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.

W. S. O'CONNOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

Has visited all the schools in the district at least twice during past year, and found them generally prosperous. Believes they compare favorably with an equal number of schools of same grade in any part of state. The public are taking a commendable and increasing interest in educational affairs, and demanding superior teachers and better buildings.

At spring and fall examinations 400 candidates examined. About 70 per cent. licensed to teach, or 176 more than necessary for schools of the district. The rule is not to refuse a certificate to an experienced teacher unless his standing is zero. Generally a few suggestions relative to the subject wherein he failed would set the whole matter right, and generally such a teacher will teach a better school than others lacking experience, who pass a better examination.

Commends teachers' institutes as indispensable to the progress of the schools.

During the year a number of school-houses have been thoroughly repaired and two new ones built, both fine and convenient structures, creditable to the district and county. Some poor buildings, apologies for school houses, remain. From their appearance as compared with even the barns in the neighborhood one might infer that the inhabitants think more of their horses than of their children.

Suggests that school boards should as a rule employ no teacher who is a stranger to them, unless the applicant brings a recommendation from the board of the district in which he last taught.

Commends the Normal Schools as doing a good work for the common schools, in sending out to them thoroughly trained and well qualified teachers.

Recommends school boards to subscribe for the Journal of Education.

Refers to the imperfect reports of the Town Clerks.

Reports that with few exceptions the teachers are excellent, loving their work and earnestly laboring to build up noble characters and well disciplind minds in their pupils.

MARATHON COUNTY.

THOMAS GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports great improvement on last year in all the schools of the county. Teachers passed a much better examination then last year.

Five new school houses have been built.

Has made 77 visits to the schools of the county.

MONROE COUNTY.

A. E. HOWARD, SUPERINTENDENT.

Mentions want of completeness in reports of district and town clerks. Number of teachers required for the schools of the county,

128. Number of certificates issued during the year, 155; but as about fifty of them were for only six months, there were no qualified teachers to spare, and good teachers were scarce. No. of applicants for certificates, 325.

Many of the teachers lack some of the qualities essential to entire success, but are, in many cases, as well prepared as the people where they teach care to have them. The people are satisfied if the teacher "can do all the sums their children come to in arithmetic," not caring whether they understand any principles or are taught to think for themselves. But this unhealthy state of things is gradually giving way to better ideas, as a good teacher is occasionally hired who does far more than mere school-room work.

Teachers' associations were held in various parts of the county last winter, by which the teachers were greatly benefitted. Prof. O. R. Smith, Principal of the Sparta graded schools, rendered efficient aid in these.

Good results are ascribed to the Normal Institute held at Tomah in August, under the direction of Professors Salisbury and Smith. The work there done gave the teachers more enlarged and advanced ideas of their responsibility.

Alludes to the great difference in the methods of marking on a scale of 10 by examiners. Teachers have been examined in several other counties, and their papers marked and sent to him, with the questions, by the superintendents of such counties, and found improperly marked. Papers were found marked $9\frac{1}{2}$, when a strictly fair marking would give only 6 or 7. Hence a superintendent cannot judge of the fitness of an applicant without personal examination.

More than six or eight hours are necessary for the proper examination of a class of teachers, so as to determine their real fitness for the responsible work of teaching.

OCONTO COUNTY.

A. T. STEARNS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visited all the schools of this county during the winter and spring. Found them generally in a tolerably good condition, and some of them deserving of especial notice for the high standard

attained and the signs of progress manifest. The citizens with whom he conversed were almost without exception very much interested in the success of their schools. The general expression was, in substance: "We wish to educate our children at home, and we want to make *our* school as good as any other."

But very diverse and, in some instances, most peculiar notions were expressed as to the manner of bringing about this desirable result. He therefore found little need of creating an interest in behalf of the schools, but rather the necessity of harmonizing antagonistic views, and of concentrating and directing the efforts constantly being made for a higher degree of excellence in the schools.

Four new school districts were organized during the year, in two of which schools were maintained for five months. Three new school-houses were erected and some old ones considerably improved and enlarged.

During the winter, a Teacher's Association was organized by the teachers of Marinette and Peshtigo, contiguous towns in the northern part of the county, and monthly meetings were held, well attended by teachers, and creating a lively interest among the citizens in the places where they were held. The Superintendent recommended similar associations in other parts of the county, and occasional meetings were held; but the sparseness of the population and the consequent distance between schools, rendered the carrying out of this recommendation, with much regularity, very difficult. Further efforts in the same direction will be made during the coming year.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The imperfect reports of district clerks are referred to. Some of the clerks report barely the facts necessary to draw their share of the public money. There is a great deal of guess-work about the financial statement.

The schools have made commendable progress during the past year, notwithstanding the general business depression. A few of the old log school-houses have been replaced with substantial and commodious school buildings. The average wages paid teachers

during the year, have been a little more than in the year previous. Generally speaking, the people of the county are able and willing to maintain good schools, and they are beginning to realize the fact that physical, intellectual and moral culture are coördinate elements of a true education, and that these are not attainable without efficient teachers and commodious school buildings. Yet there is much left for improvement. Many schools are destitute of good blackboards, outline maps and charts.

A pleasant and profitable Teacher's Institute was held at Appleton, under the skillful management of Prof. Graham, during a week in March. This was the largest ever held in the county, the daily attendance being 200. The teachers of the county are greatly in need of institute training, and all were disappointed that another institute could not be held in the fall.

There is a growing demand in the county for earnest, active teachers, skilled in the science and art of teaching. Those who obtain places through the influence of friends, but whose services are never required a second term in the district, are fast departing from the ranks. It is still a misfortune to the schools that many make teaching merely a stepping-stone to something else. Their leisure hours are given to special studies of law, divinity or medicine, and not to the interests of their schools. At examinations they admit they are "rusty," and are satisfied with obtaining a certificate of the lowest grade.

It is recommended that the law should be so changed that the Superintendent might enter upon his duties before the first of January succeeding his election. The retiring Superintendent seldom has interest enough in the schools to visit them before the close of his term, leaving all the schools of the county to be visited by his successor after the first of the year.

Has made since January first, two visits to all the schools of the county that were in session two terms, except the schools which closed before they could be visited. In most cases, found the teachers working faithfully, and scholars making commendable progress.

POLK COUNTY.

CHAS. E. MEARS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Is able to speak a good word respecting the progress of the

teachers and schools of the county during the past year. Much improvement is noticeable.

Mention is made of a successful third Normal Institute, held at Osceola Mills from August 18 to September 11, 1873, conducted by Prof. Earthman. The Polk County Teachers' Association has a large membership and a fine teachers' library of 50 volumes, to which additions are made yearly. The Association holds an annual meeting during holiday week.

The increase in the number of children of school age since the last report is 205. While 1,430 children of school age have attended school during the year, 781 of that age are reported as not having attended. The proportionate number of non-attendants is somewhat smaller than during the previous years, but it is yet much larger than it ought to be, and a compulsory law will work the only effectual remedy. We must have such a law before the people will receive one-half the benefit from our schools to which the large expenditure of money entitles them. The average cost of those actually attending school in the county, is \$11.75 per scholar. If the entire number of children of school age attended, the average cost per pupil would be only \$7.25 — a saving to the county of nearly one-half in the benefits received.

Four new school-houses have been built in the county during the year — three good log buildings and one frame. Houses have been supplied with new seats, maps, globes, charts and black-boards, at a total expense of \$2,262.95. This puts a large number of school rooms in fine condition for good school work. The improvement in this direction during the last school year has been much greater than in all the previous years since the organization of the county.

Teachers generally report promptly at the end of each school month. Occasionally one is a little late, but reports are received from all without exception.

Of district and town clerks' reports, he cannot speak so much in praise. Not one was received in complete and correct condition. Thinks there never will be correct reports so long as the district system continues. School officers are not paid for their work, and they appear to think there are only two items of importance in their reports, viz: The number of days the school has been taught, and the number of pupils of school age in the district. The officers cannot be justly blamed for not working without pay. Let us have

the township system of school government, *as a state law*, pay all school officers, and insist upon accurate work.

The certificates issued were 2 first grade, 4 second and 76 third grade. Twelve applicants were refused.

Just previous to the time of holding the annual meetings, a circular was prepared and published, containing the following recommendations to school districts and district officers:

That the annual meeting should be held on the last Monday in August.

That the schools should not be in session during the hot weather of July and August; that as a rule, school should be held not less than six months each year; that if a district *cannot* maintain school but five months, the session should be between the first of October and the first of March; that if there be six months school, a fall term of three months should be taught, and a winter or spring term of three months; if seven months school, three should be in the fall and four in the winter, after Jan. 1st; if eight months school, have it commence the first of October, have a vacation during the holidays and the wet weather of spring, and close the last of June; if nine months (and this should be in all districts where it is possible), commence the middle of September, have three terms of three months each, with a short vacation during the holidays and in the spring, and close the school the last of June.

That the district should vote a tax of from \$25.00 to \$75.00 for school apparatus; that each school should have reading and phonetic charts, good blackboards and plenty of them, outline maps and a map of Wisconsin, globe, clock, numeral frame, cube root blocks, geometrical forms, and other things from year to year, as the district is able to buy.

That as soon as districts are able, they should buy a set of patent school desks, with recitation seats, teacher's table and chair.

The above recommendations respecting the intermission of school during July and August have been made for three years past with favorable and encouraging results.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

W. J. WAGGONER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The statement is given, in substance, that as long as the wages

of teachers are so low, comparatively, their work cannot be regarded by them as permanent, and that work will, moreover, not be of a high character. How can the calling be made a permanent one? The only answer he can give is, More rigid examinations and higher wages.

From the smallness of the wages, and from the peculiar relations which the teacher sustains to the community—relations which expose him to the criticisms of a motly array of inspectors and judges—the work has few attractions for young men. Most of them in his county prefer other employments, and the result is the impaired standing of the winter schools, which are entered by many teachers with less than a week's notice, and with no definite results in view.

Yet the number of zealous, well-informed teachers, male and female, is slowly increasing, and the outlook for future progress is encouraging. There is an increasing desire on the part of the people to secure the best qualified teachers, and to give them permanent employment. Some female teachers are now constantly employed, and more will be when their merits are better known.

Those who are recommended by the superintendent give entire satisfaction, and thereby the confidence of the people in the present system of superintendency is increased.

Four new school-houses were erected in the county during the year, and the superintendent made special effort to have them suitable for their purpose.

In a large number of districts the time of holding the annual meeting has been changed to the last Monday of August.

Many are arranging to have fall, winter and spring terms of school, and thus to avoid a mid-summer term.

He is satisfied there is improvement in regularity of attendance and in the matter of tardiness, attributable to the improved condition or resources of the people, and to a growing appreciation of school privileges.

Another evidence of progress was the good attendance at the Normal Institute, held at Richland Center in August. There was an enrollment of 117 members, and an average attendance during the four weeks of $74\frac{1}{2}$. This was a larger attendance than at any previous one, and good results are confidently anticipated.

For three years, monthly reports from teachers were required, but, during the past year, term reports were prescribed instead.

Of 386 applicants for certificates, 234 were licensed, 3 receiving:

certificates of the first grade, 10 of the second, 196 of the third, and 25 limited. As there are only 128 schools, there may appear to be a large surplus of legally qualified teachers, but where to draw the dividing line that shall separate the chosen from the rejected is a difficult task. If a knowledge of school studies were a safe criterion to measure a working teacher by, it would be more easy.

There should be a greater uniformity in methods of examination. The Superintendent holds it necessary that a teacher should be examined in the county in which he wishes to teach, and says that appeals to him to "indorse" will continue to be in vain.

He recommends the township as better than the present district system, but says the people are opposed to any change. They see, in the proposed system, greater cost than in the present one, and the management of schools put into the hands of a few. These appear to their minds formidable objections. The liberal consideration of "the greatest good to the greatest number" will not be readily entertained by those districts having good houses, light taxes, etc. This spirit of selfishness would render it very unpleasant for any citizen to be instrumental in procuring the change. The township plan is conceded, by educational men, to be the better one, and the legislature should make the change obligatory, and he trusts it will have the wisdom and boldness to do so.

If the change cannot be made, then it would be an advantage to our educational interests to pay district officers for their services.

He thinks the entire support of the schools should come from the state. The local burden of taxation to support a five months' school is, in some districts, no light one. The result is poor schools and poor buildings. The property of the state ought to educate the children of the state, and the income of the school fund should be supplemented by a state tax. The poor, feeble district, whose wealth is its children, ought not to be made to bear so much of the burden.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

FRANK P. CHAPMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Refers to the incompleteness of town clerks' reports. Only very few district clerks are paid for their services, and hence their negligence. Thinks a law should be passed to remedy this.

The teachers of the county are in general alive to the importance of their work. They are, however, laboring under a great difficulty in not having preparatory schools to attend—there being only one such in the county. This difficulty will be removed as soon as the Normal School, now in process of erection at River Falls, is in successful operation.

The Teachers' Institute, held in the spring under the supervision of Prof. Salisbury, was a source of great profit.

School-houses are generally in good condition. A few fine ones have been erected during the past year, and two have been condemned.

The Superintendent aided 15 districts in procuring maps, and also saw that nearly every district was supplied with dictionaries and constitutions.

Has examined since January 1st, 152 applicants. Of these, 4 received first grade certificates, 13 second grade, and 83 third grade, in all 100. The county is in great need of male teachers, who are thorough scholars.

Has urged upon the teachers the necessity of more thorough instruction in orthoepy and penmanship—branches sadly neglected. In the future, will consider it a good cause for removal, if teachers do not instruct in these branches.

It is sad to contemplate the fact that less than 60 per cent. of the school children of this county have attended school during the past year. Hitherto he has been opposed to compulsory education, but a thorough examination of the statistics of non-attendance in the different states, has led him to the conclusion that there should be appropriate legislation to remedy this great evil.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FRED. REGENFUSS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports that the schools, as a whole, are making progress. Several in the county may be regarded as models, and are entitled to rank among the best in the state. Many districts are repairing their school-houses or building new ones, and furnishing them with outline maps and good comfortable seats. In many places, also, some of the higher branches are taught, and teachers holding second and first grade certificates employed.

Want of punctuality and regular attendance is a great evil on the part of scholars yet to be remedied. Is not without hope that a remedy will be applied.

In his visits among the schools, has been heartily welcomed by all, and his suggestions to teachers and district boards in relation to improvements have been kindly received, and a generally progressive disposition has been manifested.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

C. W. ROBY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Refers to inaccuracy in district reports, and believes the only way to remedy the evil, is to fairly pay district officers for their time. The following is quoted from the special report of Mr. Julius Ulrich, of Winneconne, one of the most faithful and intelligent town clerks: "The financial reports of several districts are absolutely wrong, and I was obliged to correct them as best I could. I am fully convinced that we have more than fifty persons in this town who cannot even read or write their names, yet but five are reported. The number of visits of the county superintendent is reported by only three districts, and if our school-houses will accommodate 750 pupils, then a two-gallon cask will contain 300 mackerel. Ventilation is not understood by any clerk, and the whole report will approximate guess-work. We will never have accuracy until competent men are elected as district clerks and paid for their work."

The zeal and interest heretofore shown in the schools are not in the least abating, and as a whole, the schools are making progress in the right direction. The county has a good reputation for paying its teachers liberally, and as a result an older and better class find employment there.

"Theory of Teaching," and "Art of Teaching," are held as separate matters. The rank in the latter is not placed upon the certificate until the superintendent has examined the work done in the school-room. Upon the scale of 10, $8\frac{1}{2}$ or above means good; $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8, ordinary; 7 or below, poor. When poor, or not marked, district boards are advised to draw the contract subject to amendment on a week's notice.

The interest manifested in the county associations by teachers

and others interested in education is very commendable. Promptness and enthusiasm are the rule. The interchange of ideas on leading topics connected with the work produces beneficial results plainly to be seen. The County Teachers' Association is regarded as second to none in any county of the state. Much of the prosperity is due to the persistent and laudable efforts of the preceding superintendent, Prof. H. A. Hobart.

About 30 of the county schools have three terms in the year, a fall and a spring term, instead of a long summer term. This plan works admirably and it will be the superintendent's aim to induce more to adopt it.

WOOD COUNTY.

C. L. POWERS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports great progress made in educational matters in the county during the past year, and a growing interest therein on the part of school officers and people. The teachers are striving for a higher standard of excellence.

Cordially endorses the suggestion that the school law be amended so as to provide for the annual examinations to be held in the fall supplemented by examinations in the spring;—certificates to be in force only until the next annual examination, and designed solely to fill vacancies that may exist in the teaching force available for the summer schools.

A successful institute was held at Grand Rapids, commencing March 30, 1874, and continuing four days. From it the teachers carried with them into their summer schools new ideas and methods of teaching, and all fully realized the benefits of the institute work.

The annual reports of town clerks are very unsatisfactory in some things, and especially in regard to finances. Many districts are reported as paying out hundreds of dollars more than have been in the treasury, and still a balance on hand. Others keep no separate accounts of the different funds, and all moneys received are accounted for in the column "From all other Sources." Some districts report, as paid out of the treasury, the amount of orders issued, and altogether the financial statement is "confusion worse confounded."

Many of the districts reported nothing for the column of attendance and few were entirely correct in all particulars. Statistics of attendance and ages of pupils attending school have been guessed at, in a measure, by many clerks, if given at all.

A system of monthly reports has been adopted which gives all the important facts in reference to the school work, and all the statistics needed for the annual report that can be obtained from the school register.

TEXT BOOKS.—There can be found in the county, and, indeed, in many schools, nearly all varieties of text books. There is nothing like uniformity, while many schools have not half enough books of *all* kinds. Some districts have expressed a determination to adopt a uniform series of books, and raise by taxation the necessary funds to procure them. But about one-third of the schools are provided with outline maps, and nearly all are sadly deficient in blackboards. There seems, however, to be a desire on the part of school officers to remedy these matters, and I hope to make a more satisfactory report of them next year.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.

THOMAS O'HERRIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports most of the school-houses destitute of *good* blackboards. Ten of the thirty-five schools of the district are destitute of outline maps, charts, etc. Other evils are the rude construction and improper arrangement of benches and desks, and want of means for needed ventilation.

Regrets that so many of the schools have insufficient play grounds. Only five out of the thirty-five reported as having an acre. Thinks the school grounds should be neatly inclosed with a good fence and be ornamented with shade trees.

An institute was held in September. Regards institutes as indispensable to the progress of the schools. The law should make them more effectual by compelling attendance of teachers.

Of 4,179 children of school age in the district, 2,206 were reported as attending school during the year, and 1,973 as not having attended. What wonder that compulsory education has many advocates among earnest men, to whom the acknowledged principle that "the

safety of the state depends upon the proper education of the youth," is not a stale platitude, but an eternal, vital truth, which Republics cannot safely ignore!

The district had many good, energetic teachers, who are alive to the responsibilities of their profession, but it cannot be denied that there are too many whose efficiency is much impaired by a slavish use of the text-book in hearing recitations, and too many who make little or no use of the blackboard, outline maps, etc.

There were held five public examinations, with about seventy applicants. Certificates were granted to 55, as follows: 5 of the second grade, 35 of the third grade, and 15 limited.

The condition of the schools, as a whole, is prosperous.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

J. G. KNIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Refers to tardiness and inaccuracy of the reports from town clerks. Can readily see that his own report must be imperfect in many respects, particularly in relation to statistics, general and financial.

The number of certificates issued is evidence of industry, if not of good judgment. However, 135 were issued last fall, from September to January 1st, by the previous Superintendent, of which there were 25 first grade and some 48 second grade. This leaves, as issued by him during the present year, 121. Of these, 3 were first and 6 second grade.

At date of report had just closed the best attended and most interesting Teachers' Institute ever held in the county.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

S. W. LEETE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports a visible improvement in the schools. The Institutes at West Salem, in the spring of the years 1873 and 1874, were productive of great good.

There is no longer any real need of licenses and limited certifi-

cates in that county, and it was last spring advertised they would no longer be granted. There is a larger number of permanent professional teachers than ever before.

The improvement in the graded school in the village of Bangor, is especially worthy of note. The graded school in West Salem, the largest and perhaps the most important in the county, is in a prosperous condition, with well paid, efficient teachers.

Two or three districts in the county have taken steps toward erecting new school-houses within the next two years. One thing is as yet sadly neglected, and that is the surroundings of the school-houses. Out buildings and fences, where the school-yard is fenced, are in a very poor condition.

JACKSON COUNTY.

S. P. MARSH, SUPERINTENDENT.

Thinks he can truly say the condition of the public schools of the county is prosperous. By being somewhat particular in examination, and by raising the standard of qualification, "make-believes" have been retired from the field, and good teachers encouraged.

A large number of school-houses are not what they should be. Some fair buildings, but the most are poorly seated. Very few supplied with outline maps, charts, and, the most essential of all, good blackboards. But the people are beginning to realize the need of better buildings. The high school building at Black River Falls is an ornament to the county.

Is convinced that the Normal Institute held at Black River Falls in July and August, accomplished a good work for the teachers of the county.

Intends to organize town teachers' associations during the coming winter.

GREEN COUNTY.

D. H. MORGAN, SUPERINTENDENT,

Refers to the inaccuracy of the district reports. Being convinced that no reliance could be placed upon the returns of the clerks, he

put blanks into the hands of the teachers to fill and forward with their monthly reports. Found that over 92 per cent. of those between 15 and 20 years attended the winter schools, and were it not a custom among some German citizens to take their children from school at an early age, the per cent. would be much greater.

Proposes to have a meeting of the town clerks about October 1, 1875, when their reports will be handed in, and mutual aid given, to have them as correct as possible.

Reports the supply of first class teachers small, and the demand for them never so great. Has been called on by more district boards than at any previous time, for teachers whom he could recommend.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

L. KESSINGER, SUPERINTENDENT.

District and town clerks' reports more reliable than hitherto, although by no means entirely correct.

Pronounces schools and teachers still in a progressive condition. Though certificates of the two higher grades do not increase in number, the average standing in the third grade has considerably improved. Many young teachers are necessarily still employed, but the standard not being accommodated to them, they are induced to exertion to obtain certificates. This may be the reason for the unexpectedly large attendance at the Institute—70 against 50 last year,—and for the interest and earnestness characterizing its members. Thinks the Institute was of great service to all.

At the time of visiting each school, duplicate reports of its condition are made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, one of which is given to the teacher to be handed to the district clerk, and the other preserved by the Superintendent for reference. This report gives both teacher and district a tolerably good idea of how the Superintendent found the schools, what reforms need attention, etc.

Some new school houses have this year taken the place of old ones, and they are in almost every instance creditable structures. Some districts with houses that should be replaced with new ones, rail at the Superintendent for doing his duty in urging the change.

IOWA COUNTY.

WM. H. PECK, SUPERINTENDENT,

Has visited 60 schools since the first of January. Finds the the chief failure of teachers is in maintaining good order. Many teachers, otherwise well qualified, fail of success on this account.

It has been customary, and to some extent still is, for school officers to hire relations or special friends—a custom the superintendent has done all he could to discourage.

This fall there appears to be a greater demand than usual for experienced teachers. If districts would vote more money the demand could be supplied at home, as a large number of the best teachers have become disgusted and quit teaching, owing to lack of remuneration. Three new school houses have been erected and several repaired or enlarged during the past year. In a country district, in Dodgeville, a new house costing \$800, has been erected to take the place of one burned. (It seems a pity that fire wouldn't consume several worthless school buildings still left.) In three districts in the county, the people have failed to maintain school for five months.

There has been one institute held at Dodgeville, attended by sixty-five teachers, and ably conducted by Prof. McGregor. It is proposed to hold another in Moscow, during the latter part of November.

No town has, as yet, tried the township system.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

H. M. OLDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports that, although meeting with many discouragements, he is glad to be able to point to many noticeable improvements.

Of 56 school houses, 13 would be an ornament to any county. Two new school houses are in process of erection. A much larger amount has this year been voted for repairs than in any previous year; and many buildings are being re-seated, and made generally more comfortable for the winter term. This improvement, he thinks, is partially due to his efforts in personally advising district

5—SUPT.

boards, and in presenting to the people through the county papers and in a public address the needs of the schools.

Another improvement has grown out of the law allowing district boards to appropriate \$75 annually for school apparatus. A large number of school-houses are now furnished with outline maps, globes, writing charts, numerical and reading frames, etc.

An increased interest is reported in Institutes and Associations. During the year ending August 31, 1873, there was held one Institute of five days. During the year ending August 31, 1874, there were 25 days' Institute work, shared in by 60 per cent. of the teachers, and 40 days work has been given this year, which will more properly go into the report of next year.

A corresponding advance in the qualifications of teachers has been noted. The standard for certificates has been raised, yet the scholarship of applicants has advanced in a greater ratio.

Regrets to report no improvement in town and district clerks. reports are very unreliable, and will be so until they are paid for their work and made responsible for all public money lost by their carelessness.

Of 3,543 children of school age, only 2,095 attended school during the year, leaving 1,448, or nearly one-third, that did not attend at all. The Superintendent thinks this a great wrong that can be remedied only by educating the parents, or by a compulsory law from the legislature. He also thinks the percentage of attendance would be increased by increasing the legal minimum of 100 school days, there being a direct correspondence between such percentage and the number of days the school annually continues.

BROWN COUNTY.

M. H. LYNCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

Declares the statistical portion of his annual report very unreliable from the imperfect returns of town clerks, who often give barely the facts necessary to draw public money.

Reports the condition of the schools as prosperous. During the past year, 12 new school-buildings have been erected and neatly furnished. The greater portion of the teachers retain their posi-

tions. The teachers, as a class, perform their work with marked ability and faithfulness. Two very successful Institutes have been held.

SAUK COUTY.

JAS. T. LUNN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Nearly one-third of the children of school age in this county are reported by the town clerk as not attending any public school. Some are probably not reported who should be, and some are attending private or high schools, but there yet remains nearly one-fourth of the whole number as non-attendants. Of those who did attend school, the average attendance is but one-half the average time schools were in session, while for all the children of school age the average attendance is but one-third the average time schools were in session. What is the use of decrying our school system when the public will allow it to produce but one-third of what it is capable of producing?

In many localities, there is a willingness to have only enough schooling to entitle the district to a share in the annual distribution of the public moneys, and one district is found which maintained school but four months during the past year.

In contrast with these elements of discouragement, he is glad to note the willingness of the people to be taxed for school purposes; the building of new school houses—four within the year; the refurnishing of old houses with new seats; the purchase of more charts, maps, globes and blackboards; an increased desire for better qualified teachers, and the willingness of teachers to attend the associations and institutes in order to render themselves more efficient in school work.

Frequent requests for private examinations and for the endorsement of certificates issued in other counties, meet the decided disapproval of the superintendent. Endorsements he has declined to give.

Owing to the infrequency of school visits by the superintendent in so large a county, the need of local supervision by district boards and parents is the more imperative. The law now provides "that it shall be the duty of district boards to visit the schools under their care, to examine the schools and counsel the teachers." This,

however, is seldom done; some district officers do not visit their schools during their three years' term.

Two Institutes were held during the year, respectively two and four weeks in length, and both well attended. There seemed to be much interest centered in these, and great good was derived by those who attended with the intention of working to learn.

This criticism, however, upon the Institute work is made, that there is an attempt to teach too much and to teach it too minutely.

LIBRARIES.—In the district libraries of the county there are 906 volumes; the largest number being in the Sauk City district. It seems to me, says the superintendent, that this means of diffusing sound, popular information does not receive the attention to which its merits entitle it. Our schools are by some supposed to be for the purpose of filling the pupils' minds with all knowledge; whereas they are really but the means to enable the pupil to acquire information through future life. Few families are possessed of a library, however small, and in many cases where they have one, the books are of a character that may injure, rather than benefit the reader. We have thousands of young people from ten to twenty years of age who, for lack of anything else to do, spend their evenings away from home in loafing, gossiping, playing games of chance, and laying the foundations of a dissipated life. Some of this class would read, if they could procure books suited to their ages, tastes and qualifications. District libraries, if properly handled, and composed of suitable books, seem to offer a very feasible means of providing a reliable source of information for a whole neighborhood. One objection to the present plan of single district libraries is, a stock of books likely to be provided by a country district, would soon be read and then the books would lie as useless material and be treated accordingly. I would rather a scheme could be provided that would establish a central town or county depository, from which districts furnishing a certain quota of money or books could temporarily draw, thus practically forming a town or county circulating library.

In conclusion, it may be said, that although our schools are executing no startling or dazzling educational movements, there is no great cause for discouragement. The work done is of an elementary, unostentatious character, requiring time for its fruition. That they have in the twenty-five years settlement of this county, grown from nothing to their present proportions, is a harbinger for their

accomplishing more when they reach the higher plane to which we should labor to elevate them.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

THEO. S. CHIPMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

From this county numerous improvements in school buildings are reported. Five new buildings have been erected, two of superior character, and nine have been variously improved. Of these latter, two have been papered. The Superintendent says that the plan of papering school-houses is a good one, and should be generally adopted.

Two Normal Institutes are reported, conducted by the Superintendent, who was assisted by local teachers of experience. Thirty days were devoted to general instruction, class recitations and discussions upon the common branches. The exercises during the succeeding and last five days of the term, were conducted by the state, and related to methods of teaching.

Two select school terms are reported, one in the spring and the other in the fall, with average attendance of about thirty-five, nearly one-half of whom were teachers. Some of the teachers in the eastern part of the county also attended the Berlin Institute in August. Teachers' Associations and meetings have been quite regularly held in Waushara and adjoining counties.

Of the 172 certificates issued during the year, 17 were to females 16 years of age, 13 to females 17 years of age, and the rest, 142, to persons 18 years and over. Certificates were withheld from some applicants 16 years old, though reaching the required standard in all branches.

In March, a circular was issued to district clerks, containing the name, grade and post-office address of each person holding a certificate in the county.

The county furnished three pupils to the Oshkosh Normal School.

CLARK COUNTY.

R. J. SAWYER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Clark county is reported as not asleep, but thoroughly awake to her own interest in educational matters. The past year has added to the county thirteen new districts, with school-houses valued at nearly \$20,000. Several old buildings have given way to new ones, and nearly \$1,000 worth of apparatus has been purchased. The increase in the number of children of school age is 282. A large brick school-house at Neillsville is now nearly completed, which is well arranged, and will accommodate about 300 scholars.

The institute at that place in April was in every respect a success, the teachers being well pleased with the benefit it imparted to them.

The superintendent has made his calls upon the schools informal, and as practical as possible.

At the fine examination held in the spring, there were fifty-seven applicants, thirty-six of whom received certificates. Eighteen private examinations were held.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

THOMAS L. REDLON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Has examined during the year 241 applicants, and granted 150 certificates of full grade, and six half year certificates. Has also licensed eight on the recommendation of district boards, a practice, however, which he has discontinued, and thinks ought to be entirely abandoned.

Does not grant a certificate to any applicant under 16 years of age, and thinks there should be a law fixing a limit of age, under which limit certificates could not be granted. Thinks 17 years should be the limit. The pernicious effects of placing very young persons in charge of schools are plainly to be seen, for even if not defective in learning, they are defective in judgment and the ability to govern.

Of the 97 school-houses in the county, he does not think that over one-fourth are fit to be called by that name. Thinks that the

power of condemning school houses ought to be left wholly with the county superintendent, as he finds it difficult to secure the co-operation of the chairman of any town board in condemning a building that the same chairman would not use as a stall for his horses.

Thinks the penuriousness that prevents the building of suitable school houses, and the employment of competent teachers, is very injurious. As the common school is the place where the characters of at least seven-eighths of the rising generation are molded, principles of refinement, truth and good morals ought there to be inculcated by the surroundings.

DANE COUNTY—SECOND DISTRICT.

M. S. FRAWLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports four new school-houses erected during the year. Several others have been improved and supplied with maps, apparatus, and other appliances for teaching. Has occasionally seen a globe ornamenting a desk, but has rarely found one in use. Expects to have these aids properly used in the course of the present year. Many of the school grounds have been fenced, planted with shade trees, and otherwise rendered attractive; but there is still much room for improvement in this direction.

Has held 16 public examinations, examined 512 applicants, and issued 286 certificates. It has been the aim to submit questions, the answers to which will require the exercise of thought and judgment—those involving a knowledge of principles. Has aimed to make the examinations a thorough test of scholastic ability and a sifting out of those lacking the requisites for success in teaching.

The instruction given in many of our schools is excellent, yet in some instances the parsimony of districts precludes real progress. The salary offered is not enough to insure the services of good teachers. It is recommended that teachers of character and ability should be sought after, and, so far as possible, their services retained from year to year.

The publication of a paper devoted entirely to the interests of the schools of the county, has been commenced at Black Earth. Its mission is to diffuse knowledge, awaken public sentiment and instill new vigor into the schools.

There are two teachers' Associations in the district, which have held several meetings during the year. In these gatherings, class drill has been given, papers for general information and instruction read, and practical questions that pertain to the teacher's work discussed. Teachers are thus taught to question topically and systematically, to teach with more life and energy; and scholars are, in consequence, taught to study subjects minutely and with better results. The best teachers habitually attend these meetings, gather strength and enthusiasm, are stimulated to renewed and better directed energy, and leave their impress upon their schools. They have thus proved to be an active and powerful agency in advancing the condition of our schools, and in creating an interest among the people generally.

Has sought to make his visits to schools as informal, instructive and practical as possible. After noticing the condition and needs of a school, the methods of instruction employed, and the advancement made, the Superintendent usually takes charge of the school, examines the different classes, endeavors to exemplify how, in his opinion, the lesson or subject should be taught, taking especial pains to impress upon the minds of teacher and pupils the importance of well prepared lessons, and of thorough and practical teaching. From the results visible, he believes this is a potent means for the improvement of the schools.

An Institute of five days was held in April, at Mazomanie. This was largely attended, and a source of great profit to the teachers attending. Many were convinced that their teaching heretofore had been too bookish, deficient in method, and devoid of zest, and have determined to make persistent efforts to improve their qualifications. Many of the summer schools showed the practical results of the good work then done.

In general, evidences of educational improvement are perceptible in the county. The schools are more efficient, and there is greater willingness to employ better teachers and pay higher wages.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

J. F. ELLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Calls attention to the statistical portions of his annual report for

the purpose of making an apology for their inaccuracy. It is impossible for an officer to make accurate reports unless he has control of the sources from which the body of his report comes. Suggests as a means of correcting errors in the future, that the blanks for the town and district clerks be sent direct to the superintendent, that he may communicate with officers of the districts and towns from which reports of greatest inaccuracy come, rendering such help and suggestions as are needed. Inaccuracies may be seen by looking at any county superintendent's report critically, but the sources are not seen, because the district reports from each town are consolidated and sent in by the superintendent as the report of each town only. Knowing by his file of reports where the errors in them are, by a few suggestions sent out with the blanks he can help the clerk to correct any repetition of such errors.

The report on illiteracy, as given, is inaccurate and entirely useless for the purposes intended.

Finds a great diversity among the regulations of different superintendents for conducting examinations and granting certificates. Suggests that a general system be adopted in relation to the methods pursued, the questions used and the percentage of attainment required, both special and average—so that the examination of teachers may be as nearly uniform as possible throughout the state.

Also suggests the wisdom of a uniform rule in regard to granting limited certificates. The responsibility of granting or refusing them, usually rests with the superintendent, while the district boards are really the responsible parties. He gives a limited certificate only on written request from the board.

In visiting schools, besides carefully inspecting the school property, he requests the teacher to conduct recitations in those branches first, in which he showed the least knowledge at examination. The percentage in examinations being lowest in reading, he has given nearly all his time to the examination of methods pursued in teaching this subject and in criticising errors therein.

The superintendent further says, that as he found no records or other sources of information to guide him in his duties, he was obliged to begin as though he was the first incumbent of the office, and rely entirely upon his own judgment as to what was necessary for the best interests of the schools. He therefore suggests that records be made of everything of importance to the teachers, schools

and superintendents, so that successive incumbents may be less embarrassed in entering upon the work, and the work itself be consequently less tentative in character.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES J. KELLY, SUPERINTENDENT.

In this district there are 79 school districts, in each of which a school has been maintained at least five months during the year.

Five examinations were held during the year. The number was 234, of whom 161 were licensed and 73 rejected. Two or more days were given to each examination, and each applicant was required to answer the questions both in writing and orally. Thinks it impossible to conduct an examination satisfactorily within the limits of one day. Maintains also that as the advancement of the schools depends almost entirely upon the qualifications of the teachers, superintendents should be very careful to license only those who are thoroughly qualified. To this matter he has given much attention.

Thinks it but simple justice to say that the teachers under his supervision are laboring earnestly and faithfully in their profession. They are constantly improving themselves by attending the Normal Schools or other seminaries of learning, and the fruit of their labor is discernible in their increased power as teachers.

But some of the most efficient ones are discouraged by a lack of sympathy on the part of the people, and by the small pittance offered for their services. The people complain of the stringency of the times, and endeavor to procure teachers at very low wages, and maintain school for only a few months in the year. This course drives the ablest teachers into other employments, more remunerative, and leaves the schools to be conducted by a corps of young and inefficient instructors.

An Institute of one week was held in September, conducted by Prof. Graham. There was an enrollment of 106 members, the discipline was excellent, and the session resulted in much good to all present.

Has visited 73 different schools during the year, and made 144

visits in all, doing all in his power to help teachers, and to incline pupils to correct existing evils.

While much has been accomplished in different directions to promote the welfare of the schools, there remains a vast amount of labor yet to be performed to remove all obstacles that hinder their perfect work.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BELOIT.

FAYETTE ROYCE, SUPERINTENDENT.

In your official instructions to Superintendents of cities, you request any items of general interest concerning the public schools under their charge, to be reported to you, besides the usual annual report.

I am glad to be enabled to report that the organization of our school system is assuming a clearer and more emphatic shape. Under the leadership of Prof. C. G. G. Paine (late of Chicago) as Principal, and Misses Frances A. Lewis, Sarah A. Smith and Lilla C. Redington as assistants, our handsome and commodious high school building is filled with 160 scholars of an excellent class and character.

Many of these students come from the surrounding towns, and pay a tuition fee of \$20 per annum. These last are earnest and laborious in their application to study and evidently mean business. They exercise a favorable influence on the school and increase its spirit of progress perceptibly.

The course of study is arranged as follows:

Prof. Paine, teacher of Greek Latin and Mental Science. Miss Lewis, Drawing, Latin and the higher Mathematics. Miss Smith, Vocal Music and the German and French languages. Miss Redington, the English branches and the Natural Sciences.

Our school board has determined to introduce the study of Vocal Music and Drawing in all the departments of the public schools. The thorough methods of Boston and Chicago are being followed, under the direction of a competent teacher, under whose care the pupils will be taught to sing from the written notes; to read music at sight, of a suitable character for their different grades in the schools.

In the teaching of Drawing, the system of Krusi has been adopted—a simple and clear method, under which any child of moderate ability can learn the art.

The German and French languages are taught conversationally, under a teacher (Miss S. A. Smith), who has been educated in Europe. The manuals used are the simple and excellent ones of Ahn. Over forty students attend the German classes.

We hope to make our High School a place where a fine degree of culture can be obtained by all earnest students, in the classics, the modern languages, music, drawing, mathematics and the natural sciences; and the prospect is highly encouraging. Our new high school building is situated on a beautiful plot of seven acres, lying in a central part of the city on the west bank of Rock river; and is pleasantly adorned with trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine views of the surrounding country. The janitor lives in a house on the premises, and has special charge of the buildings and grounds.

In the eastern section of our city, a handsome ward school, capable of seating four hundred scholars, will be built, as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained.

The sentiment of our community is strongly in favor of the school board carrying out a thorough and elevated system of education; justly thinking it is a false economy to stunt and cripple this most vital interest. The schools are looked upon as the foundation of the whole social fabric, which must be made broad and strong, and abiding.

BERLIN.

N. M. DODSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am very happy to be able to report that the schools of the city of Berlin are in a very prosperous condition. The interest of our citizens is increasing, rather than abating, and with growing numbers, and a course of study slightly changing from year to year as experience dictates, we feel that we are doing good work in the cause of public education.

One new school, a primary department, has been organized for the new year. For all departments we have abundant room, well

seated and heated, with plenty of blackboard room. We are adding apparatus from time to time, but still greatly need large additions. Our cabinet of natural history has grown very much under the care of Mr. King, and now contains many specimens of great interest.

Our library has been largely added to and made more open to the public, who have availed themselves largely of its advantages.

We have been fortunate, for many years, in the selection of teachers, and have pursued the policy of retaining every one as long as possible. When we have been unable to avoid changes in the higher departments, we have felt that our standard must now be lowered, that we could not reasonably expect to entirely fill the places vacated. But so far, we have found, after a few weeks, that the new teacher had adopted the best features of the old and had some new ideas that increased the efficiency of the school, so that, thus far, we have steadily improved, with no discouraging failures.

The standing of our schools is so good at home, that for years no scholar has left our city for instruction in any branches within our course, while a large and steadily increasing number are constantly with us from abroad.

We have kept very free from sectarian and all other ill feeling. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Enlightened Heathen, alike cooperate with us in building up a thorough school system.

With the single exception of a small German school for the children of German parents who desire their children to first speak, read and write that language, no attempt has been made for years to keep up an independent school.

We have a large and steadily increasing population of Germans and Poles, who but slowly learn their rights and privileges. To aid them we have sent a sort of missionary to look up all children of proper school age, and explain to parents, especially explaining that no pay was required. We are amply rewarded in increased numbers, and it is wonderful how the dull eye and stolid face become bright and radiant with expression after a few months of school life.

I suggest that it should be the duty of some school officer in every school district to look after every child of school age and make a personal effort to secure attendance. This is, perhaps, the best substitute for the compulsory law which it seems we are not to have soon.

The Institute held here in August by Prof. Graham and Mr.

Barnes, was a great success. The very anxiety of teachers to accomplish a great deal, leads them away from first principles and from exactness in teaching common things. No one can so well recall them as Prof. Graham. Mr. Barnes is a very pleasing and thorough teacher. We shall be very happy if we can have their services about the same time next summer.

Our teachers have for several years held teachers' meetings on Saturday forenoons. They now meet every alternate Saturday, spending the whole day in Institute work, etc., having the co-operation of teachers from the surrounding districts. The meetings are profitable to all concerned.

Our last graduating class from the high school numbered fifteen, and our whole number seventy, most of whom have engaged in teaching, and we believe have been eminently successful.

JANESVILLE.

L. J. BARROWS, CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The present condition of the city schools has never been excelled in efficiency, and it is the uniform testimony of intelligent citizens that the schools are doing excellent service for their children. The attitude of the mass of people towards the schools is known to be friendly, and their friendliness has resulted from the persistence of the authorities in making the schools essentially places for honest, earnest study of the elements of citizenship. His Honor, the Mayor, Henry Merrill, was pleased to say in his inaugural last April:

"I wish to call your attention (common council) to the present excellent condition of our public schools, and to suggest to you the necessity of maintaining them by both moral and material support. I find the average age of the pupils to be a small fraction over eleven years, including the attendance of the high school. We certainly do not want our children thrown upon the street at a still earlier age, which would be the case if a less efficient policy should be inaugurated. If we are to have industrious, lawabiding citizens, it must be by the healthy influence of our public schools."

To keep the children in school for a longer term, if done at a greater expense even than that now incurred, would be justified in the light of the average age of the present pupils. This average

age, eleven and two-tenths years, alone constitutes an unanswerable argument in favor of greatly increased efforts to improve the schools, until by the force of an intelligent public sentiment, the continuance in school shall be greatly increased. Most citizens depend wholly upon public schools for educating their children. Comparatively few children will acquire the rudiments of education unless the state furnishes the opportunity. How important it is then for society, for prosperity, for human happiness in every sense, in the present complications of society, to insure ample means for educating all children, so that society's very existence shall be no doubtful question, and so that its political and eleemosynary functions shall be so performed that any locality shall justly feel that at least it has done its whole duty up the average of all the communities in the land.

By the thoughtful citizen it is readily understood that our schools are settled upon a definite policy, and the pupils, teachers and board of education have become identified with a wholesome management. Any violent change in that management can only be interpreted as an effort to get results by a different means, and different means, in turn, call for disorganization of that which has cost time and money. Any radical change in the management, by way of reduced salaries, implying, as it must, a general change of teachers, must be attended by guarantees of less wholesome results than now, and it may be understood that a revolution of school management consumes from one to three years in again settling to business; and it may also be understood that the present school regimen was purchased within five years at just such an expense as must follow a change now, and it is a very simple matter to determine how many such school revolutions any city can tolerate in a decade, and to judge therefrom how many years will elapse before a city will compare unfavorably with her neighbors in the product of citizens. It is patent that "the enactments of folly are precipitate and easy, while the revolutions of wisdom are slow and difficult."

The Board of Education asked for \$13,600 tax levy for the support of the schools for 1874-75, but the common council voted to levy but \$10,000. The board has decided to have but seven months of school in the next school year.

The school buildings, five in number, are either new or are in perfect repair, and are well distributed for the accommodation of children.

The following summary shows the growth of the school in important particulars, since 1869:

Per cent. regular attendance.

1869-70.....	89.2
1870-71.....	92.4
1871-72.....	93.2
1872-73.....	92.4
1873-74.....	94.8

Per cent. Prompt attendance.

1869-70.....	87.4
1870-71.....	99.1
1871-72.....	99.6
1872-73.....	99.4
1873-74.....	99.7

LA CROSSE.

J. W. WESTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith present my annual report for the present school year. Some of the statistics are not such as I would desire, but a careful examination of them will show that we are making some advancement.

During the past two years an earnest effort has been made in this city to establish a more complete grading of the schools, and to bring them to a higher standard of thoroughness and efficiency. Our board have brought a strong influence to bear upon teachers and pupils, and upon the parents themselves. They have adopted regulations more specific and direct than had existed before. The results of this action are seen in the larger attendance and the greater regularity and promptness of pupils, and the greater unanimity of feeling and effort on the part of the teachers.

Our statistics show a larger enrollment of pupils this year than last in proportion to the entire number of school children in the city, and the per cent. of attendance upon the enrollment is higher now than in previous years.

During the last few months, we think we have brought the evil of tardiness within reasonable bounds. For several months in succession, during the past school year, more than half of the school-rooms in the city had not a single case of tardiness.

I am of the opinion that our present corps of teachers is superior
6—Supt. (Doc.5.)

in scholarship, in tact and in efficiency to any that has heretofore been employed in the schools of this city. The order, interest and enthusiasm in the school-room, and the deportment of pupils upon the school grounds and in the streets are enough, of themselves, to confirm my opinion above expressed concerning our teachers. A large number of them have realized the necessity of careful and thorough preparation for the work of the school-room — have taken a partial or entire course of instruction in the Normal schools, and are now testing, by actual work, the theories and principles with which their minds have been made familiar.

The management of the high school, now in charge of Prof. B. M. Reynolds, is quite satisfactory to the public at large. The classes there are instructed with faithfulness and a thoroughness that would do honor to higher seminaries. Every term is telling for the better. The pupils have more self possession, are more independent in thought and purpose, and are forming habits of application and study that will greatly aid them in their future course.

I would add, in this connection, that public sentiment now favors our schools to an extent that is well worthy of notice. The more thoughtful and considerate are beginning to distrust the wisdom of the policy of patronizing schools in distant parts of the country when the same knowledge and discipline can be secured at home at far less expense.

We feel that we have much to encourage us. Yet we would say nothing in boasting. The spirit of real improvement looks forward to a brighter and better future, rather than backward to the past, however auspicious or favorable it might have been. The points gained and the positions taken from the stern foe that assails us, have been gained and taken by hard, persistent effort.

And it is only as we are resolute and firm in the future, that we can win all the success to which, under the laws of nature and man, we are entitled.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

REORGANIZATION.

Chapter 114—General Laws of 1866.

SECTION 1. The object of the University of Wisconsin shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial and professional pursuits; and to this end it shall consist of the following colleges, to-wit: 1st. The College of Arts; 2d. The College of Letters; 3d. Such professional and other colleges as from time to time may be added thereto or connected therewith.

SECTION 2. The College of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics and engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce; in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits; and in military tactics; and as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts, shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title.

SECTION 3. The College of Letters shall be co-existent with the College of Arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in languages, literature and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the College of Arts as the authorities of the University shall prescribe.

Amendment of 1867.

SECTION 4. The University shall be open to female as well as male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the Board of Regents may deem proper; and all able-bodied male students of the university, in whatever college, shall receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the state.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Ex-officio Regent.*Term expires first Monday in February, 1875.*

7th Con. Dis.,	-	-	ANGUS CAMERON	-	-	La Crosse.
5th - do	-	-	C. S. HAMILTON	-	-	Fond du Lac.
2d - do	-	-	J. C. GREGORY,	-	-	Madison.

Term expires First Monday in February, 1876.

State at Large	-	-	N. B. VAN SLYKE,	-	-	Madison.
8th Con. Dis.,	-	-	H. D. BARRON,	-	-	St. Croix Falls.
4th - do	-	-	J. R. BRIGHAM,	-	-	Milwaukee.

Term expires First Monday in February, 1877.

State at Large,	-	GEO. H. PAUL,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
1st Cong. Dist.,	-	H. G. WINSLOW,	-	-	-	Racine.
3d - do	-	P. A. ORTON,	-	-	-	Darlington.
6th - do	-	THOS. B. CHYNOWETH,	-	-	-	Green Bay.

OFFICERS.

C. S. HAMILTON,

PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. DEAN,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY, GEO. H. PAUL.

FARM COMMITTEE,

E. SEARING, P. A. ORTON, J. R. BRIGHAM.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY, COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT BOOKS.

E. SEARING, H. G. WINSLOW, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

COMMITTEE ON LAW DEPARTMENT,

J. C. GREGORY, P. A. ORTON, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT,

JOHN FERREY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

To the Governor of Wisconsin:

The Regents of the University respectfully report:

The past year has been one of substantial progress. The resignation of J. H. Twombly, as president, was accepted by the Regents on the 21st of January last. President John Bascom was invited to occupy the place, and entered on the discharge of his duties with the beginning of the spring term. The Regents are more than satisfied with the change, and do not hesitate to predict from it an effectual increase of good in the management of the University, and a far higher position for it among the colleges of the country.

Other changes have taken place in the faculty and teachers, which will be found by reference to the catalogue of the instructional force, making part of this report.

REPAIRS.

During the summer vacation, the dormitories have been put in thorough repair, and the college grounds graded and much improved, and an addition made to the president's house. The farm house and other buildings have been repainted, and everything done to preserve all university property, that the means at the disposal of the Regents would admit.

In behalf of the Regents, I invite your attention, and, through you, the attention of the legislature, to the economy of expenditure of the university income. By reference to the treasurer's report, it will be seen that the total revenue of the University for the year ending June 30, 1874, was \$61,724.79, and that the sum justly chargeable as costs of disbursement of the above amount, is only the expenses of the Regents and the salary of the secretary of the board, averaging annually, less than \$700. It is not believed that greater economy in the careful disbursement of such a sum is within the reach of any board of managers. Not only has rigid economy been necessary, but it has been the basis of action of each member of the Board of Regents.

LAND ENDOWMENT.

During the past fiscal year, the sales of university lands proper

have been 1,431 acres, realizing therefor the sum of \$3,757.43. In the same period, the sales of agricultural college lands have been 7,419 acres, for the sum of \$8,939.16. There remain unsold of university lands, 4,970 acres, and of agricultural college lands, 53,373 acres, a total of 58,343 acres. A considerable portion of these lands lie within the limits of the land grants of the Wisconsin Central and St. Croix Railroads, and are rapidly appreciating in value; but with the utter indifference that has characterized the action of our state legislature ever since these lands were given to the state, they are still in the market at minimum prices, and yearly, the best of those remaining are selected and purchased, and the profits that might accrue to the University by withholding the best from the market for a few years, are thrown away, and pass into the hands of speculators. Whenever effort has been made to procure from the legislature authority to withdraw any of our lands from market, it has met with sturdy opposition from the representatives of those counties in which the lands lie, on the ground that reservation from sale would retard settlement of the neighborhood. This objection would have force, if sale was made only to actual settlers; but it is notorious that the greater portion of sales since the land grants were made, have been to speculators, who hold the lands for the increased value, which, in simple justice, ought to inure to the University. In this way, a magnificent endowment, which, if husbanded, would have brought to the University hundreds of thousands of dollars, has been frittered away; and it is only just to claim that it is a sacred duty on the part of the state to make up to the University what has thus been lost. This duty of the state finds additional force, from the fact that the whole endowment of the University comes not from the state, but from the generosity of the Federal Government. Can the state do less than meet this generosity by the erection of such buildings as the growing wants of the University require? Thus far, it has erected but one building, the Female College. That building filled an actual want, without which no progress could have been made. All who know aught of the workings of the University have seen and acknowledged the wisdom of that appropriation. In the substantial growth and usefulness of the University, to keep pace with the growth of the state and the demands for a high grade of education, the time has now come when we must again come to the legislature for aid. A new building for all the purposes of pro-

gressive science has become an imperative necessity. The utter inadequacy of our present buildings to accommodate the classes, the need of more laboratory room, the discomfort of teachers and scholars, the failure to reach the best results because of such contracted quarters, and the indispensable necessity to enable us to accommodate the rapidly increasing students, all appeal for this most necessary aid. The Regents earnestly trust you will add the force of an executive appeal in your forthcoming message. With this and such needed help as may be necessary to supply the wants created by steady growth, the Regents feel encouraged to pledge a career of prosperity for the University that shall be a source of just pride to every citizen of the state; without it, our highest school must linger and stop on the threshold of a life which had before it the highest promise of usefulness and honor to the commonwealth.

BROAD CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Section seven of the organic law of 1866, provides as follows:

“That no instruction, either sectarian or religious, or partisan in politics, shall ever be allowed in any department of the University; and no sectarian or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of regents, or in the election of professors, teachers or other officers of the University.” * * *

During the past year, it has come to the knowledge of the regents, that efforts have been made by one religious denomination of the state, to retain a president at the head of the University, whose removal was demanded by every interest of the University, and about which there was no difference of opinion among the regents. Demands were also made to have regents appointed, as well as professors, because of their sectarian opinions and faith. As regards the board of regents, we desire to say here, that in no instance has either the religious faith or the partisan bias of any professor, teacher or employe of the University ever been questioned—that these matters have been uniformly and always ignored; and, further, that the regents believe earnestly, that whenever such questions shall enter into the appointment of regent, professor, teacher or employe, an entering wedge will have been placed, which if driven, will surely and effectually sap the foundation of usefulness for the University.

No rule should be more inviolable than this; that in the management of the University, no personal consideration, or political or

sectarian faith, should ever be considered in questions relating to appointments: for it is only by a rigid adherence to this rule that a broad career and a high character can be maintained for the University, and he who deviates from it, violates the high trust imposed on him by the people of the state.

In conclusion, I invite careful attention to the reports of the president, secretary, treasurer, professor of agriculture and board of visitors, as giving in detail all information required.

In behalf of the regents,

C. S. HAMILTON,
Pres't Board of Regents.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the Board of Visitors, appointed to attend the annual examination, beg to submit the following report:

Entire frankness demands the confession from some of us—not all—that we began the task to which you had invited us, with more or less of misgiving and questioning as to the need of such an institution in our state, and, if such need did exist, as to whether it were finding itself met.

Those who came with such feelings will not, therefore, be open to the charge of partiality for the University, in any testimony which may find its way into this report of an opposite character, and suited to correct those erroneous prejudgments.

We are glad to say that, like a valuable friend, the University improved wonderfully on acquaintance.

Familiarity with its faculty, students, methods and work awakened an interest akin to enthusiasm, and transformed the cool criticism with which the work began, into the warm approbation with which it ended.

It is natural to speak first of the instructional force on the ground. We simply reiterate what has been said many times

before, and is perfectly understood, when we say that we found the University in the hands of an earnest, devoted faculty fully abreast with the times in the latest thought, literature and methods of their respective departments. The fact that some of them are wanted elsewhere is a pretty good reason why they should be retained where they are.

The Regents are to be congratulated upon the wisdom which has guided them in the choice of the Rev. John Bascom, LL. D., as President of the University—a man who has earned a national reputation as an original thinker, able writer, ripe scholar—a man, who brings to this responsible office a long experience and peculiar aptitude in teaching, combined with the needed executive ability, and an instinctive hatred of all pretense and sham. The fact that he has so soon succeeded in intrenching himself in the hearts of the pupils and of the citizens of Madison, confirms the judgment of the Regents, that he is the right man in the right place. And we hazard nothing in expressing the conviction, that his administration, supported by the able body of men who now seem to be in hearty co-operation with him, will witness a steady, healthy, permanent growth and enlargement of the institution in ways that will quite satisfy the expectations of its patrons and friends.

Those familiar with oral examinations, in which not more than an hour and a half is given to a large class, need not be told how little value attaches to them as tests of real progress and scholarship, especially if the examiner and examined are total strangers until the hour of recitation. The haste required to compass the subject, and the embarrassment of the pupil, suddenly called to his feet, render an exhibition, entirely fair to teacher and pupil, well nigh impossible. This thought occurred to us while attending the different recitations. We should have been glad of more time, at least in some classes; and we felt this abridgment of time the more, because we were compelled to hasten from one room to another, that we might catch a glimpse of classes reciting at the same hour.

The limits of this report will forbid our entering into any lengthy detail of the examinations. We were very much pleased with them as a whole; with some of them, delighted. There was evidence of diligence, fidelity and enthusiasm, both on the part of instructors and pupils. It was manifest that the students were there to work, and, in the main, were trying to do their best. Their

frankness and independence in the discussion of topics and the freedom with which they ventured to differ from the author, and even the professor, arrested our attention, and afforded pleasing evidence of their having been taught to think for themselves—the most valuable thing in education. It occurred to some of the visitors that this admirable frankness and familiarity in the recitation room, unless controlled by good judgment, on the part of the pupil, might insensibly slide into a sort of smartness and curtness in retort, which the requirements of courtesy will scarcely justify. We shall be pardoned for suggesting one other criticism just here. It is this: there were occasional instances in the recitation room, in which the pupil so far forgot the proprieties of time and place, as to become a little careless about communicating with his neighbor, and about his posture while sitting and standing, thus distracting the attention of others, and seeming himself to be devoid of interest in the subject, and of consideration for his instructor. This is a trifling thing, but “trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.” As a general rule, the bearing of the students, both in and out of the recitation room, towards their instructors, and towards each other, was noticeably courteous and manly. There seemed to be that generous spirit and dignified and respectful demeanor, which might naturally be expected to govern the conduct of young people who are thrown largely upon their honor in these matters, instead of being under rules and regulations. The whole theory of discipline in the University is admirably suited to appeal to the manliest and noblest sentiments of the young heart; and it is manifest that this appeal awakens a gratifying response, and well secures the desired end. We heard of no serious violations of reasonable authority, no flagrant instances of immorality during the year.

The visitors were glad to discover, as they believe they did, a growing interest in the study of the ancient classics. The last catalogue points in this direction. This they hail as an omen of good. They believe it will be a sorry day for the cause of solid learning and broad scholarship in our land, when, in our zeal for the modern languages and natural sciences, we suffer a material abridgment of the course of study in Latin and Greek. There is no need of rivalry between these branches for a place in the curriculum. No time need be spent in the discussion of this relative value in a thorough course of study.

There is room for all, and no highest, best culture is possible without them all. We trust the Regents and faculty will do what they can to create and foster an interest in the study of those ancient languages in which is inshrined so much of the world's best history and richest thought.

In exactly the opposite direction, another thing. We were sorry not to see a larger place given to the study of the English literature and language. Our University seems to share the neglect in this direction, which is common to most of the colleges of the country. Our students ought to know, when they graduate, at least as much of their own language as of the ancient and modern languages taught in the course. With so accomplished an English scholar as Prof. Carpenter in the faculty, cannot more be done for our noble mother tongue?

The wisdom of the state in establishing the College of Arts, is seen in the steady growth which the several departments have made, and the thorough, practical instruction which students in the special courses are evidently receiving.

In the department of mining and metallurgy, the students were seen in the laboratory with their coats off, as if they were working the thing out for themselves.

The examinations in botany, meteorology, entomology and chemistry, disclosed the fact that the students had been brought into a close intimacy with nature, and taught to challenge her to give up her secrets in response to their scrutinizing search, instead of turning, as is too common, to the text-book for information respecting the objects before them for analysis and classification. We were glad to see them following the method which has made the lamented Agassiz so justly illustrious as a teacher.

We took no small pleasure and satisfaction in what we saw of the department of civil engineering. The neatness and dispatch with which the young men put their work upon the board, the ease and accuracy with which they explained it, the beauty and perfection of their drawings, field-sketches, plotting of surveys, pencil and pen work generally, afforded grateful evidence of thorough instruction from their teacher, and painstaking effort and study on their part.

Inasmuch as the state has deemed it wise to maintain a department of military science in the University, with all needed equipments and an accomplished officer in charge, it occurred to the vis-

itors that the young men would do well to place a little higher value upon an opportunity which so happily combines physical culture with training in the noble profession of arms, and to come to this exercise with somewhat more heartiness and enthusiasm than they have been wont of late to do.

How soon an emergency may arise in our country which shall call for all the military skill our able-bodied young men can command, no wisest prophet can foresee. It is unwise to throw away opportunities whose loss may be so keenly regretted.

To some of the visitors, the presence of young ladies in the same classes with the gentlemen was a novelty, and therefore incited them to a careful scrutiny into the practical working of the co-educational idea. They were especially observant on this point, that they might get light on a subject which provokes so much antagonistic discussion.

They took particular notice of the recitations of the young ladies in Latin, Greek, Logic and Mathematics, that they might see whether there was any less vigor of thought, less mental grasp, less mastery of these subjects, of which gentlemen have heretofore claimed a monopoly, and, in justice to the ladies, they must here bear testimony to the fact that no such discovery was made, but rather the discovery of their ability to prosecute the same course of study as the young men, and with equal prospect of benefit, success and honor.

We are not required to pronounce upon the wisdom or unwisdom of the co-education of the sexes, but only to speak of what we saw. We are not sorry, however, that the state of Wisconsin is aiming to settle, by actual experiment, a problem which the friends of liberal education in many other states are resolved to limit indefinitely to the field quite largely of *a priori* discussion.

We do not hesitate to express our conviction that the young ladies of our state can here obtain a thorough, varied and finished education. The Ladies' Hall, recently erected, is a model of neatness, comfort and convenience. It seems to be complete in all its appointments, and must be homelike and pleasant to the occupants.

The examination of the class in Law was pronounced by those who attended it as unrivalled in thoroughness and evident mastery of the subjects in hand. It was certainly a noble looking body of young men who received the honors of that department, and, unless their appearance belies them, they are destined to succeed in

their profession. If we mistake not, the Law department of the University of Wisconsin is already taking rank with the best law schools of the country.

If it were not out of place, we should like to advert to the admirable practical advice of which the address of Judge Doolittle, to the graduating class in law, contained, with the expression of the hope that it may be followed.

The commencement exercises were of a high order. The essays of the young ladies, and the orations of the young men, of the graduating class, the reading and delivery of which occupied two successive mornings, in thought, diction and utterance, reflected credit alike on their authors, and the able professor who is chiefly responsible for this department of work. Some of the essays were exceptionally choice and fine in thought and expression. Some of the orations gave evidence of very careful and thoughtful preparation. It was a beautiful and touching spectacle to see so large a class of young men and ladies receive the honors of the University at the hands of the new president, and in presence of an immense throng of admiring friends, in token of their fidelity and zeal in the completion of the prescribed course of study.

It would be an unpardonable omission, were no reference made to the religious status of the University.

It is well known that many of the friends of liberal education are lukewarm in their support of the University, if not opposed to it, on account of its supposed neutrality in religious matters.

It is assumed that an institution, which is undenominational, unsectarian and under the fostering care of the state instead of the church, must, of necessity, be wanting in anything like positive and helpful religious influence—must educate the head at the expense of the heart.

It is no part of our duty to discuss that question, but we are glad to be able to say in this report, that while we believe the state understands its duty towards the University in this matter, and is thoroughly impartial and unsectarian in its trust, and while the University recognizes its position as the child of the state, and is true to it, still the moral and religious sentiment of the institution is high-toned and controlling in its influence upon the students. We felt that, somehow, the place was pervaded by a Christian atmosphere which was consciously or unconsciously influencing the conduct and moulding the character of those who breathe it.

We would not disguise the fact that we deem any education defective which leaves the moral and spiritual nature uncultivated and unfed. But we feel that so long as moral philosophy and mental theology are found in the prescribed course of study, and men of noble Christian manhood and character compose the Faculty, as at present, there is very little room for serious apprehension on this point.

We shall be pardoned, if in closing, we offer a few suggestions bearing on the prosperity and success of the University in the future.

Its reputation is now, in good measure, established.

It is not likely henceforth to be affected by the vicissitudes and fluctuations to which it has been, now and then exposed, in the past.

It is conceded to be ably officered and manned.

It has a large number of pupils.

It is no longer open to the charge of being little more than a respectable high school for Madison.

It is making a power felt throughout the state.

It is known to be doing a good, thorough, solid quality of work.

It is taking the position of a leading educational force in our commonwealth.

Obviously, it cannot be growing in other directions, without a corresponding growth in its wants and necessities.

It can never do the work it aspires to do, the work it ought to do, the work the state expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities.

When the force, the machinery and the material are all ready for work, it is always good economy to provide the needed auxiliaries and tools. The University has now reached a point where the state will find it a good investment to pursue towards it a liberal policy.

It is the judgment of your visitors that the University is doing about all the work it can do *without more money*.

Let us mention a few of the immediately pressing wants of the institution:

1. A hall of natural sciences. This, as it seems to us, is *just now the one great desideratum* of the University. The growing demands of the College of Arts seem to render such a building indispensable.

There is now no suitable room for the Laboratory. It not only finds very poor accommodation in the basement of the University building, but from the nature of the work done there, is also a perpetual annoyance to those who are in the rooms above. There is, at present, no suitable room for the philosophical apparatus, or for the instruments, models, charts, etc, used in the Department of Engineering. This hall should be built with large, commodious rooms, exactly adapted to the work of instruction and illustration in physics, chemistry, engineering and mining, military science and agriculture, and be furnished with all the apparatus needed in giving the best instruction in these branches. In this noontide splendor of scientific investigation and instruction, when so much is done to popularise this kind of knowledge, the University cannot hope to compete with other institutions in this department, unless its facilities and appliances for this kind of work are greatly enlarged. The demand is imperative and ought to admit of no denial. This demand seems the more reasonable, when it is remembered that in this hall, there might be a large room suitable for a chapel, until a chapel shall be built, and then just the thing for a museum or library. The need of such a room must be patent to every one. It must be with great embarrassment and great discouragement, that the presiding officer of the University attempts the work of unifying, compacting and organizing a large body of students, so that they shall be moved and swayed by one common impulse and spirit, unless there be some room where all may be assembled, at least once a day, to hear the suggestions and catch the inspirations of the leader. President Bascom must painfully feel that, until this opportunity is granted, he can never have his forces well in hand. He must experience a conscious waste of personal influence and power. The University can be expected to have no adequate *esprit du corps*, until there is a room in which the whole body of students and the faculty can be assembled for devotional exercises in the morning, for rhetorical exercises at stated intervals, and for those occasional talks, frequent hints on discipline, deportment and practical suggestions of a miscellaneous sort, which are never so appropriately or effectively given to detachments as to the entire body of pupils.

We, therefore, deem it the duty of the regents to urge, with the utmost persuasion possible, upon the legislature, this winter, the

necessity of a liberal appropriation for the immediate erection of a hall of natural sciences.

2. One member of the board of visitors put it strongly perhaps, when he said, "I think the library of the University is a disgrace to the state." But somehow, his associates were little inclined to rebuke his audacity or differ with him. It is certainly very meagre, very inadequate. If you, gentlemen, could prevail upon the legislature to appropriate \$10,000 next winter, and an annual allowance of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 hereafter for the library, you would render the University an invaluable service. It is believed that a natural science hall and good library would do more for the University than any other improvement that could be suggested.

3. Meantime, it is preëminently desirable that, without any delay a small appropriation at least be made for the purchase of some new philosophical apparatus, new charts, models, maps, plats, etc., for the department of engineering. The expense of adding a few books of reference and enlarging somewhat the list of periodicals in all the departments of literature, art and science, would be inconsiderable to the state, while such addition of the latest, freshest thought would be a perpetual stimulus and benediction both to the professors and students. There is nothing so appetizing to student life as a few new standard books that are right down to date.

4. Some of the visitors are of the opinion that there should be a room for the preparatory department where the pupils should study under the eye of an efficient disciplinarian, and that in this department, high school work should be done.

We cannot conclude this report without a sincere expression of our confidence in the ability, efficiency, singleness of purpose and wisdom of the board of regents in their administration of the solemn trust committed to them by the state, and also of our hearty thanks to them for the consideration and courtesy which they have shown us in the discharge of duties which have thus been made a pleasure.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR LITTLE,
W. C. WHITFORD,
W. H. CHANDLER,
G. F. BLACK,

JAMES MACALISTER,
A. A. SPENCER,
B. M. REYNOLDS,
R. W. HUBBELL.

June 18, 1874.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The duties of a State University to the education of the state, are very grave, and cannot be completely met without a close affinity and orderly interdependence of the schools of the state. If the University is to minister to the general instruction of the state, that general instruction must, in turn, minister to it; and all our educational institutions must unite in a systematic and well organized body. Any public school that does not find a place and a work in this systematic instruction, is, so far, taking strength from it, distracting attention and effort. That the University may meet to the full its important part in state education, it needs to be sustained by the knowledge, approval and warm regard of the citizens of the state; and we are desirous to do what we can to commend it to their favor, and to make it an occasion of general and just pride.

The University comes in direct contact with the instruction of the state, through the graded schools and the schools which rank with these in their work. There have entered the University in this opening term of our year forty-three graduates of graded schools, entitled by examination to free tuition. Of these, thirty-six are in our Freshman class, the whole class containing eighty-two members.

This fact is sufficient to show that the University is beginning to draw directly and strongly on the public schools for support, and is able thus, in turn, to influence and guide them in their work.

Of the remaining forty-six in our Freshman class, thirty-six have been fitted in the University itself. We are anticipating a rapid transfer of this entire work to the graded schools. That these should become, throughout the state, adequate fitting schools, is of the highest importance to us and to liberal education. We do not wish at present to raise the conditions of admittance to our Freshman classes, but we are very desirous that those who come to us from the graded schools *should be well prepared*. Here is our emphasis. The vigor, breadth and thoroughness of instruction in these schools, are matters of vital interest. We should be especially pleased if our graded schools could all of them afford a good

fit for all of our courses, classical as well as scientific. The option in education of many young men and women is restricted by their inability to secure a fit for any other than the scientific course. We wish that education, in all its branches, might stand on a fair, equal footing in our public institutions. Quite sure we are, that each branch and each course will prosper best by a free affiliation with other branches and other courses.

The wish and want which the University expresses, in its relation to the systematic education of the state, are more and better and broader graded schools, schools intermediate between merely primary and collegiate training. The health of the midway schools is essential to the health of those above and those below them.

In the University itself, we think we can justly say, that the instruction, collegiate and professional, which we offer, is good. We are desirous, however, first, to make it better on its present basis; and, later, to extend it. For the first purpose we need, on account of the multiplication of branches and of students, to enlarge our corps of professors, that each may give himself individually to a single class of duties, and that instruction in the University may, from the outset, be in the hands of experienced professors. We commend our wants in this respect to the citizens and legislature of the state. The time has come in which the work of the University, its position, and the number of its students, require that it should be in the hands of a full corps of able instructors. In reference to these instructors, we wish to know nothing but their ability to quicken, to ably and honestly guide, young men. New professorships are called for at once. First among them is a professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, and a professorship of Natural History. The instruction in the natural sciences is well given in the University, and we are desirous that it should be sustained by equal interest in literary and philosophic training. We have no sympathy with the method which exalts one branch of knowledge at the expense of others. We wish to offer parallel and carefully cultivated lines of instruction. We have no fear that any real knowledge will fail to justify itself.

In the external conditions of education, our wants are urgent. We need an astronomical observatory, with its equipments; a chapel, and a building devoted to the natural sciences. Our instruction in astronomy is constantly restricted through our deficiencies in the means of illustration. It bears an almost wholly abstract

and theoretical form. Lacking a chapel, we lack the opportunity of assembling the students in a body, of imparting to them general incentives, of inspiring in them a common spirit, or even of making to all alike the simplest communication. We are also cut off from any common literary entertainments or rhetorical exercises among ourselves. This would not be so much to be regretted, if the majority of our students were professional students, in quite distinct departments, as it now is, when the large majority of them are collegiate and academic students, calling for compact organization, personal influence and a common discipline, with a constant concession in manners and action to the general interests.

Serious, however, as is this want, and anxious as we are that it should be met as speedily as possible, we have another want still more urgent, that of a science hall, which shall draw off from our main building, the instruction in chemistry, physics, natural history, engineering and mining. Each of these branches calls for large rooms and large accommodation by way of laboratories, work-rooms and cabinets. These it is impossible adequately to furnish in the University Hall, and the inadequate rooms that are furnished, are supplied greatly at the expense of other branches of instruction. Teachers in other departments could immediately occupy, to great advantage, our present recitation rooms. The same room, often too small for its purposes, is occupied by a series of teachers from hour to hour with much confusion, and a loss of opportunity, either to make ready for the recitation, or to tarry with the pupils after its completion. Our halls are crowded to excess at every change off, and, from our contracted laboratories, come to the whole building the disturbing odors or gasses of a chemical process. Large, well ventilated, inviting rooms for recitations, work and collections, are the pressing necessity of our very vigorous departments of natural science. The University is ready to grow at once, is ready for improvement in all the means of instruction and in scholarship. Our numbers are already in advance of our appliances. There is a flood-tide with us that will, if improved, bear us easily to a large success. Our wants are urgent, however, and cannot be postponed. We can wait to supply them in order; but the first, a science hall, stands in the way of them all, is the representative of them all, and so is sustained by the claims of them all. The University never gave more promise of a good work than now, but such a state is always one of wide awake activity and persistent demands. So

far it is critical, and calls for wise improvement. We most earnestly hope that the institution will commend itself to the Regents, to the legislature and to the state, for an immediate supply of its necessities, and that falling in with favoring tendencies, we shall ripen them into a speedy and complete success. We would rank our wants in the following order: Science Hall, Chapel, Enlarged Instruction, Astronomical Observatory; and would hope that the next three years might see them all met. So shall we possess the present and command the future.

JOHN BASCOM.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

JOHN BASCOM, LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, PH. D.,
Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Latin and History.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Professor of Logic and English Literature.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS, A. M., C. E.,
Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

JOHN E. DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

ROLAND IRVING, A. M., E. M.,
Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.

HON. E. G. RYAN, LL. D.,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
Professor of Law.

HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
Professor of Law.

HON. P. L. SPOONER,
Dean of Law Faculty.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
Instructor in Languages.

ROBERT HENRY BROWN, PH. B.,
Instructor in Natural History and Assistant Curator of Cabinet.

JOHN M. OLIN, A. B.,
Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory.

JEROME HENRY SALISBURY, A. B.,
Instructor in Greek and Latin.

JOSEPH CLINTON FULLER, A. B.,
Instructor in English.

JAMES R. STEWART,
Instructor in Drawing.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
Preceptress.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, PH. B.,
Teacher of English.

MISS S. A. CARVER,
Teacher of French and German.

MISS SUE R. EARNEST,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

MISS HATTIE E. HUNTER,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The University embraces the following Colleges and Departments:

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Five Departments. General Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Military Science.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

Two Departments. Ancient Classical Department, in which the course of study is equivalent to that in the best classical colleges in the country.

Modern Classical Department. French and German take the place of Greek.

SUB-FRESHMEN COURSE.

This embraces two years of preparatory study.

Ladies are admitted to all the courses of instruction in the University.

LAW SCHOOL.

Judge P. L. Spooner, Dean of the Law Faculty.

The Laboratories for instruction in Analytical Chemistry, Determinative Mineralogy and the Assaying of Ores, are believed to be the most complete in the country west of the Alleghanies.

A QUANTITATIVE LABORATORY,

Has been opened, and numerous additions have been made to the apparatus in the different Departments of Science.

LIBRARIES

Are open to students, without charge, containing more than 70,000 volumes.

CURRENT EXPENSES—FREE TUITION.

Expenses are less than in other institutions of equal grade. One student from each Assembly district, and all graduates of graded schools of the state who pass the required examination, are entitled to FREE TUITION.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a President and twenty-six Professors and Teachers, and is, in all respects, in a highly prosperous condition.

For further information, apply to

JOHN BASCOM,
President.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Hon. EDWARD SEARING,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the doings of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, of receipts and expenditures, and of the prospect, progress and condition of the State Normal Schools for the year ending August 31, 1874.

The first meeting of the Board since my last report was held at Madison, commencing January 26, 1874; at which Edward Searing was elected Secretary for the balance of the year in place of Samuel Fallows removed from the state.

Vacancies in standing committees were filled as follows:

Executive Committee, Regent Evans in place of Gary, resigned.

Committee on Institutes, Regent Searing in place of Fallows, term expired.

Finance Committee, Regent Taylor in place of Washburn, term expired.

Teachers were elected and their salaries fixed as follows:—

Albert Salisbury, Whitewater school.....	salary	\$1,500
Herbert Copeland.....		1,500
Miss M. A. Greene		650
Chas. H. Nye, Platteville.....		1,000

Sundry accounts were audited, and the sum of \$3,500, was appropriated from the income fund for institute work for the year ending July 1, 1874, and the Institute Committee was instructed to make to the Board at the annual meeting, a report of its action, which shall include:

1st. The number of Institutes held to which aid has been offered, and the length of each.

2d. The number of names of persons employed to conduct or assist in conducting Institutes, and the amount paid each.

3d. The whole amount paid in carrying on Institute work.

4th. The whole number receiving instruction in Institute work during the year.

The plans and specifications for the Normal School building at River Falls, drawn and prepared by D. R. Jones, the architect employed by the board through its executive committee, were adopted, and the board adjourned to the 26th day of February, 1874, to receive and consider sealed proposals for constructing the building at River Falls.

At this adjourned meeting, Regent Weisbrod, appointed in place of Samuel P. Gary, who had resigned, and Regents Chandler and Weld, reappointed, filed their oath of office and took seats as members of the board.

The following proposals for building the Normal School building at River Falls—

James Reynolds, Milwaukee.....	\$49,798
Henry Bros., Sheboygan Falls	51,807
Drake & Rawlinson, La Crosse	52,295
John Green, Stillwater, Minn	53,000
C. Bohn, Winona, Minn	53,700
Norris & Hinkley, Monroe, Wis	54,843
Nelson McNeal, Madison	56,470
D. H. Wright, Madison	56,650
D. Stephens, Madison	56,750
W. Galloway, Sheboygan Falls	57,470
Rundle & Free, West Eau Claire	57,470
Moulton & Chase, Madison	58,000
James Livesey, Madison	58,150
Thomas Davenport, Madison	58,200
Bryant & Bingham, Milwaukee	58,355
Parker & Juneau, St. Paul	58,993
B. A. Kennedy, West Eau Claire	59,980
Davidson & Warnes, Madison	61,070
Green & Burris, St. Paul	61,745
Duncan McGregor, River Falls	65,765
Israel Graves, Hudson	72,450
E. P. Helter, Chicago	73,000
R. B. Livesey, Madison	76,000

Were opened and referred to a committee consisting of Regents Lyndes, Chandler and Evans, who reported that they found the proposal of James Reynolds, of Milwaukee, the lowest bid received, and recommended the awarding of the contract to him at and for the sum of \$49,798.00. The report was accompanied by resolutions, authorizing the executive committee to award to and execute contract with said Reynolds, and in case of his failure to enter into the contract and to furnish proper security, then to

award contract to next lowest bidder; which resolutions were adopted by the board.

Resolutions were passed by the board, authorizing the Executive Committee to supervise the construction of the Normal School building at River Falls, to approve or disapprove estimates of the architect for work done and materials furnished, and that warrants of the President and Secretary of the board be drawn upon the River Falls Normal School Building Fund, for the payment of estimates and other expenses as provided for in resolution.

The following appointments were made to fill vacancies in standing committees:

Regent Lynde on Executive Committee.

Regent Weisbrod on Committee on Supplies.

The President was instructed to present the matter of book rent and tuition due from Hanmer Robbins, to the Attorney General, with instructions to proceed in the matter as to him may seem advisable, which has been done, and a portion of the amount due paid into the treasury, and the balance is now in a fair way of adjustment.

At the annual meeting July 8, S. A. White, appointed Regent in place of T. D. Weeks, whose term had expired, presented his oath of office and took his place in the board.

The following Regents were elected officers of the board for the ensuing year:

William Starr—*President*.

Wm. E. Smith—*Vice President*.

Edward Searing—*Secretary*.

The President being by resolution placed at the head of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Teachers and Committee on Supplies, the standing committees for the year were announced as follows:

Executive Committee—President, Chandler White.

Com. on Finance—Lynde, Taylor, Whitford.

Com. on Teachers—President, Smith, Weld.

Com. on Institutes—Searing, Chandler, Smith.

Com. on Supplies—President, Evans, White, Weisbrod.

Com. on Course of Study, etc—Searing, Whitford, Weld.

Com. on Visitation—Evans, White, Weisbrod.

Com. on Senior Classes, etc—Chandler, Whitford, Weld.

The resignation of Prof. H. C. Bowen, as teacher of Natural Science in Oshkosh Normal School, was presented and accepted.

The salary of Miss DeLany and Miss Greene, at the Whitewater Normal School, was fixed at \$700 each.

Duncan McGregor was unanimously elected Professor of the Theory and Art of Teaching in the Normal School at Platteville, his duties and compensation to correspond with those pertaining to the similar position in the school at Oshkosh, and in accordance with the rule and order of the board in establishing such professorships.

The committee on Teachers were instructed to employ such additional teachers for the several schools as may be necessitated by the action of the board at this session.

The Committee on Institutes reported the whole amount expended for Institutes during the year ending July 10, 1874, as \$5,342.11.

The sum of \$3,500, or so much thereof as the Committee on Institutes may find necessary, was appropriated to carry on Institute work for the year ending July 1, 1875.

The board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the resident Regents be and they are hereby required to collect tuition from all students attending the several Normal Schools, except such as have fully complied with the regulations adopted by the Board of Regents for the admission of students into the Normal classes.

The President of the Board was instructed to procure suitable blank books in which an exact inventory of all the movable property, together with the cost of the same, as far as can be ascertained, shall be entered, and that hereafter all purchases or sales made of such property, shall be accurately kept—such labor to be performed under the direction of the President of the Board.

The President of the Normal School at Platteville was authorized to reorganize the Primary and Academic Departments of that school upon the general plan of the corresponding departments of the school at Oshkosh, and the Committee upon the Employment of Teachers was authorized to secure a competent teacher to carry into effect the change contemplated.

Regent Searing presented a report on Course of Study, which, after some discussion and amendment, was received and adopted as follows:

REPORT ON COURSE OF STUDY.

The Committee on Text-books and Course of Study would respectfully report that they have taken into consideration the question of changes in the course of study in the normal schools, referred to them, that they have conferred with the Presidents of the same, respecting such changes, and would unanimously recommend as follows:

That hereafter in the several normal schools in the state there shall be two courses of study, known respectively as the "*Elementary Course*," and "*Advanced Course*;" that the Elementary Course shall be two years in length, and the Advanced Course four years in length; and that the studies in the respective courses, and the maximum and minimum time allowed thereto, shall be as follows:

In the Elementary Course: Arithmetic 30 to 40 weeks; Elementary Algebra, 12 to 20 weeks; Geometry, 16 to 23 weeks; Book Keeping, 6 to 10 weeks; Reading and Orthoepy, Orthography and Word Analysis, 30 to 37 weeks; English Grammar, 28 to 39 weeks; Composition, Criticism and Rhetoric, 20 to 24 weeks; Geography, Physical Geography, 26 to 40 weeks; Physiology, 10 to 15 weeks; Botany, 10 to 13 weeks; Natural Philosophy, 12 to 17 weeks; U. S. History, Civil Government, 30 to 40 weeks; Penmanship (time undetermined); Drawing, 20 to 26 weeks; Vocal Music (time undetermined); Theory and Practice of Teaching.

In the Advanced Course the studies of the *first two* years shall be the same as those of the Elementary Course, with the addition of Latin for 20 weeks, which shall take the place of Rhetoric. In the Advanced Course the studies of the *last two* years shall be: Higher Algebra, 20 to 28 weeks; Geometry and Trigonometry, 17 to 23 weeks; Latin, 80 weeks; Rhetoric and English Literature, 10 to 28 weeks; Chemical Physics, 6 to 20 weeks; Chemistry, 12 to 23 weeks; Zoology, 6 to 12 weeks; Astronomy, 6 to 12 weeks; Geology, 12 to 17 weeks; Universal History, 12 to 23 weeks; Political Economy, 15 to 17 weeks; Mental and Moral Science, 20 to 30 weeks; Theory and Practice of Teaching.

The committee also recommended that at the close of the Elementary course there shall be a thorough review of the studies of

that course, and at the close of the Advanced Course a like review of the studies of its last two years.

The committee say that they deem it advisable to leave the details of the order of studies in each course, and the precise amount of time devoted to each study, to the presidents and faculties of the respective schools.

The committee also recommend that to the students who satisfactorily complete the Advanced Course, the regular diploma be given (provided that no such diploma shall be given unless the applicant therefor shall have attained an average standing at least as high as that usually required in the state for a first grade county certificate); and to those who satisfactorily complete the Elementary Course, a certificate be given, certifying to the fact of such completion, and signed by the president of the school, and by the president and secretary of the board; and that such certificate specify the studies of the course; also that this certificate, after one year's successful teaching in the state, may be countersigned by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and have the force of a five years state certificate.

The committee further recommend that any one of the Normal Schools may have the privilege of graduating a class from the Advanced Course at the next annual Commencement without the Latin required in the course recommended by the committee.

EDWARD SEARING,
W. C. WHITFORD,
A. H. WELD,

Committee on Text-books and Course of Study.

July 16, 1874.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to be drawn by the President, and held by him to defray expenses and compensation of committees. Bills to be audited by the Executive Committee, and report of disbursements made to board.

The executive committee were instructed to have rooms for janitor in Platteville Normal School, fitted up at an expense not exceeding \$350.

The executive committee were instructed to have finished two rooms in the third story of the Oshkosh Normal School Building, in accordance with the plans and specifications presented, to have the Assembly room enlarged, and to have completed arrangements for water supply in the building.

The executive committee were authorized and instructed to enter into contract with Prof. Thure Kumlien, to furnish for each of the normal schools an Ornithological Cabinet, provided that the whole amount expended therefor shall not exceed \$2,000, and the amount expended in any one year shall not exceed \$500.

The following resolution, offered by Regent Weisbrod, was adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of the extension of the Whitewater Normal School building be and the same hereby is referred to the executive committee, with power to employ an architect to prepare plans, specifications and estimates for such extension, and to report at the next general or special meeting of this board for their decision.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee be and are hereby required, at each regular meeting of this board, to submit the full record of their proceedings for approval or disapproval, and that the action of this board thereon be certified by the secretary thereof upon such record; which proceeding shall be substituted for the present practice of reporting in writing to this board by the said executive committee.

FOURTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

James Reynolds of Milwaukee, to whom the contract for building the Normal School building at River Falls was awarded, having failed to execute the contract when required, the contract was let by the executive committee to the next lowest bidder, Henry Brothers of Sheboygan Falls, and a written contract was duly entered into with them. Subsequently this contract was assigned, with the approval of the executive committee, to Messrs. Bryant & Bingham of Milwaukee, upon report of which to the board, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the board approve of the assignment of the contract, for the erection of the school building at River Falls, by the contractor, to Bryant & Bingham, and of the action of the executive committee in approving the same.

A communication from Bryant & Bingham was read, and the board, by resolution, granted their request and instructed the executive committee to pay on the estimates of Architect Jones for

materials furnished and delivered for the River Falls building, the same per cent. as upon materials and labor actually placed in the building, and according to the terms of the contract with said Bryant & Bingham; provided said Bryant & Bingham first secure proper insurance upon the materials, and also give bonds to indemnify the board for any loss that might occur by reason of this change in the original contract as to the time and manner of payment for materials.

Regent Weld offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee are hereby authorized to agree with the contractors for the Normal school building at River Falls to substitute stone for brick in the construction of window caps, and also for the pilasters, and for the arches of the front entrances; provided that the additional expense shall not exceed \$2,200.

Regent Chandler presented the report of the executive committee on heating apparatus for the Fourth Normal School. Its recommendation that the building at River Falls be warmed with hot air furnaces, and the necessary pipes and fixtures be put in as the construction proceeds, and the furnaces placed in position during the present season, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing and instructing the Executive Committee to contract for placing furnaces and the necessary fixtures in the Normal School building at River Falls, and to audit bills for the same.

The board then proceeded to elect a President of the Fourth Normal School, and all the votes cast being for W. D. Parker of Janesville, he was declared duly elected President of said school. His salary was fixed at \$2,500 per annum, to commence September 1st, 1875.

By resolution, the Secretary of the Board was requested to codify all resolutions contained in the proceedings of this board and now in force, and relating to the government and conduct of the schools, plans of study and duties of members and officers of the board and its committees, and report the same to the board at their next meeting.

The present members of the board and its officers are:

Gov. W. R. TAYLOR, *ex officio*, - - - - - Madison.
EDWARD SEARING, Sup't Public Instruction, *ex officio*, Madison.

Term ends February 1, 1875,

WM. STARR, . - - - - - Ripon.
W. C. WHITFORD, - - - - - Milton.
J. H. EVANS, - - - - - Platteville.

Term ends February 1, 1876,

C. A. WEISBROD, - - - - - Oshkosh.
WM. E. SMITH, - - - - - Milwaukee.
J. I. LYNDES, - - - - - La Crosse.

Term ends February 1, 1877,

W. H. CHANDLER, - - - - - Sun Prairie.
A. H. WELD, - - - - - River Falls.
S. A. WHITE, - - - - - Whitewater.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. STARR,
PRESIDENT.

WM. E. SMITH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD SEARING,
SECRETARY.

FERDINAND KUEHN,
TREASURER, *ex officio*.

The following are the regulations for admission to the Normal Schools:

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION

Adopted by the Board of Regents.

1. Each Assembly District in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal Schools, and in case vacancies exist

in the representatives to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent of the city), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent, to the Secretary of the Board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined, under the direction of said President, in branches required by law for a Third Grade Certificate, except History and Theory and Practice of Teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration:

I ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the public schools in this state.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; but a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

The following synopsis of the condition of the several funds at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, is compiled from the books of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer:

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists in the proceeds of the sales of land set apart for the support of Normal Schools by the provisions of chapter 537, general laws of 1865.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales	\$34,397 99	.....
Dues	5,256 14	.....
Loans	11,058 00	.....
Penalties	44 80	.....
	\$50,756 93	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Iowa county loan		\$50,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds purchased		20,000 00
Refunded for overpayments		511 07
	\$50,756 93	\$70,511 07
Balance September 30, 1873	41,384 14	.....
Balance September 30, 1874		21,630 00
	\$92,141 07	\$92,141 07
Amount of productive fund, Sept. 30, 1873		\$918,643 48
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale	\$5,256 14	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale	2,559 00	.....
Decreased by payments on loans	8,558 00	.....
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages	1,150 00	.....
		17,523 14
		\$901,120 34
Increased by new certificates of sale	\$2,686 00	.....
Increased by Milwaukee city bonds	20,000 00	.....
Increased by Iowa county loan	50,000 00	.....
		72,686 00
		\$973,806 34
Total productive fund Sept. 30, 1874		\$973,806 34

The amounts of productive funds on the 30th days of September, 1873 and 1874 respectively, were as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$55,731 43	\$50,602 29
Amount due on mortgages	147,312 05	137,604 05
Certificates of indebtedness ..	512,600 00	512,600 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds	140,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds ..	20,000 00	20,000 00
Iowa county loan		50,000 00
	\$918,643 48	\$973,806 34

Showing an increase during the year of \$55,162.86.

8—SUPR.

(Doc. 5.)

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The following statement exhibits the various sources from which this income was received during the past year; and the disbursements therefrom:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Fund October 1, 1873.....		\$54,669 35
Interest on certificates and loans.....	\$13,390 37	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	35,882 00	
Tuition fees — Platteville Normal School....	4,376 80	
Tuition fees — Whitewater Normal School.....	2,310 95	
Tuition fees — Oshkosh Normal School.....	3,703 42	
Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	2,870 25	
Interest on Milwaukee water works bonds.....	14,976 11	
Commissions on purchase of Mil. water works bd's	400 00	
Interest on loan to Madison City board of educa-		
tion	875 00	
Interest on Troy town bonds.....	280 00	
Interest on River Falls town bonds.....	700 00	
Interest on Kinnickinic town bonds.....	210 00	
Interest on Clifton town bonds.....	210 00	
		80,184 90
Total		\$134,854 25
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Platteville Normal School — salaries of teachers,		
supplies, etc	\$19,648 61	
Whitewater Normal School — salaries of teachers,		
supplies, etc.....	16,035 80	
Oshkosh Normal School — salaries of teachers,		
supplies, etc	17,782 40	
Expense of regents	480 56	
Institutes	4,027 83	
Expenses	2,999 65	
Refunded for overpayments.....	153 85	
	\$61,128 70	
Balance, September 30, 1874	73,725 55	
Total		\$134,854 25

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

This fund consists of moneys to be used in the building of a Normal school at River Falls in accordance with the provisions of chapter 151, general laws of 1869, relating to normal schools.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
E. A. Henry, contractor		\$2,347 08
D. R. Jones, architect.		1,000 00
Bryant & Bingham, contractors.....		12,251 15
Madison Democrat, advertising		13 00
H. A. Taylor & Co..... do.		13 60
		<hr/>
		\$15,624 83
Balance, September 30, 1873	\$25,000 00	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		9,375 17
		<hr/>
	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00

For receipts from various sources, and summary of expenditures, reference is made to the foregoing table of Normal School Fund Income.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

A classified statement of expenditures is herewith submitted:

Total amount expended for Institutes.....	\$5,092 59
Amount of Regents' expenses.....	480 56
On salary of Secretary of Board Regents Normal Schools.....	225 00
Amount expended for Oshkosh Normal School	3,764 47
Amount expended for Platteville .....do.....	6,492 02
Amount expended for Whitewater .....do.....	2,558 70
Amount expended for River Falls Normal School Building.....	10,815 02
Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in Platteville Normal School	11,280 00
Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in Whitewater Normal School	11,480 00
Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in Oshkosh Normal School	11,835 00
Amount paid on insurance Normal School buildings.....	2,145 00
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	2,666 10
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$68,834 46

APPARATUS, CABINETS, LIBRARIES.

The apparatus, cabinet and library of each school is being steadily replenished, and no effort is spared to train every pupil in our normal schools to such methods and habits of observation as shall lead them to seek with intelligent eagerness in the laboratory, the cabinet and the library for assistance to unfold and understand the practical lessons of nature's everyday teachings.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

Our model or training schools, indispensable as schools of practice and observation for the young teachers, are being steadily raised to such a standard of excellence, as to compel praise and patronage, even with their comparatively high rates of tuition, in competition with the best public and private schools in the state.

If the time would speedily come, when we might have in all our primary schools such teachers as the best now in our "training schools," how many *men* and *women* might be developed from these nurseries of the republic, now so choked with "*sticks*"—teachers not having the "root of the matter" in them.

SUMMARY.

On the whole, the work and progress of the year has been highly encouraging. The Fourth Normal School, at River Falls, will be ready to take its place in the work during the coming year, and thus increased facilities given to the teachers in the northwestern portion of our state, and we shall be enabled to still more efficiently organize and administer the institute work, which is growing in importance and interest every year.

For the last nine years, steadily and surely has the work of organizing the Normal Schools been advanced. With such men as Sholes and Craig, men who fell with their harness on, battling ever against ignorance and incompetence—fell but to rise again in glorified remembrance for "the good that men do lives after them,"—with all other co-laborers in the board, men tried and true; men ready in a self-sacrificing spirit to work manfully in any position assigned them, meriting the highest success by the zealous earnestness of their efforts, with no pride of opinion to bar a single ray of true light from their pathway; with such co-workers, it has been a labor of love to strive for a noble object. Opposition, criticism, and that inert negative aid, *tolerance*, which so many pride themselves on extending to all efforts for bettering the condition of our common schools, have only inspired increased activities, and made plainer the obstacles to be removed or overcome, and to-day Wisconsin stands on high vantage ground, in proud position among her sister states, in the vitally important work of securing better methods and worthier teachers in her public schools. May her motto be still "*Forward.*"

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

Your careful attention is invited to the reports of Presidents Charlton, Arey and Albee for detailed information as to each school, its individual trials, achievements and aims as a separate school, and as part of the whole plan, and for their views of practical questions pertaining to organization and administration.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM STARR,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

REPORTS OF PRESIDENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Hon. WILLIAM STARR,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

DEAR SIR: It again becomes my duty to submit to you my annual report of the State Normal School at Platteville.

In reviewing the work of the past four years, during which time I have been connected with this school, I find much that is gratifying, not only in the substantial progress that has been made in scholarship, but also in the various improvements that have been made. The enlargement of the building and the additions to the library, cabinet, apparatus and furniture, give greatly increased facilities for performing the appropriate work of the school.

I am well aware, however, that while much has been accomplished, much more remains to be done. There are still defects and imperfections in our work which it will require time and patient effort to overcome. It may not be difficult to form an ideal of what a Normal School should be, but is not so easy to realize that ideal. To say nothing of his own imperfections, the teacher can work only with such material as is placed in his hands, and the length of time that he shall have that material, is not under his control. Hence his work may be imperfect through no fault of his own.

It is also well understood by every intelligent person who has given attention to the subject, that the system of Normal Schools in this country is by no means perfected. Something, doubtless, has been learned from experience and much by studying the systems of other and older countries, but much remains to be accomplished before we can have in America, a system of normal Schools based upon sound philosophical principles, suited to the genius of our institutions and perfectly adapted to our educational needs,

The following statement of attendance for the year ending June 25, 1874, is copied from the annual catalogue:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Ladies	112
Gentlemen	83
Total	— 195

Classified as follows:

Senior Class	10
Middle Class	47
Junior Class	138
Total as above	— 195

PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Ladies	84
Gentlemen	109
Total	— 193

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT 79

Whole number enrolled 487

During the entire year, the students were generally faithful in their work and correct in their deportment. The moral tone of the school was good, and no serious cases of discipline arose. The year seemed to me one of the most profitable, as it was the most pleasant, of my connection with the school.

The Senior Class was examined in the various studies of the course, during the last five weeks of the summer term. The results of this examination (which was in writing), were submitted to the committee of the Board of Regents, Messrs. Chandler, Whitford and Weld, who also examined the class orally, and in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the school, admitted the following persons to the honors of graduation:

NAMES.	Post Office.	County.
Lewis Edward Cooley	Platteville	Grant.
Will W. Girton	Sandusky	Sauk.
James Oettiker	Belmont	LaFayette.
John Marion Quick	Georgetown	Grant.
Sarah C. Bass	Platteville	Grant.
Maude Hunter Goodfellow	Platteville	Grant.
Edith E. Goodrich	Platteville	Grant.
Minnie E. Henderson	Patch Grove	Grant.
Ernestine R. Stevens	Mifflin	Iowa.
Phebe E. Trowbridge	Platteville	Grant.

The exercises of the Anniversary week were conducted according to the following

PROGRAMME:

Sermon by Rev. W. C. Whitford, Sunday evening, June 21st.
 Examinations, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday A. M., June 22d, 23d, 24th.
 Closing Exercises of Primary Department, Tuesday, June 23d, 2 o'clock P. M.
 Address by Hon. Edward Searing, Tuesday evening, June 23d.
 Closing Exercises of Academic Department, Wednesday, June 24th, 9 o'clock, A. M.
 Class Day Exercises, Wednesday, P. M., June 24th.
 Sixth Annual Commencement, Thursday, June 25th, 9½ o'clock, A. M.
 Meeting of the Alumni Association, Thursday evening, June 25th.

It would be interesting to know the exact amount of teaching done by those who have been members of the school. I regret to say that so many of our former students fail to make their reports, that our statistics are somewhat incomplete. Careful inquiry made in January last, showed that of 550 Normal students enrolled up to that date, about 400 had taught subsequent to their enrollment, and of those who had not taught, several were still pursuing their studies in the school. Of the 195 Normal students enrolled last year, upwards of 80 taught during some part of the year or are now engaged in teaching, and nearly 50 have been constantly attending school, and have consequently had no opportunity to teach. Of the remainder, some are attending to domestic duties, some have left the state, and of many I have no definite information.

The graduates of the school now number seventy-nine. They are employed as follows:

	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
Teaching in Wisconsin.....	26	19	45
Teaching in other states.....	1	5	6
Students in higher institutions.....	4	1	5
Clergyman.....	1	.....	1
Lawyers and Law Students.....	7	.....	7
Merchant.....	1	.....	1
U. S. Mail Agent.....	1	.....	1
Farmers.....	2	.....	2
Proprietor marble works.....	1	.....	1
Married and left the profession .....	.....	2	2
Not teaching at present.....	.....	7	7
Deceased.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	45	34	79

Five of the graduates have left the profession within the last year. Of these,

One has taught three years.

Two have taught two years.

One has taught one year.

One has taught six months.

Several of those reported as "not teaching at present," will, doubtless, resume the teacher's work at an early day.

Seven members of the last graduating class are now teaching; one gentleman has entered Cornell University; and one lady having assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, may fairly be set down as having "left the profession."

The present condition of the school is, in most respects, encouraging. The recent changes in the course of study and in the organization, are proving advantageous. The new elementary course of two years will encourage many of our common school teachers to prepare themselves more thoroughly for their duties, while the advanced course of four years cannot fail to promote higher culture. The additional time required gives opportunity for increased thoroughness in the studies pursued, as well as for an enlarged *curriculum*, while it will not materially diminish the number of graduates.

The Normal School should by no means attempt to usurp the place of the university, or to do the work appropriately belonging to it, but if its course of study be so arranged as to prepare students for the university, many will be encouraged to pursue a more extended course than the school can give. I am aware that the preparation of teachers for the public schools of the state is our first duty, but I do not think the encouragement of higher education can prove detrimental to our common schools. I would therefore, respectfully recommend that the study of Greek be made elective during the last two years of the advanced course, omitting some of the branches that are less needed for admission to the classical department of the university.

The "School for Practice" is now organized in three departments, the Primary, the Intermediate, and the Academic and Preparatory, all carefully graded and well supplied with the means for doing their appropriate work. The appointment of Professor McGregor to the department of theory and practice of Teaching, gives

opportunity for a more careful supervision of our pupil teachers than has hitherto been possible.

Some changes have recently been made in the faculty of the school. Prof. McGregor having been transferred from the department of Mathematics to that of Theory and Practice, Mr. D. E. Gardner, of Neenah, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and teacher of vocal music; Miss Jennie P. Cooke, also of Neenah, was engaged as assistant in the Academic and Preparatory department, and Miss Mary Brayman, formerly of the State Normal School at Whitewater, was appointed Principal of the new Primary department. These teachers have all entered upon their duties with that enlightened zeal which gives promise of the highest success. In this connection, I gladly bear testimony to the faithful services and hearty co-operation of all my associate teachers in the school. Thanks are also due to Regent Evans, to whose watchful care the school is indebted for much of its prosperity.

The following items from our circular may be of some general interest :

FACULTY.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Conductor of Institutes, 1st District.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

D. E. GARDNER,
Professor of Mathematics and Vocal Music.

CAROLYN E. ADAMS, PH. B.,
Teacher of Geography and History.

SCHOOL FOR PRACTICE.

CHARLES H. NYE,
Principal of Academic and Preparatory Department.

JENNIE P. COOKE,
Assistant in Preparatory and Academic Department.

EMELINE CURTIS,
Principal of Intermediate Department.

MARY BRAYMAN,
Principal of Primary Department.

CALENDAR, 1875.

WINTER TERM, 12 weeks. From Tuesday, January 5th, to Friday, March 26.

Vacation, one week.

SPRING TERM, 12 weeks. From Tuesday, April 6th, to Thursday, June 24th.

CLASS DAY, Wednesday, June 23d.

GRADUATING EXERCISES, Thursday, June 24th.

MEETING OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Thursday evening, June 24th.

Vacation, ten weeks.

FALL TERM, 16 weeks. From Tuesday, September 7th, to Friday, December 24th.

Vacation, two weeks.

COURSES OF STUDY.

By recent action of the Board of Regents, two Courses of Study have been adopted: viz.

I. An Elementary Course of two years.

II. An Advanced Course of four years, (including the two years of the Elementary Course.)

Students who complete the Elementary Course, will receive a certificate of graduation therein; signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents, and by the President of the school. Those who complete the full course will receive a Diploma from the Board of Regents in testimony of scholarship and ability to teach.

The following table gives a summary view of both courses:

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

<i>First Year.</i>			<i>Second Year.</i>		
FALL TERM, 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM, 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM, 12 weeks.	FALL TERM, 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM, 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM, 12 weeks.
Practical Arithmetic.	Practical Arithmetic.	Elementary Algebra.	Elementary Geometry.	Higher Arithmetic.	Reviews.
Grammar.	Grammar.	Composition.		Rhetoric.	Reviews.
Geography.	Geography.	Physical Geography.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.	Botany.
			U. S. History.	Constitution U. S.	Constitution Wisconsin.

Reading and Spelling, Word Analysis, Vocal Music, Drawing, Penmanship, Book Keeping, Theory and Practice of Teaching.

ADVANCED COURSE.

<i>Third Year.</i>			<i>Fourth Year.</i>		
FALL TERM, 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM, 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM, 12 weeks.	FALL TERM, 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM, 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM, 12 weeks.
Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.	Geometry.	Chemistry.	Trigonometry and Surveying.	
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Natural Philosophy.	Natural Philosophy.	Zoology.	Criticism.	Astronomy.	Geology.
Political Economy.	General History.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.		English Literature.	

Educational History, School Laws of Wisconsin, Methods of Teaching and Practice in Model School.

NOTE.—Those who take the Advanced Course, will begin the study of Latin at the middle of the Second year.

In conclusion, I beg leave to tender to you and to your associates in the Board of Regents, my unfeigned thanks for your unvarying kindness and hearty support during the past four years, and to assure you that it will be my earnest endeavor to merit your approval in time to come.

With great respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. CHARLTON.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. WILLAM STARR,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

I respectfully present the following statement of the conduct of the State Normal School at Whitewater, during the year closing June 18, 1874.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of students in attendance was three hundred and fifty-six; two hundred and thirty of these were normal students, and one hundred and twenty-two were in the training department. This number more than filled the working capacity of the institution, while others applied for admission, but were refused for want of accommodation. A class of fifteen graduated from the three years' course, making the whole number of graduates fifty-one.

Of the undergraduates, seventy-eight have taken charge of district schools, making the whole number of teachers furnished from this institution during the past year, NINETY-THREE.

GRADUATES OF 1874.

This class consisted of ten ladies and five gentlemen, all of whom, on the opening of the public schools in September, accepted positions as teachers. The following list will give their names and places of employment:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where teaching.</i>
James M. Allen, - - - - -	- Randolph.
Ellie R. Adams, - - - - -	- La Crosse.
Ira M. Buell, - - - - -	- Whitewater.
Maria Bivins, - - - - -	- Milwaukee.
Garry E. Culver, - - - - -	- Whitewater.
Clemence H. Cole, - - - - -	- Darien.
Anna A. Collins, - - - - -	- Milwaukee.
Mary Kneeland, - - - - -	- La Crosse.
Stephen B. Lewis, - - - - -	- Clinton Junction.
Margaret Lyons, - - - - -	- La Crosse.
Fanny L. Mather, - - - - -	- Beaver Dam.
Jannet E. Stewart, - - - - -	- Menominee.
Herbert E. Wood, - - - - -	- Lyons.
Ruth E. Wales, - - - - -	- La Crosse.
Sarah A. Week, - - - - -	- Milwaukee.

CHARACTER OF THE STUDENTS.

With rarely any exception, all who applied seemed to have a thorough appreciation of the responsibility of the work for which they came to prepare. Many entered the institution who came, relying upon themselves for the slender means which were to support them during their efforts of preparation. When these limited resources were exhausted such students returned to the district school and labored with honest zeal to instruct those under their charge, and to procure the means to return for another month or two, a term, or perhaps a year. Frequently sickness or other unforeseen trials would arrest the progress of the student until six years had been spent on the work which, if means and health had been granted, would have been accomplished in three. These self-denials, though retarding the work of the student and the school, in the ultimate result secure for them a riper scholarship and a richer experience; for the institution, better representatives of its ideas, and for the state, instructors with broader views.

Intellectually, many present themselves with very crude knowledge, even in the most elementary ideas, notwithstanding they may have taught a number of years, and, perhaps, according to their own criterion, successfully. Three of four out of the number who have entered the institution have had a systematic training in the subject of geography. Many have entered who could solve the examples in an ordinary practical arithmetic, but with few exceptions, they are found to possess no proper understanding of the principles which these examples illustrate.

Many of the candidates manifest great indifference to the subject of grammar, having frequently become disgusted with their efforts to teach it in the district schools. A proper handling of the subject, however, beginning at first principles, has proved successful in removing this apathy.

On other elementary subjects similar conditions have been found to exist in a majority of those who offered themselves for admission to the institution.

Underlying these defects one redeeming trait, with rare exceptions, has always presented itself — an earnest, honest spirit in a sound body, controlled by a healthy moral nature. The moral character has always been above reproach; and on this, the work of instruction, both practical and theoretical, is commenced. Advancement is produced in the student on clear convictions of the conscience of each, which awakens the individuality of all, and develops in them a thorough respect for their chosen work.

FACULTY.

At the close of the year, Dr. H. H. Greenman resigned his position as instructor of vocal music. His term of service was of marked value to the school and its faculty, and students parted from him with regret.

Mr. G. E. Culver, a graduate of the institution, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Faculty now consists of the following members:

OLIVER AREY, A. M., PRESIDENT,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Pedagogics.

S. S. ROCKWOOD, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ALBERT SALISBURY, A. M.,
Professor of History and Conductor of Institutes.

H. E. COPELAND, Ph. B.,
Professor of Natural Science.

MRS. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,
Teacher of Rhetoric, English Literature and Drawing.

MISS C. H. LILY,
Teacher of English Grammar and Latin.

MISS M. DELANY,
Teacher of Geography, U. S. History and Civil Government.

MISS ANNIE M. GREENE,
Principal and Critic in Academic Department.

MISS S. E. ELDREDGE,
Principal and Critic in Primary Department.

GARRY E. CULVER,
Teacher of Vocal Music, Penmanship and Gymnastics.

MISS VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

COURSES OF STUDY.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents for Normal Schools a change was made in the courses of study in the institutions under their charge. Instead of one course of three years, two were provided that the wants of the state might be more efficiently met. The first of these courses, the Elementary, requires two years of study—the second, the Advanced Course, four.

Elementary Course.—This course is designed to prepare teachers for work in the district schools, and is addressed largely to the powers of intuition, observation and memory. A graduate from this course will receive a five years' certificate, which, when it has been countersigned after a year successful teaching, will exempt the holder during the period named from examination for the district schools of the state in the branches covered by this course.

Advanced Course.—This course for the first two years is the same as the Elementary, with the exception that Latin is substituted one term for Rhetoric. The remaining two years are devoted to those studies which will prepare students both theoretically and practically to take charge of the graded and high schools of the state.

A graduate from this course will receive a diploma which, after one year's successful teaching, will be countersigned by the State Superintendent. The diploma, when, countersigned, will exempt the holders from examination as instructors in the common schools of the state, unless cancelled by state authority for unworthy conduct.

Academic Class.—Preparatory to these courses an academic class will be formed for the accommodation of those students who are not sufficiently advanced to enter at once on the normal course. Students in this class will be charged a tuition of 50 cents a week,

while they remain under academic instruction. Monthly examinations will be held in this class the same as in the other classes of the school, when all those who are sufficiently advanced will be promoted to the normal course if they are candidates for the teacher's office.

SCHEDULE OF STUDY.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.	<i>First Year.</i>					
			FIRST TERM.	10 weeks.	10 weeks.	
	<i>Second Year.</i>					
			FIRST TERM.	10 weeks.	10 weeks.	
	SECOND TERM.	10 weeks.	Universal History.	REVIEWS. Grammar. Geography and Physiology.	REVIEWS. Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy.	Practice in Training School.
			Universal History.	Botany.	REVIEWS. Algebra, History, Civil Government.	Practice in Training School.
			Geometry and Review.	Natural Philosophy.	Rhetoric or Latin.	Drawing.
			Geometry.	Book-Keeping.	Rhetoric or Latin.	Drawing.
	SECOND TERM.	10 weeks.	Elementary Algebra.	Physiology.	Theory and Practice.	Chemical Primer.
			Elementary Algebra.	Physiology.	Civil Government.	Reading.
			Arithmetic.	Geography. Descriptive and Physical.	Grammar.	U. S. History.
			Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Orthoepy.

9—SUPT.

ADVANCED COURSE.	<i>Junior.</i>	FIRST TERM.	10 weeks.	University Algebra.	Latin.	Rhetoric.	Drawing.
			10 weeks.	University Algebra.	Latin.	English Literature.	Drawing.
		SECOND TERM.	10 weeks.	Geometry.	Latin.	Chemical Physics.	Training Scho'l Practice.
			10 weeks.	Trigonometry.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Training Scho'l Practice.
	<i>Senior.</i>	FIRST TERM.	10 weeks.	Geology.	Latin.	Political Economy.	Training Scho'l Practice.
			10 weeks.	Zoology.	Latin.	Mental Science.	REVIEWS. Algebra and Geometry.
		SECOND TERM.	10 weeks.	Astronomy.	Latin.	Mental Science.	REVIEWS. Arithmetic and Grammar.
			10 weeks.	Moral Science.	Latin.	Pedagogics.	

Penmanship, Vocal Music, Discussions, Lectures and Gymnastics through the course.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

During the year substantial additions have been made to this department, chiefly of a marine character. Fine specimens of corals, sponges, molluscs, gorgons, etc., have been secured, together with many typical specimens of life from Penekese Island and its vicinity. For these last named specimens the school is indebted to the untiring labors of Prof. Copeland.

TRANSFER OF STUDENTS.

Occasions not unfrequently occur when it becomes necessary to transfer students from the privileges of one school to those of another. When such action becomes necessary, it is evident some uniform custom should prevail as regards the conditions on which the transfer should be made. It should be clearly defined whether the student shall pass directly from the care of one school, with or without credentials, to that of another; or whether he should return to his district and secure a new appointment with which to

present himself for admission to the school he may wish to attend. These considerations appear, to me, to demand attention. I would therefore suggest, that the harmony of the schools may be conserved and personal misunderstandings avoided, that the board take such action in these premises as the interest of the institutions under its charge shall warrant.

EXPULSION OF STUDENTS.

No regulation exists bearing either upon suspension or expulsion, and perhaps to the present time no necessity has called for action in this direction, but the Normal schools are in a process of development involving the interests of school systems as well as individuals, which fact demands that some action be taken on these subjects. There is little doubt but the faculty of each institution will exercise judicious care in such cases, yet instances may occur when supervision by the board will be necessary. As the matter now stands, the student has no redress for possible injustice, nor the instructors any well defined ground of action in instances in which the welfare of more than one school is involved. If an understanding between the board and the several faculties of the schools could be had which should tend towards unity and similarity of action on these points, it would give weight to any necessary effort to secure the public school system against unworthy teachers. The occasions for such action are, happily, very infrequent.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The school has been visited frequently by members of the board, who have on all occasions taken a deep interest in the welfare of the institution. No opportunity to render it more efficient has been passed over without due consideration, and taking such action as the interest of the school appeared to demand. Of the Regents who have visited the Institution, may be named Messrs. Starr, Chandler, Weeks, White, Whitford, Weld, Evans, Smith and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BOARD OF STATE EXAMINERS.

The board of examiners appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, consisting of Professors Alexander Kerr, of the State University, S. R. Winchell, of Milwaukee High School, and H. A. Hobart, Supt. schools of Winnebago county, visited the

school and examined its plan of work. Their report will appear in its appropriate place. The manner in which they discharged their duties met the hearty approbation of the faculty and students.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER AREY.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. WM. STARR,

President Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

DEAR SIR:—This third annual report of the Oshkosh Normal School is submitted for your consideration.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Enrolled for year ending June 17, 1874.

TERMS.	En-rolled.	Average Membership	Average Attendance
<i>Fall Term (17 weeks)—</i>			
Ladies	126	108.8	103.2
Gentlemen	60	40.6	37.9
Total.....	186	149.4	141.1
<i>Winter Term (10 weeks)—</i>			
Ladies	108	103.1	98.1
Gentlemen	44	42.5	41.7
Total.....	152	145.6	139.8
<i>Spring Term (13 weeks)—</i>			
Ladies	105	90.1	84.0
Gentlemen	75	68.2	66.0
Total.....	180	158.3	150.0
<i>Year 1873-'74—</i>			
Ladies	166	101.4	95.5
Gentlemen	102	49.6	48.0
Total.....	268	151.0	143.5

Number different pupils enrolled during last three years..... 475

Number pupils enrolled during years 1871-'72..... 158
do.....do.....do..... 1872-'73..... 224
do.....do.....do..... 1873-'74..... 268
do.....do.....during Fall Term 1874-'75..... 209

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF CLASSES.

	<i>Terms.</i>
"Third Year" Class, 11 pupils.....	7.40
"Second Year" Class, 45 pupils.....	5.15
"First Year" Class, 115 pupils.....	2.57
"Preparatory" Class, 97 pupils.....	1.30
Total average	<u>2.74</u>

NUMBER TEACHING.

215 of the total enrollment are known to have taught since leaving school.

100 pupils, enrolled during 1873-'74, taught during the year; 83 are teaching at the present time.

Thirty-six counties of Wisconsin were represented in the school during the year.

MODEL SCHOOL.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Grammar Department.....	76	51	127
Intermediate Department.....	25	26	51
Primary Department.....	42	29	71

Twenty-seven pupils of Grammar Department were from other counties than Winnebago.

By an inspection of the foregoing tables, you will observe that there is a great disproportion between the *enrollment* and average *membership* during the fall and spring terms, which results from the great number who leave during those terms to engage in teaching.

While this is a serious impediment to satisfactory classification and habits of application in study, still the term of teaching is no small compensation for the lack of school privilege. The truth or method, but dimly apprehended as pupil, becomes real and definite when seen in the light of his teaching experience. The narrow interpretation of the task takes a broader and deeper character when he has striven to impress it upon others; and many a nature, hitherto sluggish or careless in moral perceptions, has been stirred to earnest reflection regarding the springs of human action, when made responsible for the right and wrong in a school of two score children. When these young teachers return to the Normal, it is with clearer views, more earnest purposes and more definite aims, that they take up the work of preparation for wider usefulness. This actual encounter with the real obstacles and difficulties of our work, affords

a test of fitness from which there is no appeal; and thus, by a process of "natural selection," those not intended for the teacher's work learn the lesson while yet there is time to win success in other avocations.

As a result of this conviction that advanced culture is more advantageously gained after experience has shown its need, and prepared the mind to grasp its principles, every member of the "third year" class, and seven-ninths of those in the second year's work have taught one or more terms since enrollment, or had gained a long experience previously.

PRACTICE WORK.

Preparatory to independent management of schools, the practice work of the Normal has been more fully developed than in previous years.

Students of the first year, after a course of thirty lectures upon the art of teaching, devote a portion of each day during the winter term, under specific direction, to observation of class work and school management in the different departments. Their record of observations and conclusions is submitted to the president for inspection and advice.

During the last term of the first year's work, the students are required to conduct class exercises, in the various elementary branches, in the presence of their classmates and the president. At the close of each exercise, its merits and imperfections are pointed out by classmates and president. This work, together with lectures upon specific methods of teaching the several branches, is preparatory to continuous class teaching in the second year, when each student takes charge of one or more classes in the Model School departments during, at least, half a term. The work in each department is so arranged that the teachers of the respective departments devote their entire attention to the student class-work during those hours, and at the daily meeting of the students, a teacher in each department inspects each student's plan of work, and gives suggestions and directions based upon their observation of class-work. A record of each student's excellencies and defects as a teacher is made by each critic teacher, and kept on file.

To test the student's ability to deal with older minds and advanced thought, the recitations in the advanced branches are conducted once a week by a member of the class.

COURSES OF STUDY.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

<i>Preparatory Class.</i>		<i>First Year.</i>			<i>Second Year.</i>		
	ONE OR MORE TERMS.	FALL TERM. 17 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 10 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 13 weeks.	FALL TERM. 17 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 10 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 13 weeks.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.		Elementary Algebra.	Geometry.	Geometry. Arithmetic.
LANGUAGE.....	Reading.	Phonics, 9 weeks.	Reading.	Grammar.	Sentential Analysis.	Analytical Reading.	
NATURAL SCIENCE.....	Geography.	Geography 8 w'ks Outline Maps.	Geography.	Botany.	Natural Philosophy.	Physiology.	Physical Geography.
HISTORY.	Grammar.	U. S. History.	Civil Government.	Civil Government.		Drawing.	
GENERAL DRILLS.....	Spelling, Penmanship.	Spelling 8 weeks, Vocal Mus. 8 wks. Penmanship 9 wk	Word Analysis. Vocal Music.	Drawing, Vocal Music, 8 weeks.	Composition.	Reviews.	Reviews.
PROFESSIONAL TRAIN'G		Art of Teaching. (Institute Lec- tures.)		Lectures, School Management.	Class Work in Training School, Reports and Conference Class, weekly.		

ADVANCED COURSE.

Junior Year.

FALL TERM. 18 Weeks.	WINTER TERM. 10 Weeks.	SPRING TERM. 13 Weeks.
Geometry and Trigonometry.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.
General History.	General History.	Rhetoric.
Zoology.	Astronomy.	Latin.
Latin.	Latin.	
	Lectures: School Systems. School Laws of Wisconsin.	

Senior Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Political Economy.	Mental Science.	Mental Science.
English Literature.	Chemistry and Geology.	Geology.
Chemistry.	Latin.	Latin.
Latin.	Lectures: History of Education.	Reviews.

The above outline of the *academic* work of the school is prepared in accordance with the recent action of the board of Regents, which prescribes two courses of study.

The arrangement of an elementary course of study proves, as was expected, a strong incentive to a higher culture, with a large majority of our students. Many letters are received from former

pupils, inquiring whether it is really true that by a few terms more work, a certificate can be obtained. While there may be a difference of opinion among thoughtful men, whether a high culture, in its true or accepted sense, is desirable for teachers of every grade of school, there can be no dispute regarding the need of better scholarship and better knowledge of the work, on the part of our teachers. Normal students may be classed first as those intending to teach but a few years, and second those proposing to make it the principal work of life. The latter class is composed of some fitting for work in primary or other grades of work below the High school; and others who aim to fill the highest positions in the public schools of the state, either as instructors or managers of school systems. Experience shows that by far the larger number enrolled belong to the first mentioned class. Experience also proves that, at least during the earlier years of his work, the teacher emphasizes what was emphasized by his teacher, and deems of little moment what his instructors failed to make prominent in his tuition. Thus the work of imitative natures, and of those who do not engage in teaching long enough to learn lessons from their own mistakes and short-comings, is mainly traditional.

We have, then, only to learn what should be taught in the common schools of the State, and the mode and degree of thoroughness of that instruction, in order to determine the *first* duty of a Normal School.

If the needs and reflection of generations have rendered it quite certain that good instruction in those branches termed "elementary" or "common school," is the first requisite in the life of the child, whether it be in preparation for immediate duties of life, or as a basis for advanced school culture, then teachers trained in a Normal School ought to be fitted to do *this* work, at least, well, else we fail in our duty of preparing teachers for the service demanded.

Not one in twenty of the pupils enrolled in this school has a reasonably thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. Nor do we think these are exceptions to the average scholarship in the State. Many of these applicants have pursued quite extended courses of study in "higher" branches, yet almost invariably claim "*rustiness*" at the close of an examination upon "third grade" branches.

In view of these facts, the above elementary course has been framed for a somewhat extended work in the common school

branches. This is done with the firm conviction that, given a mind but little cultivated, a slender purse, and time limited to a few months, a year or two, the teacher is best prepared for his work by *direct* rather than indirect culture; by learning to handle the instruments of his future labors instead of others remotely related to them. While fully aware that a broader culture, and, especially, a more intimate realization of the life problem, which he is to aid his pupil to solve, is most desirable in every teacher, is it certain that breadth is not too often sought at the expense of depth and sure foundation?

Every youth, whether in a brief or extended course, is obliged to select certain sciences and branches, whose study and investigation may give the information, discipline and culture most needed in his life work. If undecided as to what that work is to be, he chooses, or has marked out for him, a general course, such as shall not leave him wholly unprepared for the work to come, even though some lack is certain. If, on the other hand, an early decision has made another's purpose definite, would it be the part of wisdom to carefully tread in the tracks of his undecided brother?

A ship with breadth of beam equal to its length of keel, may be symmetrical in the abstract; but the element in which it is to move, and the service it has to perform, have predetermined the lines of its keel, and it is useful or useless according as the builder observes or disregards the composition of forces and the laws of resistance. So the teacher will be successful in such degree as his preparation conforms to the nature of his work.

Fortunately, the work of the profession is so broad in its requirements, that a Normal School, doing its legitimate business, is not subject to the criticism, often made upon professional or technical schools, that the culture is "narrow."

The degree of culture gained in any and every school, varies with the capacity, industry and mental habits of the students as well as with the time devoted to study.

The great impediment to the best results in normal work, is not that its field is contracted, but all too extensive for the time spent. And the more earnestly a school endeavors to make sure of the pupil's culture from the rudiments, instead of accepting his brief examination upon the rudiments as conclusive, and "asking no

questions for conscience' sake," the more it finds its labors pressing beyond the limits of time assigned.

The extension of time required for the complete course has been received with hearty welcome by every student who is striving to make his work one of preparation for future duties and not for a passport.

All feel that a culture commensurate with responsibilities is due to the profession and the public. But while the time has been increased, the required attainments in additional branches have kept pace; and an inspection of the outline of study will discover but little diminution of term toil. Too great a diversity of study is attempted in each year's work, where more is attempted than a rehearsal of memorized text. Time is needed for comparison of facts learned, and the tracing and establishing of relations, if we would cultivate thought. The farmer who estimates his yield in proportion to the growth of straw, has not learned his business. It has become a truism among thoughtful men, that teachers, pupils and patrons do far too often estimate the returns of school work by a similar standard; and not until tested upon life's threshing floor is the "shrinkage" seen.

It is the aim of this school to so adjust the proportions of mental work that perception, reflection, judgment and reason shall do their full part in the work with memory, their long suffering and much abused brother; yet so insufficient is the time that the best results of effort are rarely obtained.

If it be the duty of Normal Schools to fit teachers to do their duty in the highest as well as lowest public schools, a riper scholarship obtained, not by multiplying studies, but by more time spent in investigation and thought, is justly required of our graduates.

TEACHERS.

The following is the list of instructors employed in this school for the current year:

GEORGE S. ALBEE,
President;

Mental and Social Science, and School Management.

ROBERT GRAHAM,

Music, Reading and Conductor of Institutes.

WILLIAM A. KELLERMAN,

Natural Sciences.

Miss ANNA W. MOODY,

History and Rhetoric.

MISS MARY H. LADD,
Mathematics and Latin.

MISS MARTHA E. HAZARD,
Music, Drawing and Calisthenics.

MRS. HELEN E. BATEMAN,
Reading, Grammar and Composition.

MISS ROSE C. SWART,
Geography and Penmanship.

MODEL SCHOOL.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Director.

MISS MARIA S. HILL,
Teacher Grammar Department.

MISS FRANCES S. ALBEE,
Teacher Intermediate Department.

MISS MARTHA KIDDER,
Teacher Primary Department.

After two years of faithful and efficient service, Prof. H. C. Bowen deemed it a duty to add to his present high attainments by a course of study in his chosen field, at the Universities of Germany. The influence of his accurate scholarship and noble character was felt by every pupil. His teaching, never borrowing the display of the mountebank, was a clear inculcation of truth. His example as a man was worthy of his teaching.

Through the liberality of the board, several changes have been made in the Normal building, which add greatly to the efficiency of our work. The assembly room has been enlarged to a capacity for 200 pupils, and the increased space fully occupied during the present term. The heating and ventilation has been remodeled, and leaves, in this respect, little chance for improvement. The natural history cabinet and reading room are nearly finished, and will be in use during the coming term.

The experience of the past year, both in the school and in results of work done by pupils abroad, while it has deepened some convictions, has enabled us to adapt the work more nearly to present needs. With the hope that the lessons taught by each year's errors and successes may work together for the cause of good education in our State, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

G. S. ALBEE.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 7, 1874.

REPORTS OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Hon. EDWARD SEARING,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Your committee appointed to visit the Platteville Normal School, beg to submit the following report:

The two of the members whose names are adhibited, and who are alone responsible for this report, together visited Platteville and spent two or three days in the school during the month of December; and again spent three or four days at the close of the scholastic year in June. The other member, Prof. D. E. Gardiner, made his visit in the spring.

Assuming that the chief object of education is to induce and assure just methods and habits of thought, and that the purpose of the state in its liberal endowment of our Normal schools was to produce teachers possessing such characteristics, teachers trained to habits of accurate observation and sound induction—endowed with such zeal and power as to enable them to impress the like characteristics upon the schools throughout the state to which they might be called, we have sought in the short time which we could devote to the work, to ascertain how far such results are secured at the Platteville Normal school, and beg here to acknowledge the readiness with which the president and faculty afforded us every facility for making the necessary investigations.

We were gratified to find in some of the recitations, and in some of the examination papers which we inspected, evidences of ready and accurate scholarship, doubtless the result of a mastery by the students, of the principles involved, and believe that the benefit to the state from the subsequent labors of such students, will amply repay the state for the expense incurred in providing them the ad-

vantages of Normal training. But justice to the interests of education, to the state and to the school itself, requires us to say, that in our judgment the school is not in all respects, what the oldest Normal institution in the state ought to be. We could not hide from ourselves the fact that in certain branches there was a looseness of thought, a resting in the repetition of words merely, in the absence of a knowledge of the subject, and a consequent lack of enthusiasm, greatly to be deplored in any school, but altogether foreign to our idea of a Normal school, in which we expect to find on the part of the students in every department, whether primary or otherwise, correct concepts, corresponding precision of expression, and the intellectual exhilaration which the possession of such power confers.

The primary department (model school) is entitled to our special commendation, not only for the work accomplished in the pupils, but for the opportunity it affords the Normal students to learn the happiest methods of dealing with this most important branch of our school system, and we are glad to know that the students avail themselves of this opportunity.

The academic department appears in a most anomalous condition. The greater part of the year it is crowded to overflowing with scholars admitted it seems without any examination, without any regard to grade or fitness, and composed of such crude and incongruous material, as, with the present force employed, to defy classification or efficient instruction. This department seems to be a source of weakness instead of strength to the institution and, if not decidedly detrimental to the surrounding district schools, at least of questionable advantage to them.

Being convinced that our Normal Schools are an absolute necessity to the success of our system of education, we rejoice in every evidence that we observe of their efficiency and deplore anything that tends to bring them into disrepute. To secure their hold upon the mind of the intelligence of the state, the teachers they send out must stand pre-eminent in the mastery of the fundamental branches of learning, the peers of any of their age in general knowledge, and above all such masters in the art of teaching, that others, not having had such advantages, may learn of them, and who again in their turn, may instruct others and send them out well equipped for the work of teaching.

In order to do this we deem two things are necessary; first, that

an extension of the time for completing the course be made; and second, that a higher degree of attainment be demanded in order to admission to the Normal course.

The condition of the buildings and apparatus was excellent, and in every way suited to the requirements of the school; and the utmost harmony seemed to prevail among the faculty and between the faculty and the students.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. F. NORTH,

O. J. TAYLOR,

Committee.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

To Hon. EDWARD SEARING,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The committee appointed to visit the Whitewater Normal School would respectfully submit the following Report for the year ending August 31, 1874.

The several members of the committee, in the course of their correspondence and personal interviews, had planned to visit the school together at least twice during the year; but conflicting engagements and the constant pressure of somewhat exacting duties rendered the plan impracticable. The statements and conclusions embodied in this brief report have been, for the most part, suggested by observations made when on March 30 and 31, all the members of the committee were present at the school.

The tendency in our American system of education, if indeed such a combination of educational forces can be called a system, is to disregard the relation which our schools sustain to each other, and consequently, to misdirect and waste our energies. This fact has been so apparent of late years that it has called forth earnest protests from governors of states, presidents of colleges, editors of leading newspapers and from thinking men in less conspicuous stations. Your committee are agreed in the conviction that our state institutions of higher grade should be leaders in educational comity, should foster the principle of co-operation, should recognize the ad-

vantages of the division of labor and should shape their courses of study with reference to each other, and with a view to securing, without loss of time and waste of labor, the best education for the greatest number. Your committee, believing that such were some of the duties which the normal schools owed themselves and to the young men and women of Wisconsin, were gratified to find the Faculty of the Whitewater Normal School sharing the convictions of men who deprecate the lack of unity in our school system. Your committee further believing friendly criticism to be more effective for good than indiscriminate praise, venture the suggestion that the curriculum of the Whitewater Normal School covers a field too large to be successfully cultivated, by the present teaching force. This remark applies particularly the Department of Natural Science. Prof. Copeland is a capable and earnest teacher; but his energies are wasted by attempting to discourse upon more sciences than any one man can successfully manage. Would it not be wiser to teach a few of these sciences more thoroughly and exhaustively and secure popular lectures upon others of them, with a view to awakening an interest in scientific studies to be pursued in after years and perhaps in other institutions? This slight change would permit such pupils as take the longer course, to give the four successive years to the study of Latin and thus gain mental discipline and culture which would be of inestimable value to them in their future work.

Very few men of liberal education will deny that there is an intimate relation between a thorough knowledge of the generic principles of language and the successful study of science and philosophy. Your committee believe such knowledge of the laws of speech to be essential to the highest success in teaching; for without the culture which results from this knowledge it is a difficult task for the teacher to make a recitation interesting, or to present a subject in such a manner as to awaken enthusiasm in his class. The power to wake up the minds of his pupils, to teach the habit of independent thinking and, of chaste and vigorous expression, is what every teacher covets. This power is, in part, an endowment of nature; but it is capable of indefinite development. Now the testimony of the great scholars in Europe and America, warrants the statement that the study of some inflected language like the Latin, pursued in a rational method for a term of years, is the best means for cultivating the rare gift of clear and forcible expression

And now, sir, your committee would respectfully petition the Regents to consider the propriety of so far modifying the course of study as to give the students four years' training in Latin. We sincerely believe that should this slight change be made, the interests of science would suffer no detriment, and the teaching power of the Normal graduates would be increased.

The Whitewater Normal School is too well known in Wisconsin as a power to promote accurate scholarship and sound morality, to need a word of commendation from us. Even a careless visitor could not fail to observe that the members of the faculty give President Arey their cordial support, and that the students thoroughly believe in him. Given these two conditions in a well equipped institution of learning and success will be pretty certain to reward the honest and faithful efforts of its teachers.

Your committee were very favorably impressed with the earnest and loyal spirit, which pervaded the school, and with the almost perfect order which was secured without severity or friction. After visiting nearly every class, we found the instruction, as was to be expected, somewhat unequal in quality. But none of it was poor and much was excellent. We may mention without fear of seeming invidious, the great value to the senior class and indirectly to the whole school of President Arey's lectures, on ethics and pedagogics. These subjects could not be omitted from the course without injury to the school. Presented, as they are by President Arey, with clearness and power, they must serve to develop two things essential to a teacher, an educated conscience and the ability to organize a school.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER KERR,
S. R. WINCHELL,
H. A. HOBART,

Committee.
(Doc. 5.)

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. EDWARD SEARING,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

The committee appointed by your predecessor to visit the Oshkosh Normal School, would respectfully report that they have visited the school, though not in a body. One of the committee made two visits, another one, and the third member not any, his business in term time being such as to render it impossible for him to do so. Herein we set forth the result of our observations:

This school was organized September 1, 1871, with forty-three pupils in the normal department, and thirty-six in the preparatory. During the past year, 268 pupils have been enrolled in the normal department, 117 in the grammar, 51 in the intermediate, and 71 in the primary. The total enrollment in the normal department since the organization of the school in 1871, is 475. The whole number in the other departments has not been enumerated. Thirty-six counties have been represented in the school, and six states. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled the past year has been as follows: Third year students, 7.4 terms; second year students, 5.15 terms; first year students, 2.27 terms. Preparatory students (examined twice a year for promotion) 1, 3 terms. The number of students enrolled since the organization of the school, who have been known to teach, is two hundred and fifteen. Of the number enrolled during the past year, sixty-nine have been known to teach some portion of the year.

From these facts we can form some idea of the usefulness of the school. One can determine, therefrom, to some extent, whether the school is local in its influence. His opinion could be still more strengthened, if he knew where these pupils had been engaged in teaching. The school exerts its influence where the pupils teach. They have generally taught, no doubt, in their own counties, and, if so, the general influence of the school is by no means local.

Your committee found the general order and mechanical arrangements of the school excellent. We are aware that many people regard the *machinery* of a school, as they call it, as a matter of

trifling moment and a waste of time; whereas, it is a very important part of school discipline and a sure means of economizing time. A large portion of a child's education consists in acquiring self-control and self-application to the task before him, and in training the will. Refraining from communication, applying himself diligently to what he has to do, and controlling his mental powers upon the subject in hand, are necessary parts of a child's school work. These habits he must acquire. The training to secure these habits is a part of the pupil's moral education. People are apt to forget this. In young persons the will is not yet educated, self-control is not yet acquired, and hence they must be subject to the will and control of others. All the means adopted to secure these habits of self-control and to educate the will, we call school discipline, and the peculiar excellence of this discipline is its precision, even in the minutest details. Willing and prompt obedience to every requirement must be insisted on and secured, not because it is the will of the teacher, nor because it will give the teacher pleasure, but because it is the *law* of the place, and children and youth should be trained to a prompt obedience to *law*. Herein will consist the excellence of a school, that it trains its pupils to an obedience of law, and hence makes them good citizens. Your committee are of the opinion that the discipline of the Oshkosh school is such as to bring about in very large measure the true intent of school discipline. One of the great defects in our common schools is a lack of good discipline, and hence the importance that those who are being trained to teach in them be trained according to a perfect model.

It is the opinion of your committee that the interests of this school require the services of another male teacher, and that a first-class teacher. There should be in all our normal schools a due proportion of male and female teachers, and we would say of our normal schools in general, that we are unable to see why there should be so much difference between the salaries of the Presidents and the salaries of the other male teachers. We would not have the salaries of the Presidents less, but the salaries of the others more. These schools are training schools, and the men employed in them, should possess scholarship, ability and experience, that should command a respectable salary—as good at least as these qualifications command outside of the normal school.

In reference to the instruction in the Oshkosh school, your com-

mittee has no special criticism to make other than might be made in regard to the instruction in all our normal schools. The aim and the consequent methods of instruction in a normal school, differ widely from the aim and the methods in other schools

The Normal is a professional school. Its aim is professional, nothing else. Not so with the college and the high school. Their work is that of instruction and discipline, with no professional end whatever. Therefore the methods of study and daily preparation will differ. In the normal class the pupil is to engage in the recitation, not simply to acquire disciplinary knowledge, but to know how to *impart* knowledge, and solely with reference to the profession upon which he proposes to enter. He is a teacher, not a pupil. He is not seeking knowledge and mental discipline, but professional skill. He must not lose sight of this all-important fact. It must control his life and enter into the hidden springs of his conduct in the school. He must remember that he is a teacher, preparing himself day by day to discharge the high functions of a teacher, to impart instruction, to influence character, to guide the young, to stimulate them to faithful effort, to do his share, however humble, in advancing the civilization of the age, and in building up the waste places of the earth. He is, therefore, to prepare his exercises, invent his diagrams, schedules, schemes, illustrations and explanations as if he were a teacher preparing to meet his classes; and he must also recite as if he were a teacher, giving instruction to the class of which he is a member. He is in a professional school and is learning how to teach. To this view of the case the conductor of the class must hold the mind of the pupil constantly, and the very moment his mind wanders from this view, that moment he fails to do the distinctive work of a normal pupil. He is then a mere high school pupil. The question is not now whether this curriculum of work and study is beneficial to the pupil as a man, but whether it is beneficial professionally. He is to be criticised, questioned, checked, encouraged and trained in reference to his statements of fact, the arrangement and the expression of his thoughts, and the presentation of his points, not as a pupil acquiring knowledge in the branches under discussion, but as one learning the principles and the secrets of that high calling to which he proposes to devote the business of his life; and his teacher is not only a critic upon his work, his plans, his methods and his modes of study, training him in the philosophy and the art of teaching, but a

living illustration of the power of exhaustive knowledge with which he deals, and how to impart instruction and influence character.

If the above is the true statement of the case, we may candidly submit the question, whether our normal schools possess, in a complete degree, a professional character. Are the exercises conducted in the manner indicated? Do the pupils engage in the work of the place as if they were all absorbed with this professional view of the work? We think not. But remember we have given a theoretical view of the case. The practical view is different. The very idea of a normal school presupposes that the disciplinary work of the normal pupil is, so to speak, ended, and that he now enters on his professional training. If his intellectual advancement is not such as to enable him to do the work as above indicated, the ideal normal school is no place for him, he must remain in the disciplinary school awhile longer. But the pupils that do enter our normal schools, have not finished their disciplinary education. In many cases it is hardly begun. The pupils come from rural districts, where they have had very poor advantages of education — nothing beyond the common school. They have no well defined knowledge, no power of expression, no power of reflection, and no good habits of study. Their intentions, their purposes and their ambition are exemplary and worthy of all commendation. These pupils constitute nearly all the material that presents itself at the normal schools, and they are at the same time the teachers of our common schools.

Shall we reject these pupils and shut up our Normal Schools, or shall we receive them and give them the disciplinary instruction they so much need, and, with it, such didactic and professional training as time and circumstances will allow? They cannot possibly engage in the Normal School exercises according to the theoretical views presented herein, inasmuch as it is impossible for them to acquire knowledge, assimilate it, and at the same time reproduce it in compact, logical order, with the authority of one who is master of the subject upon which he discourses. These pupils must be taught how to study, how to prepare their work, how to submit to authority and control, in order that they may the better command, and how to express themselves in clear, terse and concise language. Here is the difficulty that confronts the normal teachers, combining a disciplinary and a professional school. The task is more difficult than many seem to think. No matter what men say, the work in our Normal Schools, for a long time to come,

will and must be academic, and we only claim that such academic work shall be first-class and a model of excellence. So far as we were able to judge, during our limited stay, the teachers in the Oshkosh Normal School are working earnestly to discharge the duties of their high calling. Your committee was not only satisfied with the work done in the classes, but very much pleased.

In making our observations on this school, the question arose in the minds of your committee, whether the time has not nearly arrived when our normal schools should be organized into distinct departments of study, each department being under the general charge of a Professor. This Professor should have all necessary assistants to teach the different sections and classes of the department. Thus there should be, for instance, a Professor of Mathematics, who shall have charge of all mathematical work. There should be a Professor of Science, who shall supervise all scientific and geographical studies. There might be a Professor of Language and other Professors. Your committee believe such organization would increase the efficiency of the schools. The president of a normal school, unless he has a private secretary, as he should have, cannot attend to all the business details of the school, to the extensive correspondence and his own classes, if he has any, and at the same time supervise all the class-work as it should be done.

It still further occurs to your committee that the number of students in the normal department should be limited, not exceeding two hundred or two hundred and fifty; and we think the number in the several classes should also be limited. Where classes are large, the teacher fails to come into close personal contact with the pupils as he should. We also hope that the time is not far distant when the examination for admission to a normal school will be competitive.

There are other points which might receive attention, and the points already made might be more fully discussed, but too much space has already been occupied.

We have watched with interest the progress of our normal schools since the organization of the first in 1866, and we congratulate the people of Wisconsin that they have met with such marked success. They are sending out into all parts of the state a body of earnest teachers, and are thereby adding to the accumulating glory of our common school system.

From all the observations we can make, Oshkosh is not behind

in earnestness, in fidelity, and in the excellence of her discipline and instruction.

The schools, under all the circumstances, have done all that could be expected, and have far exceeded the expectations of many. The Board of Regents that have them in charge, and the normal teachers, are entitled to the gratitude of all for the fidelity and the wisdom with which they have discharged their sacred trust.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 31, 1874.

B. M. REYNOLDS,

A. J. HUTTON,

Committee.

REPORTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

*Annual Report of the President of the University of Wisconsin
for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, "The University of Wisconsin."
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Madison.
3. Year when the institution was founded, incorporated July, 26, 1848.
4. Names of members of the Faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salary.
John Bascom, Prest	Philosophy	\$3,500
J. W. Sterling, VicePrest..	Mathematics	2,200
Wm. F. Allen	Latin and History	2,000
S. H. Carpenter	Logic and English Literature	2,000
Alex. Kerr	Greek	2,000
J. B. Feuling	German and French	2,000
W. J. L. Nicodemus	Military Science and Engineering	2,000
John E. Davies	Physics and Astronomy	2,000
W. W. Daniells	Chemistry	2,000
R. D. Irving	Geology, Mining and Metallurgy	2,000
R. B. Anderson	Latin	1,200
John M. Olin	Rhetoric and Oratory	1,000
R. H. Brown	Natural History	700
J. C. Fuller	Mathematics	600
J. H. Salisbury	Greek	600
Mrs. D. E. Carson	Preceptress	1,000
Miss Lizzie S. Spencer	Mathematics	700
Miss S. A. Carver	German	600
Miss H. Hunter	Vocal Music, Tuition and	100
Miss Sue R. Earnest	Instrumental Music	Tuition
J. R. Stewart	Drawing and Reading	600
Law Faculty . . . . .	. . . . .	2,000

	Male.	Fem	ale
5. Total number who have graduated	298	56	
6. Number who graduated at last commencement	48	14	
7. Number of students in the senior class	26	8	
8. Number of students in the junior class	37	19	
9. Number of students in the sophomore class	52	20	
10. Number of students in the freshman class	58	24	
11. Number of students not in the regular classes	17	14	
12. Number of students in the preparatory department	71	26	

13. Number of acres of land owned by institution	
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	\$165,839 47
16. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate.....	441,829 11
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources, except tuition.....	52,903 09
18. Amount received for tuition and room rent during the current year	8,716 70
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board	18 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	18 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1874	53,068 91

JOHN BASCOM,
President of the University.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT of the President of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Board of Trustees of Beloit College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Beloit, Rock Co.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salar's.
Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., Pres...	History and Civil Polity	\$1,800
Rev. J. Emerson, M. A., Prof...	Greek.	1,500
Rev. Wm. Porter, M. A., Prof...	Latin	1,500
James J. Blaisdell, D. D., Prof.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.....	1,500
James H. Eaton, Ph. D., Prof..	Chemistry and Mineralogy	1,500
Rev. H. M. Whitney, M. A., Prof.	Rhetoric and English Literature....	1,500
Peter Hendrickson, M. A., Prof.	Modern Languages	1,500
Th's C. Chamberlin, M. A., Prof.	Geology, Zoology and Botany.....	1,000
Ira W. Pettibone, M. A., Prof..	Prin. of Preparatory School.....	1,500
Thomas D. Christie, M. A., Prof.	Assistants of Preparatory School....	1,000

The duties of the vacant chair of mathematics have been distributed among the other instructors.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	210	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	9	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....	9	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior class.....	5	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class	15	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman class	29	.....
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....		.....
12. Number of students in the Preparatory department.....	114	.....

13. Number of acres of	{ Site..... 20 } land owned by lands in Wisconsin, 601 } the institution <u>1,648</u> lands in other states, 1,027 }
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$34,500 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institut'n.	55,500 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate	120,007 65
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	12,081 45
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year	4,131 06
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board	36 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	26 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874.....	<u>17,926 63</u>

A. L. CHAPIN,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

CARROLL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT of the President of the Board of Trustees of Carroll College for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Carrol College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Waukesha, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1846.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries
W. L. Rankin, A. M	Principal.....	\$1,200
Geo. W. Howard	Assistant.....	800
H. J. Morrison.....	Assistant.....	
Miss M. E. Alderkin	Primary Class.....	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	.....	.....
7. Number of students in the — class.....	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the — class .....	.....	.....
9. Number of students in the — class .....	.....	.....
10. Number of students in the — class .....	.....	.....
11. Number of students not in the Regular class .....	.....	.....
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....	<u>83</u>	<u>68</u>
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution	14	
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$5,000	
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	10,000	
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	1,000	

18. Amount received for tuition during the current year	1,800
19. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not including board.....	
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	24 to \$32
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874.....	2,300

VERNON TICHENOR,
President of the Board of Trustees.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Lawrence University for the year ending August 31, 1874.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Lawrence University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Appleton.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries;

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries
Rev. Geo. M. Steele, D. D., Pres.	Claflin Professor of Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,500
Hiram A. Jones, A. M	Prof. Ancient Languages and Literature.....	1,000
James C. Foye, A. M	Prof. of Chemistry and Physics.....	1,000
Wilbur F. Yocum, A. M.....	Prof. of Natural History and Geology, and Principal of the Institute.	1,000
James H. Worman, A. M	Non-resident Professor of Modern History and Languages	1,000
Oliver P. DeLand.....	Principal of Commercial School....	1,000
DeForest M. Hyde, C. E	Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.....	800
Louise M. Hodgkins	Preceptress and Instructor in French and History	700
Harriet A. Conant, M. S.....	Instructor in Latin and Higher Eng.	600
Helen F. Smith	Director of the Juvenile Department	600
Selina A. Clark.....	Instructor in Drawing and Painting.....	
T. Martin Towne.. ..	Director of the Conservat'y of Music.....	
Eva H. Farlin	Assistant in Preparatory Department	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	109	51
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	8	2
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	9	4
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	5	6
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class	11	7
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	15	13
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	9	6
12. Number of students in Preparatory and Academical Department.....	127	90

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, about....	1,200 00
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$24,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution....	35,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	105,000 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	5,008 00
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	4,380 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department, not including board	21 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board ..	15 to 21 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874	<u>10,200 11</u>

G. M. STEELE,
President of the Board of Trustees.

MILTON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Milton College, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution Milton College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milton.
3. Year when the institution was founded, as an Academy, 1844; and as a College, 1867.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M.	Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences.	\$1,000 00
Edward Searing, A. M.....	Latin Language	1,000 00
Albert Whitford, A. M.....	Pure and Applied Mathematics	1,000 00
Truman W. Saunders, A.B.	German and Greek Languages.....	700 00
Lucius Heritage	Tutor in Latin Language	180 00
Miss Jane C. Bond, L. A. ..	English Department	425 00
Mrs. Chloe C. Whitford ...	Mathematics.....	304 55
Miss R. Mintie Howard ...	Instrumental Music.....	350 00
Fred. C. Dunn	Bookkeeping	90 00
W. C. King.....	Penmanship	90 00
E. R. McCracken.....	Telegraphing	300 00

	Male.	Female.	Total.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	50	55	105
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	8	5	13
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	7	1	8
8. Number of students in the Junior Class	4	3	7
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	18	10	28
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class	22	15	37
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes.....			
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department ..	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>150</u>

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution 173

14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution ..	\$3,900 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	30,550 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate....	6,000 00
17. Cabinets apparatus, Libraries and Furniture	5,875 00
18. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	385 00
19. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3,425 00
20. Rates of tuition in collegiate per annum, not including board	27,00 to \$33, 00
21. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	24,00 to 27,00
22. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874	4,440 73

W. C. WHITFORD,
President of the Board of Trustees.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of Racine College, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Racine College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Racine.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1852.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salary.
Rev. James DeKoven, D. D....	President.....	\$2,300
Rev. E. B. Spalding, A. M.	History, and Vice President	1,800
Rev. Homer Wheeler, B. D.	Mathematics.....	1,800
Rev. Alex. Falk, Ph. D.	Greek	1,800
Rev. R. G. Hinsdale, A. M.	Natural Science.....	1,800
Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, S. T. D...	Philosophy and Belles Lettres	1,800
Rev. J. H. Converse, A. M.....	Latin.....	1,800
Rev. F. S. Luther, A. M. ....	.....	1,200
Rev. Arthur Piper, B. D.....	.....	1,200
Watson B. Hall, A. M.	Rector and Masters of the Grammar School.	1,200
George S. Meade, A. M.		1,200
S. Moore Hudson, A. M.		850
Rev. J. G. McMurphey, B. D...		850
Geral R. McDowell, A. B.		850

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	81	....
8. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	12	....
7. Number of students in the senior class	10	....
8. Number of students in the junior class	9	....
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	16	....
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	15	....
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	....	....

12. Number of students in the preparatory department, about 150 in attendance during the year.	
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	90
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$18,000
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution...	110,000
16. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate, about...	26,000
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	
18. Amount received for tuition, and board during the current year	66,587 41
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, including board.....	\$412
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, including board.....	412
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of buildings and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874.....	

JAMES DEKOVEN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

RIPON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Ripon College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Ripon. Fond du Lac county.
3. Year when the institution was founded,
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salary.
Rev. Wm. E. Merriman, D. D..	Mental and Moral Science	\$1,200
Rev. E. H. Merrell, A. M.....	Greek Language and Literature	1,000
Joseph M. Geery, A. M.....	Rhetoric and English Literature....	1,000
John C. Filmore, A. M.....	Music and German	
Carlos A. Kevaston, A. M.....	Mathematics and Astronomy	1,000
Rev. John P. Haire, A. M.....	Latin Language and Literature	900
Wm. G. Ballantine, A. M.....	Chemistry and Natural Science.....	900
Mrs. C. T. Tracy	Matron and Instructor in Botany ..	550
Miss L. H. Adams, A. M.....	Assistant in Greek	550
Mrs. M. B. Norton	Principal of Ladies' Department and Instructor in History	700

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	32	22
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	4	3
7. Number of students in the senior class	4	4
8. Number of students in the junior class	10	5
9. Number of students in the sophomore class	5	3
10. Number of students in the freshman class	19	5
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	6	44
12. Number of students in the preparatory department	112	107

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution	410
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$12,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	50,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	46,600 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	14,380 48
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3,388 94
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board	24 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	21 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874.....	16,240 80

WM. E. MERRIMAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.
 By E. HALL.

WAYLAND UNIVERSITY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Wayland University, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution Wayland University.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1854.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salary.
E. F. Stearns.....	Latin and Greek	\$1,000
Theron B. Pray	Mathematics	850
Miss P. Knight	English	600
Mrs. E. B. Stearns.....	Vocal Music and Sciences.....	200
Miss Emma Sharp	Instrumental Music....	250

	Male.	Female
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	8	2
7. Number of students in the senior class	8	2
8. Number of students in the junior class	4	1
9. Number of students in the freshman class.....	11	1
10. Number of students in the academic class.....	62	36
11. Number of students not in the regular classes		
12. Number of students in the preparatory department.		
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....		20
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....		\$800 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution...		3,200 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate		
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition		90 00

18. Amount received for tuition during the current year	2,309 87
19. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not including board.....	30 68
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	30 68
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874.....	<u>3,000 35</u>

S. P. K. LEWIS,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Per E. F. STEARNS.

REPORTS OF ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ELROY SEMINARY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Elroy Seminary, for the year ending August 31, 1874.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Elroy Seminary.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Elroy, Wisconsin.
3. Year when the institution was founded, A. D. 1873.
4. Names of members of the Faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salary.
Rev. F. M. Washburn, A. B.	Principal.	\$700
Mrs. M. A. Washburn, M. A.	Lady Principal.	400
Mrs. Anna M. Hopper.	Assistant Lady Principal.	300

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated. ....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement. ....	.....	.....
7. Number of students in the — class. ....	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the — class. ....	.....	.....
9. Number of students in the — class. ....	.....	.....
10. Number of students in the — class. ....	.....	.....
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.	10	9
12. Number of students in the preparatory department.	11	14
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.	2	
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.	\$600	
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	5,000	
16. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate.		
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources, except tuition.		
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.	850	
19. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not including board.	25	
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.	15	
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874.		

C. E. BOOTH, M. D.,
President of the Board of Trustees.

KEMPER HALL.

*ANNUAL REPORT of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Kemper Hall, a Collegiate School for girls and young ladies.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Kemper Hall.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Kenosha.
3. Year when the institution was found, 1870.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries
Geo. M. Everhart, D. D.....	Rector and Prof. Mental Philosophy.....	
Mrs. C. A. Everhart.....	Lady Superior.....	
Miss Kate Palmer.....	English Literature Natural Science.....	
Miss M. S. Dusinger.....	Mathematics and English	
Miss Annie C. Phister.....	Drawing and Painting	
Mlle P. Cecil	French and German.....	
Edgar Everhart, A. B	Professor of Latin and Mathematics.....	
Carl Hawken, B. M.....	Professor of Music.....	
Miss Josephine Large, A. M ..	Music.....	
Miss Kate Hinsdale.....	Music.....	
Miss L. S. Nichols.....	Secretary.....	
Mrs. Sarah E. Hope.....	Matron.....	
L. W. Vigary	Professor of Dancing	

	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	3
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	3
7. Number of students in the Senior class	3
8. Number of students in the Middle class	14
9. Number of students in the Junior class	15
10. Number of students in the — class.....	...
11. Number of students not in the Regular classes.....	6
12. Number of students in the Preparatory department.....	40
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	8
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution, unknown..	...
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	...
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate	\$2,000
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition and board	500
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year and board....	23,000
19. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not includ- ing board.....	100
20. Amount paid in preparatory department per annum, not including board	100
21. Rates of tuition on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1874, unknown .....	...

GEO. M. EVERHART,
Vice President of the Board of Trustees.

ST. CLARA ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of St. Clara Academy, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

1. Corporate name of the institution, St. Clara Academy.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Sinsinawa Mound, Grant Co., Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1852.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

NAMES.	Departments of Instruction.	Salar's.
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic.	The Sciences.....	.....
	Music, Painting and Drawing.....	.....
	Languages:— Latin, French, German and Italian.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement....	.....	1
7. Number of students in the sub-graduating class.....	.....	7
8. Number of students in the Senior class.....	.....	18
9. Number of students in the 2d Senior class.....	.....	12
10. Number of students in the Junior class.....	.....	20
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	.....	35
12. Number of students in the Preparatory department....	.....	20
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	300 acres.	
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$15,000 00	
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institut'n.	40,000 00	
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....		
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	5,000 00	
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	9,875 60	
19. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not including board.....	200 00	
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	150 00	
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year end- ing August 31, 1874.....	14,615 00	

SR. M. EMILIE, O. S. D., *Suprs.*,
For President Board of Trustees.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

MADISON, WIS., December 29, 1873.

Pursuant to public notice, the executive committee of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, with a large number of the teachers of the state, met in the room of the bank comptroller, in the state capitol, and organized under the chairmanship of B. M. Reynolds, of La Crosse, President of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association. J. Q. Emery, of Fort Atkinson, was chosen Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Chapin, of Beloit College.

The discussion of the first topic upon the programme, "Compulsory Attendance," was opened by Superintendent Chandler of Dane county.

Mr. Chandler said that pressure of official business had prevented him from making a full preparation, but he would make no apology. This subject had been fully discussed elsewhere, and a strong pressure was being brought to adopt this measure here. All of us, no doubt wished to do right. He would call attention to a few points which should be attended to. The topic of compulsory attendance involves:

- 1st. The enforced attendance of every child upon the public school long enough to enable him to read, write and cipher in simple numbers. We must insist that this attendance be long enough to reach these results. This cannot be accomplished in as brief a time as one would at first think. It usually takes from five to eight years. This then, involves the enforced attendance upon school this length of time. We must look at this question in all its

bearings. We must determine the age which shall be included in the operation of this law. This will be attended with some difficulty. Select any five years of a child's life, and there will be some difficulty to say that the law shall lay its had upon the child, and take him from the control of the parent who may need his services in manual labor.

2. This measure involves the supersedure of parental authority by the state. As we look at the dangers of the state from ignorance, and the right of the state, it may not seem very objectionable, but it is an innovation, and one which will meet with opposition. And it may be questioned whether the state has the right to assume all the authority which the enforcement of this law would require. This supersedure of parental authority involves other matters — it brings with the question the right of the parents to exercise their judgment as to the propriety of patronizing certain schools. Certain parents felt loth to patronize the public schools, and knowing the circumstances surrounding the public schools, he himself would not only neglect, but refuse to send to the public school.

It was a serious question whether the assumption that the merest rudiments of leaning would make the child a better citizen. He would not argue against learning, but he thought that a little learning was a dangerous thing.

3. It involves the assumption that the merest fragment of learning *thus acquired* would render the child a better citizen. He was not in favor of ignorance. He was in favor of the most widely spread education. But take away the stimulus of love and bring him into bondage to compulsion, and he did not believe that we would gain as good results as now.

This law implies,

1st. Such an indifference to and neglect of our present school facilities, as to require it. It would be unwise to ask for such a law if there is not the most serious demand for it. Is there such indifference? To answer this we must fall back to statistics. The figures published show that a large number of our children are not attending school, and our last census shows that illiteracy is on the increase. He had a theory on this point, and did not think it proved indifference.

2. Such an absence of parental care and such indifference to the future welfare of their children as to demand such a law. It might be well in some cases to pass laws to provide against some future

evils. If the depraved tendencies of our nation are such as to warrant us in believing that our citizens will thus neglect their children, then it might be well to pass such a law. But we need the most positive proof that such depravity exists.

3. Such a mercenary spirit and practice in the employment of children of tender age in manual labor, as to demand such a law. If this is the case here among us, we ought to protect the children, and give them at least the care we give to dumb animals. But does this state of things exist in Wisconsin? On one side of his district they raised tobacco, and it interfered with the schooling of the children. He would go so far as to favor a law forbidding children to be kept out of school to tend tobacco. But on the other side they of his district they raised onions, and to be consistent, he must also prohibit children from being employed in weeding onions.

He had alluded to the census report of growing illiteracy. His theory was that the illiteracy does not grow out of neglect of our schools, but it was imported illiteracy. It was largely composed of grown up young people who were kept from school by their pride. He knew of cases where young men grown were reading in the same class with children of six or seven years. This did not look like neglect of school privileges.

The figures taken from his notes of visits showed that but one-half of the children in 29 districts were attending school. But this was not the fact. His visits were all before Christmas; if he should make his visits now he would find fifty per cent. of these absentees at school. The school-houses in his district average \$600 in value. There was expended on an average \$4.25 for every pupil in the district. This did not argue indifference. He had a better remedy. It was to have better schools. He was fearful that in our great zeal to have schools of a certain kind, we had lost sight of one of the greatest aims of the common school. It is the duty of the teachers, if there are scholars in the district who not do attend, to know the reason why. The old plan of boarding round was not an unmitigated evil. It would be a good thing if we could have a missionary or two in every district.

J. Q. Emery, of Ft. Atkinson continued the argument. He found himself alone in his advocacy of compulsory attendance. If he believed in the question as stated by Mr. Chandler he would also oppose it. The child had a right to an education, and no person

had a right to take it from him it. He would not favor sending all children to the public schools. We have academies and colleges which are not public schools. He would hold that the child had a right to an education and that the state has the right to enforce this education. The state has a right to say how much we must know at least that we may be safe citizens; and it has the right to demand this education. The child may get it anywhere, at home or in college, but he must have this.

Prof. North of Pewaukee, said he did not question the right of the state to see that each child should have an education. He would go further—it was the duty of parents to bring up their children to habits of industry. A close logician might go on and prove that law.

It is not expedient, for it would fail. No board of supervisors would dare to put it in force. The dog law could not be enforced. It is not necessary. In Waukesha county the per centage of attendance from 7 to 14, was over 86.

Mr. Chandler said the attendance in his district was over 90.

Mr. North said he knew that Waukesha county was not at the head, but he held that an attendance of 86 per cent. gave no cause for alarm for the commonwealth, and this was the only reason for this law.

In Waukesha county each child had on an average 40 weeks schooling. A person so educated was not a dangerous citizen.

A man was not necessarily a bad citizen because he could not read and write. He know plenty of them in Waukesha county. Whenever there was a really good school, there was a good attendance. The idea that every good-for-nothing teacher should have the power to compel the children to drink of his muddy water was an outrage. To make a horse eat, give him something better than an empty rack. To give better advantages was all the compulsion necessary.

Dr. Chapin, of Beloit College, said: Two or three questions had arisen in his mind which had been partially answered. These questions were:

1st. Is it necessary to attain the end?

2d. Is it practicable?

3d. Supposing such a law was enacted, would it accomplish the object? In some communities such might be the only remedy. But such did not seem to be the case in Wisconsin. He thought that

illiteracy had been referred to its true cause. He thought that other agencies would reach the end quicker than legislation, of which he thought we had ten times too much.

Dr. Fallows said that he had been slow in reaching the conclusion that in this state the law should step in and compel the parent to send his children to school. Looking at the working of the laws in European countries and in the states in this country where it has been adopted, and looking at the 54,000 persons in this state who could not read and write, he thought that the law should step in. There were over 50,000 children in Wisconsin who never attended school at all.

Dr. Chapin asked if Gen. Fallows had discovered any way by which the law could be enforced?

Dr. Fallows said he had not.

Dr. Chapin said that Guizot said that Gregory failed as a reformer from attempting too much.

Dr. Twombly said that he was in favor of compulsory attendance. This involved a necessity for it. If there were no children to be educated, then there was no need for it, but if children were being neglected, then he would be in favor of a law compelling them. He was satisfied that educational statistics were unreliable. He knew the law had worked well at the east. But he was not in favor of laws which the moral sentiment of the people would not enforce. The first duty would be the missionary work.

Mr. Marsh criticised the statistics. He knew that many clerks made out these figures, without leaving the house. In one instance he visited every family in the district, and found the number twenty-five too high in the clerk's report.

Mr. Rait, of Sheboygan, said that he congratulated Messrs. North and Chandler upon living in such enlightened regions. He did not; of all the children in Sheboygan, only about one-half of the census attended school. He said that in the factories there were boys deformed by being put to labor before they were strong enough, and he knew they were deformed mentally.

Rev. Mr. Pradt said it was unsafe to reason from exceptional cases; and he knew that the state of things at Sheboygan was wholly exceptional. He thought that our present work should be to make schools better; and he thought that where the schools were good, nearly the whole of the children attended school; that

the effort of attraction should be more thoroughly tried before we resort to compulsion.

Superintendent Shaw, of Madison, also presented a paper on the subject.

The subject was still further discussed by Prof. O. R. Smith and Mr. Marsh.

The discussion of the subject of Attendance on Teachers' Institutes was opened by Prof. Robert Graham: No one could doubt that intelligence was necessary to the well being of a republic. What means shall be used to secure this intelligence? Wisconsin has placed upon her constitution that district schools shall always be free. To supply these schools requires 6,000 teachers, and to properly train these teachers requires special instruction. He showed that 90 per cent. of the teachers in Wisconsin had received no special training. Can a supply of properly trained teachers be obtained? The normal schools furnish about 600; colleges and high schools as many more, but not one-quarter the number required. In this state of things, the meagre aid of institutes may be of great service. This institute work was disheartening, but faith is necessary. The Normal Board and the state have both made ample provision for these institutes. Every county superintendent is obliged to hold one each year. They should be held mainly in in September and October, to be immediately followed by examination. They should be held five days, with two sessions a day. Work to be done will be as follows: one-half given to instruction; one-third given to school methods; one-sixth to model class-work and criticism. Teachers do not attend these institutes; not 50 per cent. of the teachers attend.

Let the state superintendent see that each county superintendent holds an institute, as required by law. Let the state superintendent publish a list of county superintendents, who do, and do not, hold institutes. Let each county superintendent notify each teacher of the institute, and publish a list of teachers in attendance, and give to each teacher so attending five per cent. additional on examination; hold the institute in the fall; give at the spring examination certificates for only six months. Let each county superintendent pledge attendance of fifty per cent. of teachers, and a failure to secure this, forfeit the state aid the next year. He believed that this plan would secure and enlarged attendance. He would secure an enlarged attendance. He would emphasize par-

ticularly the point of requiring the publication, by the county superintendent, of the work to be done, so that teachers might come prepared. If they were well prepared, they would be anxious to come, while if they were consciously ignorant, they would shrink from exposing themselves to unexpected criticism.

The discussion was continued by Prof. Salisbury, of Whitewater. He said the cause of education does not command so much money that it can afford to waste a dollar of what it has. Our teachers are not yet so well equipped that they can afford to neglect any means of improvement. How shall institutes be made worth their cost? In compulsory attendance, says one; deny licenses to non-attending teachers, say others. The first essential to an increased and satisfactory attendance upon the institutes of the state, is that they be made to command the confidence of the educational public. To secure this, institutes must be really valuable. But grant perfection to the institute itself, there is yet a class of so-called teachers who will not voluntarily seek the aid offered. They have no love for perfection even, if it demand of them any intellectual exertion or pecuniary outlay. How shall they be brought to the fountains, except they be compelled? The institute can do but little for such.

The superintendent who asks for compulsory legislation gets no sympathy of mine. He, of all men, can, if he will, do most to improve the teaching force, and to keep out the cheats and drones, to awaken enthusiasm in the worthy, and to lead them to all sources of inspiration and improvement. But there are certain outward and, so to speak, mechanical measures, the adoption of which will do much to assist both superintendent and teacher, in overcoming untoward circumstances. Let it be once understood that the institute is a fixed institution of regular recurrence at convenient seasons and places, and a great step is gained. Punctuality on the part of conductors and lecturers is important. Satisfactory and definite arrangements for cheap board and good accommodations are of the highest consequence. But if we must have any compulsion in the matter, let it be local and indirect. This is the conclusion of the whole matter; the institutes must be made strong, practical, reliable, attractive, even though they cost more money and labor than has yet been expended. But above all and behind all there must stand an intelligent, honest, *live* supervision. Time

and patience are necessary; good work must be done and continue, and in this we will put our trust.

Prof. McGregor, of Plattville, said it would be the merest impertinence for him to attempt to add anything to what had been said; but he would most heartily endorse the views presented by Prof. Salisbury.

Prof. Allen, of the state university, then presented a paper upon the "Utility of classical studies as a means of mental discipline."

Prof. Winchell, of Milwaukee, said that he would not attempt any remarks in addition to the able and admirable essay of Prof. Allen. He considered the subject as one of great interest, and one worthy the careful attention of the teachers. He was heartily in sympathy with the study of the ancient classics in our high schools and colleges, and fully believed in the practical utility of classical studies. He had observed that pupils who had been drilled in the ancient tongues graduated from the high school with a far superior culture, and a better preparation for the higher courses of instruction, than those who had not pursued such studies.

Prof. Salisbury thought that these studies should be required in the Normal School, as the power of discrimination given by these studies was precisely what the teacher needs.

President Chapin asked if it would not be advisable to begin the study of grammar with Latin rather than with English as is the custom. He said that at ten years of age he had acquired a sort of knowledge of English grammar, and was pronounced competent to parse any English sentence. Then he went to grammar school and began Latin grammar school and began Latin grammar. Here a new world opened to him, and he saw that all he had learned in English grammar was a mere mechanical exercise; but here he saw that no sense could be got out of a Latin sentence before the grammar of it was understood. And he would raise the question whether it would not be advisable for children to begin the study of grammar in the Latin grammar.

Prof. Kerr said that his experience would lead him to answer the question by president Chapin in the affirmative. He had always considered the time spent in the abstrusities of English grammar as entirely wasted.

Prof. Carpenter stated that the reason why English grammar is so generally useless is because it is not English grammar, but Latin grammar in an English form.

Prof. Feuling said that he was surprised to find this topic brought up as a question for discussion, as he supposed it long ago settled. He thought the great benefits of the study of language were due to the formative elements; and in this he did not see why other languages possessing the same peculiarities would not offer the same benefits. He alluded to the benefits to be derived from the study of a modern language under the light of a modern philology.

Rev. Mr. Pradt said that he thought the earlier a student could begin Latin the more rapid would be his progress.

President Albee said that he began life in a saw mill and thus grew up thoroughly practical. So at the age of 21 he began the study of Latin and Greek. On the idea of making it pay, and upon the dollar basis, he had found it pay in the fullest sense of the term. He saw so much culture outside of classical training, that he sometimes thought that he was drifting away from the ideas with which he graduated. Is there not so much in mathematics and science our own language, that requires our attention to such an extent that it is hardly worth while to teach classics at all? The practical question for him, as the presiding officer of a school preparing teachers, was, shall we leave out the classical languages? If the classics were in all cases additional, it would be well, but in most cases the question would be, what must be omitted? Shall we omit anything for the classics, and if so, what?

Mr. Reynolds said he thought that here in Wisconsin we are drifting towards exclusively English studies. He hoped that the subject would be further discussed, and a report given upon it.

On motion of Mr. Emery, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of President Albee, Prof. Allen and President Chapin.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The session opened with brief reports by gentlemen from various parts of the state. This feature of the session was of great interest.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a committee of Conference was appointed to invite the county superintendents to meet with the State Teachers' Association. The Chair appointed as such committee Prof. McGregor and Messrs. Sabin and Hutton. Mr. Chamberlain

of Lancaster, Mr. Rait of Sheboygan, Prof. Salisbury of White-water, reported for their several localities. J. Q. Emery, of Fort Atkinson, alluded in feeling terms to the late Mr. Purdy, whose influence was still manifest there. President Chapin reported for Beloit College; he stated that they had inaugurated a philosophical course, which should be completely parallel to the classical course, requiring as much preparation and giving equal culture.

Prof. Pettibone, of the preparatory school of Beloit College, explained the working of that department. Prof. Eastman reported for the Beloit public schools; Prof. Wood for Racine; Prof. Winchell for the Milwaukee High School; Mr. Marsh for Waterloo; Prof. Kerr for the State University; Superintendent Shaw for Madison; Mr. Sabin for Depere; Superintendent Burton for the Orphans' Home; President Albee reported for the Oshkosh Normal School, which the past year had sent out 70 teachers. Superintendent Hutchins reported for Fond du Lac; Prof. McGregor for Platteville Normal School; Mr. Durkee reported a growing interest in classical studies in Kenosha; Mr. Brough reported for La Crosse; Mr. Currier for Stoughton. Dr. Fallows was called on, who spoke for the state at large, alluded to the growing prosperity of the State University, and the colleges of the state; said that we had the best institute system of any state, and a common school system of which all should be proud.

Dr. S. H. Carpenter, of the State University, spoke upon "The Relation of the different Educational Institutions of the State." He laid down the following propositions:

1. That the education furnished by the state should be fundamental or disciplinary and not technical.
2. That provided it remains thus fundamental the state may furnish any grade of instruction.
3. That the strictest economy of time, money and force should be demanded.
4. That such economy demands that our educational forces be so adjusted as to work in perfect harmony — no results being necessarily duplicated, and no desirable results omitted.
5. That economy forbids us to use any more or more expensive force than just sufficient to accomplish the desired result.

From these propositions the following inferences were drawn:

1. The state should determine the grade of each class of schools and assign to each its appropriate work.

2. That the state should provide schools of a grade intermediate between the common schools and the university, so that the educational current may be nowhere obstructed.

3. The principle of division of labor should be fully applied.

Mr. Marsh thought that if the educational work of the state were under martial law, such a system might be enforced; but it would not meet the public approbation.

Mr. Chandler said that when any new measure is proposed, some minds could only see the difficulties in the way. Mr. Marsh was a good hand to do it, but he had but a few moments ago said that they had just now adopted this very system, and had established nine grades, from which no child could graduate, except upon an examination. This point of unity is one which we must forever keep in view, and the great objection to the adoption of such a plan as that provided, is the difficulties imagined to be in the way.

Dr. Chapin thought the discussion should not end until more emphasis had been given to the most practical point which had been brought forward and that was the lack of intermediate schools — a lack which ought to be met. Take the number of young men in all our colleges, and what a meagre number compared with the million of people in the state. We need a larger culture, a broader development. We need just the work done as suggested in the paper presented. We need a practical definition of the primary school, and such work well done. Teachers who feel that there is something in them wish to interest their pupils, and to teach everything up to geology, and the consequence is that the pupils can neither read, write nor cipher well. He thought the paper would do good, if it called attention to this single point.

Mr. Holford thought that there was a damming up behind the point mentioned, and that the primary schools needed attention, as well as the intermediate schools.

On motion of Mr. Emery, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the railway companies, the hotels, W. D. Parker, the railway clerk and press for courtesies extended.

EVENING SESSION.

Prof. Parker stated that this meeting was not the regular session of the State Teachers Association, but had grown out of the Principals' Association. At the summer meeting there was but little opportunity for discussion, and this meeting had grown out of a felt

want. As yet it had no regular organization, and the question was whether we should abandon the measure or go on. He proposed that we organize under the general organization of the State Teachers' Association, and moved that the officers of that Association be requested to call annually a meeting of all the educational interests of the state at the capitol, at this time each year, which was adopted.

Dr. Joseph Hobbins of Madison, read a paper upon the Sanitary Regulations of the School Room and number of School Hours.

On motion of Prof. McGregor, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Dr. Hobbins for his able and practical paper.

Mr. Little of the blind asylum, said that the blind asylum was a part of the school system of the state. They received pupils from 8 to 20; although most of them postponed their education until they had grown up. Their work was divided into three classes: 1st, the common school studies; 2d, the high school studies, and lastly, music. The three best organs in Rock county were played by blind men. Every child was also taught some industrial calling. The hand must be made to supply the place of the eye. The number of avocations which the blind can pursue is necessarily limited. Boys are taught broom-making, and the girls are taught music and sewing.

Mr. Weed, of the deaf and dumb asylum, was glad to see that his institution was recognized as forming a part of the school system of the state. Some expected too much and others too little of their pupils, as no standard could be fixed. They sought to give the mutes the power of communicating with each other, and generally to make them self-supporting. He asked the teachers to forward the names of any deaf and dumb children in their districts.

Mr. Hendrickson of the industrial school, said that he came to listen and not to speak, but was glad of the opportunity to speak for the institution which he represented, as he was aware that from the nature of their work, it was not very well known. But while at Whitewater, he saw in the basement of the normal school some of the stones from the old industrial school, which was burned down a few years ago. This he took as an augury that the industrial school had entered the school system of the state. They had three classes — criminals, incorrigibles and vagrants. They were all bright capable boys, ready to learn business habits, if not apt to learn by the slow process of learning by books. They had 194

pupils. Boys were educated in the common school branches, and one is taught a trade. The boys were divided into families, each family being in charge of a man and woman, who take the place, so far as care is concerned, of father and mother. Every boy has an employment—some in the tailor shop, some in the shoe shop, and and other in the broom shop. He thought there was great need of an industrial school for girls. * * * * *

President Arey, of the Whitewater Normal school, and W. D. Parker, Principal of Janesville High school, presented papers on the "relation of the public schools to the moral and social well-being of the community."

WEDNESDAY, A. M., Dec. 31.

E. H. Sprague, Principal at Elkhorn, read a paper upon "What Shall we Teach," and A. J. Hutton, of West Eau Claire, one upon "The Moral Education of the School Grounds and their Surroundings."

Prof. Curtis of the Winona Normal School gave an exercise in penmanship illustrating his system of teaching.

Upon motion of R. C. Spencer, President of the Business College, Milwaukee, the Association extended to Prof. Curtis a vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive exercise.

Rev. Mr. Pradt opened the discussion upon the topic, "How can the teachers' profession be rendered more respected and less precarious?" He said that the second point was embraced in the first. The first enquiry to be made is: Is there a teachers profession? If there is not, the first step to be taken is to make the teachers' call a true profession. When this is done, the teachers' position will at once be less precarious. Another important means is to secure proper organization. We had a loose sort of organization, called the State Teachers' Association, but it was ephemeral. It should be made a permanent organization, with corporate rights and powers. Another means is the establishment of professional schools of didactics, It is true that we already have Normal schools, but they do not go far enough. The teacher should be as thoroughly prepared for his work as the physician or clergyman. The ability to teach did not come to any man by intuition.

Prof. McGregor, of Plattville, continued the discussion. He said that simple statement of propositions was all that was needed. He

was not prepared to say that teachers were not respected. He thought they were, but if their position could be rendered less unstable they would be more respected.

Another reason is the fickleness of district boards. Fault is found with the teacher, whispered at first, finally the board is enlisted and the position made uncomfortable.

Another reason sometimes assigned is inadequacy of salary, but he thought that, as a general rule, the teachers were receiving all that they earned. When teachers fitted themselves to earn more, salaries would be higher.

Another reason is, that in most districts school is kept not to exceed five months. The teachers therefore must seek other employment for a part of the year. The first remedy is to seek teachers of maturer years. The law now allows a certificate to be issued to all persons over sixteen; he proposed that state certificates be issued to persons who have successfully and successively taught in the same place for five years. It might be a visionary suggestion, but would it not be well for our villages to build a house for the teacher, as churches build a parsonage for the preacher? He endorsed the view of Mr. Pradt favoring a closer organization for mutual support. He did not advocate strikes, but he would cultivate a greater *esprit du corps*. There ought to be in every assembly district a teachers' association, holding three or four meetings a year.

The great want is ability. We all admire ability, bow to ability, and respect ability, although we may not admire the channel into which it has turned its energies.

[Messrs. North, Chandler, Chipman, Holford and others, made forcible remarks upon the subject, sustaining the general views taken by the other gentlemen, but it was, we presume, in the reporter's absence, as we do not find a sketch of them.]

Mr. Reynolds thought that this want of professional spirit among teachers is due to the fact that, from Maine to Florida, no teacher knows at the end of the school year where he is to be the next year. Boards of education are apt to be arbitrary and discharge teachers upon mere whims, so that no one feels that he has any certain tenure of office.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Reynolds.

After various remarks by different individuals, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

B. M. REYNOLDS, *President*.

J. Q. EMERY, *Secretary*.

CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The county superintendents of schools met in annual session in Madison, Monday evening, December 29, 1873.

Hon. Samuel Fallows was unanimously called to the chair, and George Skewes of Racine county, was chosen secretary.

On calling the roll of superintendents and superintendents elect, the following were found to be present:

Alex. F. North.	Michael Kirwan.	W. H. Chandler.
A. A. Spencer.	A. O. Wright.	D. H. Morgan.
Thos. Malone.	M. J. Frawley.	J. S. Foley.
W. H. Holford.	W. J. Johnson.	M. H. Lynch.
Leroy J. Burlingame.	Geo. Skewes.	P. Flanagan.
Theo. S. Chipman.	I. N. Stewart.	A. E. Howard.
J. B. Tracy.	W. J. Waggoner.	W. H. Peck.
W. B. Minaghan.	J. H. Terry.	J. T. Flavin.
O. B. Wyman.	S. A. Craig.	

Gen. Fallows introduced Hon. Edward Searing, State Superintendent elect.

On motion of W. H. Chandler, the meeting adjourned for the evening to meet in joint session with the executive session of the State Teachers' Association.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30.

C. E. Mears of Polk county, not being present, the subject assigned him, "Township system to be made compulsory," was omitted, and J. H. Terry of Sauk county, read a paper on extending the time of county certificates. He would have the present first grade certificates done away with, as they nearly approach the five years' state certificate, and make the present second grade certificate answer for the first grade, with two years' duration; the second as the third now stands, and for a third, the same as for the second, but with a lower standing.

Michael Kirwan objected to this change, and preferred to change the state certificates, uniting the present second grade and limited five years' certificates.

Alex. F. North objected to the first grade certificates being granted for the term of five years, as it might remove a number of teachers from the examinations of the incoming superintendents.

W. H. Holford would grant third grades for six months, and second grades for eighteen months, and first grades for two years.

Theo. S. Chipman would grant third grades for one year, second grades for two years, and first grades for three years.

I. N. Stewart concurred with Mr. North in that first grade certificates be granted but for two years.

On motion, the subject was referred to a committee of three. The chair appointed Alex. F. North, chairman, W. H. Chandler and Michael Kirwan.

A. O. Wright being absent, the subject, "Increase of School Fund" was passed over, and A. F. North called on to speak to the subject: "Change of the time of electing County Superintendent."

He would not change the time, but let political parties be responsible for the men they selected to fill this important office.

W. H. Chandler would take the matter out of politics altogether, and place the appointing power in the hands of the State Superintendent.

Mr. North moved that the subject be dropped. Motion prevailed.

"School Visitation" was spoken upon by W. H. Chandler. School visitation should be attended by a careful collation of facts and statistics. He takes notes of matters worthy of mention and publishes them in the paper of his district. He works with the children by talking to them about what is desirable to have in the school room, and having them appeal to their parents for those improvements which their superintendent says they ought to have. Made some suggestion about not condemning school houses, as the better sentiment should prevail that it would be a disgrace to any district in having its school building condemned.

A. F. North approved of what was said by the last speaker. Would approve of visiting schools at least one half of a day at a time; also considered it a good time to arrive at the real statistics of the district.

J. H. Terry would do more, by learning the situation of affairs in the district, and making an acquaintance of the people and their condition and needs.

D. H. Morgan would give special attention to the surroundings of buildings.

Mr. Kirwan reminded us of the difficulties in school visitation. Too many schools cannot receive the attention they should. Hurred visits must be made, or some of the schools neglected in larger counties.

W. H. Chandler visited the poorest class of teachers first, leaving those whom he could trust until he could reach them in his own good time.

A. A. Spencer said that after the Superintendent has gone over the ground and knows the condition of the schools, a short call will often do more good than a larger one, by making suggestions directly on the difficulties apparent, which, if made after, remaining in the school room for half a day or more, would seem more personal than if done at once. He takes statistics and compares them with town clerks' reports.

W. B. Minaghan said much might be done through the personal influence of the Superintendent, through lectures, etc.

J. L. Foley would note first the condition of schools and surroundings, then visitation of patrons in the district; made objections to the issuing of printed circulars suggesting improvements, as they were disregarded, and often considered by district meetings as impertinent in reminding *them* of their duties.

A. E. Howard approved of circulars as they had effected good in his county.

J. H. Terry and others warmly approved of sending out circulars recommending improvements to district boards and annual meetings.

Geo. Skewes spoke on "School Diary and Reports;" he would have Superintendents use some approved uniform diary or note book, and thought teachers should report monthly, and also at the close of the term of school, on monthly report cards and note books provided for that purpose, so that the statistics of the several districts might be corrected as far as possible from them.

A. O. Wright would give attention to particulars more for his own information, than for the purpose of correcting reports for the Superintendent's office.

"Additional powers of county superintendents," was considered by D. A. Morgan. After enumerating powers of superintendents, would give additional powers to change text books, and remove one class to another if it should be deemed proper.

W. H. Chandler would give the superintendent the power to compel attendance on institutes, inasmuch as the state provides for and defrays their expenses, and said the lack of interest on the part of teachers in attending these institutes and teacher's associations was discouraging.

Prof. Graham suggested to superintendents that a specific statement of what is to be done in an institute be published two weeks before the holding of the same, in order to give teachers a chance to prepare themselves for the work. That four branches should be so specified and what is to be done in each. Would give five per cent. additional standing on account of actual attendance on the institute. Would have the State Superintendent publish names of all county superintendents holding institutes, with number attending, also the number not holding institutes.

W. H. Chandler brought all his teachers to the institutes by combining them with the examination of three days' duration.

On motion, meeting adjourned until two o'clock.

TUESDAY, P. M.

Meeting called to order at 2:20. Gen. Fallows in the chair.

After roll call, W. H. Holford read a paper on "Town Superintendency."

On invitation of Prof. McGregor, meeting adjourned to meet in joint session with convention of teachers.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

Called to order by Supt. Fallows. Discussion immediately followed on "change of number of days of school month."

Mr. Burlingame led by reading a paper relative to this point, favoring twenty days to the school month, or, if teaching twenty-two days, that the teacher be allowed to teach on Saturdays, so that the school month shall close within the calendar month.

A. F. North recommended that twenty days school work be considered a legal school month.

Theo. S. Chipman would have the teacher work as many days per month as a laborer in any other profession.

I. N. Stewart, A. A. Spencer and A. O. Wright would have five days in the week and twenty days per month.

W. H. Chandler would have the district board contract with the teacher for what might be agreeable to both board and teacher, and abide by the same.

Michael Kirwan would have a definite law on this subject, thus ending so much difficulty growing out of the law as it now reads.

After deliberate discussion, the following resolution, offered by Le Roy J. Burlingame, with a slight amendment, was adopted:

"Resolved, by the County and City Superintendents, in convention assembled, That twenty days actual work, and not more than five days in any one week, should constitute a legal school month, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to lay the same before the educational legislative committee, during the present session of the legislature, and to labor for the passage of such a bill."

The chair appointed Messrs. Rev. J. B. Pradt, I. N. Stewart, L. J. Burlingame.

The next subject taken up was, "Teachers, Institutes and County Academies."

O. J. Taylor spoke of the present valuable institute gatherings of the state; recommended that a programme should be printed and sent out to the teachers, giving them due time for preparation. He believed in institute work, and thought it the best and most efficient means of raising the standard of teachers.

I. N. Stewart heartily approved of institute work, and recommended that very much more of this work be done in the state.

A. O. Wright would recommend a week's institute to be held in every part of the county, and followed by an examination, thus giving all an opportunity attend some one of these meetings.

W. H. Chandler spoke at some length in favor of the institute work now being carried on in the state.

Meeting adjourned to meet at half past seven o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Called to order by Gen. Fallows, at 7:30.

A. F. North opened the discussion on county academies, warmly urging the necessity of institutions of this kind, to supply the

missing link to make the proper connection in the educational agencies of our state. It would meet a want in supplying our schools with practical teachers.

I. N. Stewart endorsed all said by the last speaker, and added that the conducting of these county academies would be an open field for the labor of students and graduates of our Normal Schools, and inquired of the practicability of building these normal academies.

Rev. J. B. Pradt spoke of the way in which our funds are obtained, and the use made of them, and what might be done with them to better advantage in favoring this project. He spoke very favorably of this movement, and of the necessity for it to supply our higher institutions of learning with a better class of students, and to take out so much of the primary work as is now done by them.

The subject was very thoroughly discussed by most of the members present, all favoring the work. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

“Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, that the establishment of the county academies is approved, and that a committee of three be appointed consisting of Messrs. J. H. Terry, W. H. Chandler and W. J. Waggoner to bring this subject before the legislature.”

“Examination of Teachers” was spoken upon by A. O. Wright; he showed the value of public examinations; would have applicants for such write as long on thorough questions as is required in the public examinations. The subject was participated in at length by nearly all the convention.

The following resolution was introduced by W. H. Chandler, and unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, the district boards of the several school districts of this state should be required to furnish the teachers employed by them, a blank book suitable for the enrollment of all attendants upon the respective schools under their charge, and that each teacher should be required to enroll the scholars attending each year, so that it would clearly show:

“1st. The name of each scholar attending school during the year.

“2d. The age of each scholar attending school during the year.

"3d. The number of days each scholar attended school during each of the months the school has been in session during the year.

"4th. A classification of the attendants, so that all between the ages of 4 and 7, 7 and 15, 15 and 20, should be clearly shown."

At the close of the session A. F. North offered the following resolution which was heartily endorsed by every member of the convention:

"*Resolved*, By the county superintendents of the state of Wisconsin in session at Madison, that the Hon. Samuel Fallows, in removing from our state, has our warmest wishes for his success in his new vocation, and our sincere thanks for the kind and courteous attention shown to us at all times, and the warm sympathy he has uniformly had with us in our work."

After a few brief words the convention adjourned, closing a very pleasant session in which good work had been done, and the members dispersed, feeling strengthened and encouraged by the interview.

SAMUEL FALLOWS, *President*.

GEO. SKEWES, *Secretary*.

WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

MADISON, July 15, 1874.

Agreeably to notice, the Twenty-second Annual Session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association commenced at Madison, July 15, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

After singing, led by A. Earthman, of Reedsburg, and prayer by Dr. G. M. Steele, of Appleton, J. W. Rait, of Sheboygan, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and W. D. Parker, A. Salisbury and C. F. Viebahn a committee on Enrollment, and A. Earthman, Enrolling Clerk.

The President, B. M. Reynolds, of La Crosse, then delivered an address, which, on motion of W. D. Parker, was referred to a committee composed of G. S. Albee, Oshkosh; S. R. Winchell, Milwaukee; and G. M. Guernsey, Platteville.

Oliver Arey, President of Whitewater Normal School, read a paper on the "Common Conception of the Teacher, and of the Institutions in which he is Educated Inadequate."

S. R. Winchell, Principal of Milwaukee High School, read a paper on "The True Function of the High School."

Adjourned to 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

After singing, the Committee on President's Address, made the following report of committees, which was adopted:

On the part of the address which refers to *Institutes*, Messrs. Graham, Terry, Johnson and Mrs. Richards.

Journal of Education.—Messrs. Salisbury, Thayer and W. E. Anderson.

Free Tuition in Higher and Professional Schools.—Messrs. North, Howland and Waggoner.

School Supervision.—Messrs. Chandler, Emery, Gardner and Miss Stewart.

Educational Needs in our State.—Messrs. Viebahn, Charlton, and Sprague, and Miss Moody.

Influence of Limited Contracts with Teachers upon Educational Progress.—Messrs. D. McGregor, Burlingame and Bowen, and Miss Adams.

Gradation in Schools, its Functions and Economy.—Messrs. Parker, Chase and Twining, and Miss Swart.

Obituaries.—Messrs. Albee, Rockwood, Winchell and Guernsey. Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D., president of Lawrence University, delivered a lecture on "The Soul and its Powers."

On motion of W. H. Chandler,

"*Resolved*, That the committees upon the president's address report to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock."

On motion of president Arey,

"*Resolved*, That the subject of each paper be thrown open for discussion immediately after reading."

Singing by the Glee Club.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committees:

"*On Resolutions*—Messrs. Graham, North and Kerr."

"*On Finance*—Messrs. Arey, Howland and Purman."

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

July 16, 1874.

After singing, and prayer by Rev. A. O. Wright, of New Lisbon, W. D. Parker, of Janesville read a paper on "County Superintendency."

On motion of A. O. Wright, the following committee was appointed on the subject County Superintendency and upon any changes needed, to report at the executive session in December, viz: W. D. Parker, A. O. Wright and W. H. Chandler.

Miss Emma Jenkins, of Fort Atkinson, read a paper on "Growth." Oliver Arey, Rev. J. B. Pradt, J. Q. Emery, and Dr. G. M. Steele, discussed the subject briefly.

Recess.

On motion of J. Q. Emery, the following committee on nominations was appointed: J. B. Thayer of Menomonie, D. McGregor of Platteville, L. D. Harvey of Mazomanie, Lucy J. Foot of Madison and Susan McBeth of Burlington.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, of Beloit College, then read a paper,

"The Educational Value of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin." The subject was discussed by Messrs. Pradt, Chandler, Parker and Beck.

On motion, by W. D. Parker, a committee was appointed to prepare a charter for the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, and report at this session; committee to consist of Messrs. Chandler, Pradt and North.

On motion of W. D. Parker, the above committee was empowered, under the direction of the Executive Committee, to expend not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in the publication and dissemination of such portions of the facts accumulated in the present geological survey, as may seem to be useful.

A lecture on "Self-Discipline as a means and End of Education," was then given by Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College.

President Arey followed with a discussion of the subject.

Adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The vote authorizing expenditure of \$25 by committee on Charter, to publish facts of geological survey was reconsidered, and the same authority given to the Executive committee.

A paper on "Academic Culture in the State System," was read by Prof. Albert Salisbury, of Whitewater.

On motion of E. A. Charlton, the order for three o'clock was postponed until after the discussion of county academies, which took place, and was conducted by J. Q. Emery, W. H. Chandler, A. F. North and A. O. Wright, followed by Hon. A. S. Kissell, of Chicago, J. B. Pradt, Geo. M. Sage, editor of *Minnesota Teacher*. Albert Salisbury, Hon. C. C. Kuntz, of Sauk county, and Hon. Edward Searing.

On motion, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of Hon. Edward Searing, W. D. Parker and J. Q. Emery, to report at the executive session in December.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the President's address as relates to Teachers' Institutes, made the following report, which was adopted:

"1. We believe that the institute work of the state is becoming better organized and conducted, because better understood.

"2. We regard the meetings of conductors for instruction and

consultation, as held the last two years, eminently fitted to secure a wise prosecution of the work, and therefore recommend their continuance.

"3. The present plan of operating the institute work in connection with the normal schools of the state meets our hearty approval.

"4. While much good has been accomplished by this agency, we would guard against supposing that a proper and thorough preparation of the teacher can be obtained from the fragmentary work done at the Institute.

"5. We believe the Institute may be rendered more efficient by adopting a course of study and work embracing a term of years.

"6. We recommend that a committee be appointed at this meeting to inquire into the feasibility of adopting a course of study and work for a number of years, with instructions to report at the meeting of the Executive Committee in December next.

"Respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee.

"R. GRAHAM, *Ch'n.*

A committee was appointed accordingly, consisting of Messrs. D. McGregor, Chandler and Terry.

By request of the chairman, President Arey, and on motion, it was voted that the report on Free Tuition in Higher Institutions be postponed to the Executive Session.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Address which concerns High Schools and County Academies, submitted the following report:

"*Resolved*, That the necessities of our common schools as well as of our higher institutions of learning, demand intermediate schools which shall provide *teachers* fitted for the rural districts, and students fitly prepared to enter our colleges.

"*Resolved*, That it is entirely consistent with the educational policy of the state and eminently proper in itself that a grade of education suitable to those whose circumstances require it, higher than that of the district school, and less elaborate than that of the college, be provided by the state.

"*Resolved*, That the schools contemplated in the bill which passed the Assembly last winter with such modifications as the wisdom of the legislature may seem to suggest, are such as the case requires.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"ALEX. F. NORTH,

"H. C. HOWLAND."

On motion, the report was referred to the committee on the same subject appointed to report at the executive session.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the president's address, relating to the Journal of Education, reported as follows:

"That we deem the reading of an educational journal to be an important means of increasing the efficiency and assisting the labors of teachers;

"That, other things being equal, the best journal for teachers will be one published in their own state, and with reference to their own particular conditions;

"That the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, under its present vigorous management, commends itself to the first consideration of Wisconsin teachers, as an organ for the interchange of home thought and experience, as well as for bringing to us the best thoughts and suggestions of educators abroad.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"ALBERT SALISBURY,

"J. B. THAYER,

"WM. E. ANDERSON,

"Committee."

On motion, the report was adopted.

The report of the committee on educational needs in our state, was postponed till the December meeting.

The committee on the influence of limited contracts with teachers upon educational progress, beg to report as follows:

"The existing conditions are the inevitable accompaniment of the development of a school system in a new country; and among the causes operating to produce them, are the following: deficiency in the qualifications of the teachers; want of purpose on the part of many who teach, of making it a permanent business; low wages, and the inability on the part of many districts to furnish remunerative employment for more than one-half the school year; an opinion, still lingering in many localities, that a frequent change of teachers is beneficial.

"Denser settlements and higher qualifications will do much to remedy this evil.

"One of the best, if not the very best, recommendation a teacher can have is, that he has taught in the same school for a term of years.

"Let teachers prove their efficiency, and the rising generation will find the profession more stable.

"Respectfully submitted,

"D. MCGREGOR,

"G. M. BOWEN,

"MRS. L. A. BINGHAM,

"CAROLYN E. ADAMS."

The report was adopted.

W. D. Parker, chairman, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's address as relates to the function and economy of graded schools, reported as follows:

"We believe that the method of instruction in the graded school is essentially an exponent of the business habits of the age; and the school itself may be made an organization whose economical direction of forces, and whose general influence for good, shall conserve the interests of higher education, and of future citizens who shall follow the dictates of loyalty, industry and frugality; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the graded school system be strongly recommended to the consideration of school directors, and that the course of study in graded schools be made not alone philosophically relevant to other schools, but be made vitally promotive of intelligent citizenship through its comprehensive usefulness and its perfect adaptability.

The report was adopted.

The committee on Obituaries presented the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, During the past year the nation has lost, by death, one of its foremost teachers, and this association has lost in a similar manner one of its most highly esteemed members; therefore,

"*Resolved*; That we recognize in the life and labors of Louis Agassiz the transcendent work of the typical teacher, and in his death an irreparable loss, not only to science, but to the common cause of education throughout the world.

Resolved, That in the death of Prof. Arthur Everett, Principal of the Oshkosh High School, we mourn the loss of a friend and scholar, a true teacher and true man whose memory shall be cherished in all our hearts and whose work, though not complete, yet remains as his lasting monument.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the families of the deceased.

"S. S. ROCKWOOD,
 "G. S. ALBEE,
 "S. R. WINCHELL,
 "MARTHA H. TERRY,
Committee."

President Albee, of Oshkosh, paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Everett, after which the resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned to 8.00 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion, it was voted to meet Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The report of the committee on Nominations was made and accepted.

Prof. Edward Searing, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a Lecture on "The Need and the Character of the Culture Suited to the Present Day."

FRIDAY MORNING.

After preliminary remarks by Supt. James McAlister upon the subject of Drawing, as introduced in the Milwaukee public schools, Mr. Charles Zimmermann further discussed the subject, and explained the method of instruction.

The place for the next meeting of the Association was discussed by Messrs. Rockwood, McAlister, De La Matyr, Albee, North, Howland, Kerr and Spencer, and on motion by Mr. North, it was voted that the Association express a desire to the Executive Committee to call the next meeting in Milwaukee.

Mr. O. Arey, presented the report of committee on finance, as follows, which was accepted:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance July, 1873	\$26 52	
Received from membership July, 1874.....	115 00	
Total in treasury.....		\$141 52
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid to B. M. Reynolds	\$36 37	
Paid Gazette Printing Co.....	10 25	
Paid W. D. Parker.....	31 96	
Total disbursements.....		78 58
Balance on hand.....		<u>\$62 94</u>

"OLIVER AREY,
 "H. C. HOWLAND,
 "D. GRAY PURMAN,
Committee.

Miss Rose C. Swart, of Oshkosh, read an essay on "Primary Instruction—Its Principles and Purposes."

Prof. Alex. Kerr read a paper on "Instruction in American History," prepared by Prof. W. F. Allen, of the University.

Prof. J. B. Feuling read a paper on "Etymology, as a Means of Education."

Miss Martha A. Terry, of Janesville, read paper on "Culture in Common Schools."

Mrs. L. A. Bingham, of La Crosse, read a paper on "Daily Preparation of the Teacher," which was discussed by Messrs. Kerr, Purman, Feuling, North, Albee, Chandler and Kissell.

On motion, the name of James McAlister was substituted for that of Samuel Shaw in the report of the committee on Nominations for Executive Committee.

On motion the Association proceeded to ballot for President, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 65; necessary to a choice, 34. J. Q. Emery received 50; A. H. Howland, 5; W. H. Chandler, 4; Miss Martha A. Terry, 2; scattering, 3.

J. Q. Emery, having received a majority, was declared elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

On motion of J. Q. Emery, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for the rest of the ticket, reported by the committee, which was accordingly done, and the following persons declared duly elected:

Vice-Presidents — W. H. Chandler, Sun Prairie; S. R. Winchell, Milwaukee; Miss Carolyn Adams, Platteville.

Secretary — A. J. Hutton, West Eau Claire.

Treasurer — George Skewes, Racine.

Executive Committee — B. M. Reynolds, La Crosse; W. D. Parker, Janesville; H. C. Howland, Eau Claire; G. S. Albee, Oshkosh; Jas. McAlister, Milwaukee.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That we recognize in the Press a powerful ally of the cause of popular instruction, and that we are greatly indebted to the editorial fraternity for the service which they have rendered in creating an enlightened public sentiment in favor of every educational force from the primary school to the university.

"Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to the 'Wisconsin

State Journal' and the 'Madison Democrat," for their courtesy in surrendering their columns to our Association, and for the prominence which, without regard to labor and expense, they have given to the proceedings of the present session.

"*Resolved*, That our thanks are hereby given to the various steamboat lines and to the hotels of Madison, for the reduced rates afforded the members of this Association.

"*Resolved*, That our thanks are due the railroads of the state for their courtesy in giving special rates to this Association."

On motion, the Association adjourned.

B. M. REYNOLDS, *President*.

JAS. M. RAIT, *Secretary*.

Reports of the State Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

R. W. BURTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Was opened January 1st, 1866, for the reception of inmates of the particular class indicated by its name, and on the 31st of the following March it became one of the established charitable institutions of the State. By January 1, 1875, it will have served its mission as a home for soldiers' orphans, and not one for whose benefit it was instituted will remain within its walls.

In 1868 a substantial, convenient stone school-house was erected for the accommodation of four schools, with two extra rooms for the convenience of teacher and pupils composing the music class.

The largest number ever in the Home at any one time—and of course attending school except when prevented by illness—is two hundred and sixty-six. Many of these came from populous cities with good educational advantages; while the majority were from remote districts of the state where very poor apologies for schools, if any at all, were “*kept*.” Hence a great diversity of attainments.

Six hundred and eighty-three children have been recorded as inmates of the Home during the nine years of its existence, while not more than one-third of that number have remained long enough to receive any marked benefit from the schools, so transient has been the nature of the attendance. This circumstance, together with the diversity of attainments has rendered the work of close grading a matter of great difficulty; yet by dint of adaptation to circumstances a fair classification has been secured, the time and labor of teachers economized, and good progress made. Some scholars who are indebted to the Home for all the education they possess, are doing acceptable work as teachers.

This list is materially increased by those who have been more highly favored, by a partial course at least, in the State Normal Schools. To these higher schools eighteen pupils—ten girls and eight boys—have been sent from the Home. The State law regulating this matter originally admitted a class of six pupils each year, allowing to each a term of two years. This term was subsequently increased to three years in favor of any showing special fitness for teaching. Up to this time five have had the free benefit of the law. Of those who have completed their term at the Normal Schools, seven have proved themselves successful teachers, and are now at work. The Home has now six pupils in these schools, equally divided between Whitewater and Oshkosh. Of these creditable reports, as to ability and progress, reach us from the worthy principals of those schools.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

HON. EDWARD SEARING,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

It affords me pleasure to comply with your request and furnish a brief report of this institution. I desire to improve every opportunity to acquaint the citizens, and especially the teachers of the state with the condition and work of this school. I am prompted to do this by the conviction that the more in sympathy our school is with the public schools of the state the more useful the school will become to the state.

Since the opening of the school in 1860, 1,114 inmates have been received, of which number 73 were girls. Since 1870, boys only have been received. No provision has been made for delinquent girls. This, in my opinion, is an error and one that should be speedily corrected.

We have on roll to-day 305 boys. The average number during the past year has been 293. Their average age about fourteen years. The law limits the age of commitments to between ten and sixteen years. The cause of commitment may be crime, vagrancy or incorrigibility. Of the present number of inmates 60 were charged with vagrancy; 174 with incorrigibility; 153 with larceny, and the balance with various acts of crime and misdemeanor.

All are committed during minority, but are subject to discharge at the discretion of the board of managers. The first requisite for discharge is a good record in the school, the second, a suitable home to go to. The boy who has not a home, is, on leaving, provided with a home by the superintendent.

The accounts audited and paid for the past year amount to \$48,453.02. The actual amount paid for current expenses, not including permanent improvements, was \$43,256.56, of which amount \$31,000, was appropriated by the legislature. The total average cost per capita daily is forty cents and four mills. This includes subsistence, clothing, fuel, lights, salaries and all other expenses.

For social purposes and to make the condition of inmates while here as much as possible like that of a good home they are classified into families. We have at present eight families. They are presided over by a man and woman who correspond to parents. Each family has its separate building, play-ground and appropriate surroundings. The hour for rising is five o'clock and thirty minutes in summer, and five o'clock and forty-five minutes in winter. All inmates retire at eight. About eight hours in winter and nine in summer are devoted to active employment, nearly equally divided between school and labor. The smaller boys' time of labor is, however, less by one and a half hours.

Every boy has a stated business and time for business. Boys are occupied in farming, gardening, shoe-making, tailoring, broom-making, cane-seating, knitting, carpenter work, painting, driving teams, care of stock and also various kinds of domestic work, as laundry work, baking, cooking, care of dining-rooms, dormitories, etc., etc. Each half day has a session of work and a session of school. We have school eleven months of the year. A few of the older boys who do mechanical work, drive teams, or are detailed to some special employment, do not attend school in the busy season of the year.

The school proper is graded and has six departments. We aim to teach all to read, write and calculate, and when time will permit, furnish the opportunity for a thorough common school education. History of the United States, Algebra and Physiology are the highest branches taught in school and these to only a limited number.

The evening assembly is a daily reunion of all connected with the Institution. These are made profitable by addresses, readings, oral instruction and lectures. During the past year a course of lectures

on chemistry, botany and geology was delivered to the mutual edification and profit of all. The evening assembly is enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, boys all participating, and closed by a short scripture lesson and prayer. Sabbath service is held each Sabbath afternoon. We have no chaplain. Resident or transient clergymen and all friends of youth or patrons of reform are invited to address the assembly at any of our evening or Sabbath gatherings.

The popular opinion that this is more a criminal than benevolent institution is erroneous. It is our special business to prevent a life of crime and consequent necessity of filling a place in a criminal institution. We think the record of our discharged inmates will show a fair per centage of reasonably good conduct. Very few, to our knowledge live lives of idleness and crime.

The average detention of boys in the school is between two and three years. A few are discharged at the end of the year, occasionally a boy, destitute of home and friends, who was committed young, is detained four or even six years.

For further details, I will refer the enquirer to our annual report, and will only add in conclusion, that I think a department of the public school for the incorrigible and idle, in our large towns and cities, should be so organized that many now necessarily sent to this school could be provided for and their delinquencies corrected in less time and at less public expense than the same can be done here.

Respectfully Submitted,

A. D. HENDRICKSON,

Superintendent.

January 1, 1875.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

JANESVILLE, Wis., December, 15, 1874.

Hon. E. SEARING,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—Since my last report to your office, 78 pupils have been instructed in this institution, of whom 17 were new pupils. Eight have been dismissed; and three have died while connected with the

school. The average attendance during the year ending September 30, 1874, is greater than that of any previous year.

In the literary department, classes have been taught in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, natural and mental philosophy and in geometry.

In the musical department lessons have been given on the piano, organ, violin and several other instruments, in singing and theory of music. In the industrial department the boys have been taught broom-making, and the girls sewing, knitting, crocheting, various kinds of fancy work, cane seating and (to a limited extent) house-work.

Attention to study has been good; and examinations show good progress made.

At the beginning of last year the circumstances in which the school was placed seemed most auspicious. The scholars were inclined to work. The teachers were zealous, and most of them were experienced and skillful. Large stores of requisite apparatus had been gathered from far and near. Buildings arranged for the special work were well furnished and amply large to accommodate the school for quite a number of years. It appeared that the year was to be one of unprecedented success. These anticipations were not to be realized. In the fall a serious attack of measles interrupted the operations of the school, prostrating many of the pupils and proving fatal to two of them. In the spring, fire destroyed the main edifice of the Institution with the the most of its furniture and apparatus, and caused the death of one pupil. For a few days the school was scattered in the homes of the citizens of Janesville. It was very soon reorganized in the best quarters that could be procured, and carried on, as well as circumstances permitted, until the end of the term in June. During the summer vacation provisional arrangements for the emergency were made somewhat modifying the buildings of the Institution and erecting a wooden addition of temporary nature, to one of them. In these quarters the school is now in progress, slightly diminished in the numbers, greatly hindered in efficiency by its losses, but still earnestly engaged in its proper work, and hopefully looking forward to the day when its former facilities for work shall be restored.

I am bound to testify to the excellent spirit with which officers and scholars have met the difficulties of the situation.

As indicating the progress that may be made in the literary de-

partment of the school, I mention here the fact that one of its last years' graduates entered the theological school at Evanston, and last spring, in honorable competition with members of his class, won a prize of \$100, offered for excellence in English composition.

The fact that the Institution is open free of charge to all persons between the ages of eight and twenty years, residing in Wisconsin, who are incapacitated by defects of vision for education in the common schools, needs to be more generally known. The district clerks found 163 such persons of school age in the state last year. The United States census reports 100 totally blind persons under 20 years of age in the state in 1870. It is probable that neither number is as large as the facts would make it.

The Institution is under obligation to many school officers for promoting its work by bringing the knowledge of its existence and terms to persons in need of its advantages and for forwarding the names of children to this office.

Very respectfully,

T. H. LITTLE,
Superintendent.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(Located at Delavan.)

[Extracts from the Report of the Principal, GEO. L. WEBB.]

THE PAST YEAR.

Two changes have occurred, both in the department of instruction; Miss Mary Johnson having left to take a similar position in the Ontario Institution, and Mr. Levius Eddy, who had been identified with this Institute during the greater part of its history, to take charge of the West Virginia Institution. Mr. Thomas Clithero, of Portage City, in this state has been in service since January 1, and Eleanor McCoy since January 28.

Within the last year several of the deaf and dumb institutions of country have been interrupted in their work by sickness, and in the town of Delavan there has been a fatality never before experienced in an equal period; but our household has been almost entirely exempt from serious illness, of which fact we would make

grateful record. It is noticeable that many of our pupils improve physically from the time of their entry. Considering the fact that the school is composed largely of persons with constitutional tendencies to disease, of which their deafness is a result, and also that they are here during the critical period of transition from youth to maturity, the health record of this institute during its entire history is remarkable. This favorable condition is secured, in part, by regularity of habits; by simple, yet generous diet; by an adjustment, so far as is practicable, of study, manual labor, recreation and rest, to each other in such proportion as seems best adapted to the harmonious development of all the faculties, by constant watchfulness and early treatment of indisposition, and by attention to the manifold sanitary conditions on which the health of so large a household depends.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF AND DUMB.

The convention was held in Belleville, Ontario, July 15—20, by invitation of W. J. Palmer, PH. D., Principal of the Ontario Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and of J. W. Langmuir, Government Inspector of Benevolent Institutions, and was fully attended, being the largest ever held in America. It was composed chiefly of principals, instructors and trustees of deaf mute institutions in the United States and Canada. Five days were fully occupied with the consideration of topics directly connected with deaf-mute education, and with a comparison of methods and results. With diversity of views sufficient to evince independence of thought and originality in application — thus giving circumstantial variety to the proceedings — there was an essential unity in theory and conclusions that made the occasion one of interest and value. I feel confident in assuring you that its results will have an immediate, direct and permanent influence in our own school.

Attendance upon the convention has suggested several facts worthy of report.

It was gratifying to notice that certain methods of instruction, especially in language, which were urged by resolution for adoption in each institution as a hopeful experiment, have been pursued here for several years with most favorable results. The representatives of this school had the satisfaction of feeling that in some respects our success has been greater than the ordinary standard of attainment.

The convention suggested the desirableness of familiar acquaintance with kindred institutions. Where there is only one school of a kind in a state, its isolation is manifest, with the disadvantages which isolation implies. There are certain characteristics of the work of deaf-mute instruction that demand personal intercourse. Especially is this true of the medium of communication — the sign language. A dictionary of signs is well nigh impracticable. The manual alphabet consisting of varied positions of the hand can, by feeling, be apprehended and used by one that is blind, but the motions and expressions that belong to the language of signs must be visible. Moreover there should be agreement, as nearly perfect as possible, as to what motions and expressions shall suggest the same ideas, thus securing uniformity, and consequent ready communication among those whose benefit this medium of intercourse has been devised. Where an institution is without direct and frequent intercourse with others, it is only natural that provincialism should grow up, and a sign dialect should prevail as truly as where a colony is separated from the mother country.

Another fact, not first suggested, but enforced by the convention, is the value of Illustrative Apparatus in instructing the deaf and dumb. A large number of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Museum of Education connected with the Government Normal School, in Toronto, the most complete collection of the kind on this continent. The deaf and dumb are educated through the eye. Object teaching, in its most comprehensive sense, is the form best adapted to their wants. If it offers advantages to the seeing and hearing pupil; much more is it of value where the organs of sight do the work also of hearing. An Educational Museum, not as a curiosity, but as a means of instruction, would greatly facilitate our work, by securing economy of time and labor in teaching, by giving clearness of ideas to the pupils, by enlarging their thoughts, and by familiarizing them with the objects and the nomenclature of practical life. The purchase within the last year of a Stereo-Panopticon has proved, as was anticipated, a great source of gratification to the pupils, and is a most valuable instrument of instruction. An addition from year to year of illustrative apparatus, would in time form a collection of desirable aids in our work.

In the last report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D., says: "It is im-

portant that there should connected with the institution a museum, which should contain a great variety of objects, classified to meet the wants of the school room. The series of models, invented by Doctor Auzoux of Paris, would form an important feature of such a collection."

In the same connection, Dr. Peet refers to the benefits which his pupils have derived from visits to the American Institute, menageries, panoramas, and other interesting and instructive collections. Where an institution for the deaf and dumb is located in a small town, and deprived of the opportunities afforded by a large city, it is important to collect within its walls all that our means will allow of illustrative apparatus.

STATISTICS.

Date of opening	1852
Number of pupils, in 1873.....	173
Males	99
Females	74
Semi-mutes	13
Number of teachers, male 6, female 3	9

The report states that the Wisconsin Institute "is thirty-five years younger than the oldest in this country, that it is the fifteenth in the date of organization, that it was established earlier than similar institutions in some states older than Wisconsin, and that of thirty-five schools now in operation in the United States, it is the eighth—almost the seventh—in the number of pupils."

DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

[From the Wisconsin Journal of Education.]

The following correspondence explains itself :

JANESVILLE, Wis., December 8, 1874.

Hon. J. B. PRADT, *Assistant State Superintendent* :

DEAR SIR:—In the October number of the Journal of Education is published a synopsis of the decision of the Supreme Court, defining the responsibility of pupils to the parent, in the choice of branches of study which the pupils shall pursue in school.

For the information of many inquiring teachers, will you please publish the original decision of the court in full, with such comments thereon as are warranted by your wide experience in the rulings upon similar questions in the office of the State Superintendent.

Respectfully,

W. D. PARKER.

REPLY.

MADISON, December 30, 1874.

DEAR MR. PARKER:—I give the decision below, as you suggest, and follow it with the synopsis of its main points, as published by the reporter, Mr. Conover, and a few remarks on the general subject involved:

THE DECISION.

Annie Morrow, by John Morrow, Guardian, *ad litem*, Respondent,
vs. James Wood, Appellant.

It is first claimed by the counsel for the defendant that the court below should have granted the motion for a nonsuit, because all the evidence showed that the criminal prosecution against the plaintiff for an alleged assault and battery committed by her upon the infant son of the defendant was never tried upon the merits but was

discontinued on her motion and against the consent of the complainant in that action. It is insisted that before an action for malicious prosecution can be maintained it must appear that the criminal prosecution has been determined in favor of the party prosecuted by a trial and acquittal, or the prosecution must have been discontinued against his consent.

We shall spend no time in the consideration of this point in the case for the reason that we are fully agreed upon a question of law involved which is fundamental and underlies the case, and is entirely decisive of every other question arising upon the record. And as this is a question of some practical importance as affecting the duties and powers of teachers in our public schools, we deem it best to decide it in the present case. The facts upon which this question of the law arises, as established on the trial, are briefly these:

About the 18th of November, 1872, the plaintiff, a qualified teacher under a contract with the district school board, commenced teaching a district school in Grant county. The defendant, an inhabitant of the district, sent his son, a boy about 12 years of age, to the school. The defendant wished his boy to study orthography, reading, writing, and also wished him to give particular attention to the study of arithmetic, for very satisfactory reasons which he gave on the trial. In addition to these studies the plaintiff at once required the child to also study geography and took pains to aid him in the getting a book for that purpose. The father, on being informed of this, told his boy not to study geography but to attend to his other studies, and the teacher was promptly and fully advised of this wish of the parent, and also knew that the boy had been forbidden by his parent from taking that study at the time. But claiming and insisting that she had the right to direct and control the boy in respect to his studies, even as against his father's orders, she commanded him to get his geography and get his lesson. And when the boy refused to obey her and did as he was directed by his father, she resorted to force to compel obedience. All this occurred at the first week of school. The defendant institutes a criminal action before a justice for this assault and battery upon his son, which is the malicious prosecution complained of.

If the teacher had no right or authority to chastise the boy upon these facts for obeying his father, this action must fail. And whether she had or not the power to correct him is the question in

this case, for it is not pretended that the boy was otherwise disobedient, or was guilty of any misconduct or violated any rule or regulation adopted for the government of the school.

The circuit court, in considering the relative rights and duties of parent and teacher, among other things, told the jury that when a parent sent his child to a district school he surrendered to the teacher such authority over the child as is necessary to the proper government of the school, the classification and instruction of the pupils, including what studies each scholar shall pursue—these studies being such as are required by law or are allowed to be taught in public schools. And the court added in this connection that a prudent teacher will always pay proper respect to the wishes of the parent in regard to what studies the child should take, but when the difference of view was irreconcilable on the subject, the views of the parent in that particular must yield to those of the teacher; and that the parent, by the very act of sending his child to school, impliedly undertakes to submit all questions in regard to study to the judgment of the teacher.

In our opinion there is a great and fatal error in this part of the charge—particularly when applied to the facts in this case—in asserting or assuming the law to be that upon an irreconcilable difference of views between the parent and teacher as to what studies the child shall pursue, the authority of the teacher is paramount and controlling; and that she had the right to enforce obedience to her commands by corporal punishment. We do not think she had any such right or authority, and we can see no necessity for clothing the teacher with any such arbitrary power. We do not really understand that this is any recognized principle of law, nor do we think there is any rule of morals or social usage which gives the teacher an absolute right to prescribe and dictate what studies a child shall pursue regardless of the wishes and views of the parent, and, as incident to this, gives the right to enforce obedience, even as against the orders of the parent. From what source does the teacher derive this authority? From what maxim or rule of the law of the land? Ordinarily it will be conceded the law gives the parent the exclusive right to govern and control the conduct of his minor children, and he has the right to enforce obedience to his commands by moderate and reasonable chastisement. And furthermore it is one of the earliest and most sacred duties taught to the child to honor and obey its parents. The situation of the child is

truly lamentable if the condition of the law is such that he is liable to be punished by his parent for disobeying his orders in regard to his studies, and the teacher may lawfully chastise him for not disobeying his parent in that particular. And yet this was the precise dilemma in which the defendant's boy was placed by the asserted authority on the part of parent and teacher.

Now we can see no reason for denying to the father the right to direct what studies included in the prescribed course his child shall take. He is as likely to know the health, temperament, aptitude, and deficiencies of his child as the teacher, and how long he can send him to school. All these matters ought to be considered in determining the question what particular studies the child should pursue at a given term. And when the parent's wishes are reasonable, as they seem to have been in the present case, and the teacher by regarding them could in no way have been embarrassed, her conduct in not respecting the orders given the boy, was unjustifiable. If she had allowed the child to obey the commands of his father it could not possibly have conflicted with the efficiency or good order or well being of the school. The parent did not purpose to interfere with the gradation or classification of the school, or with any of its rules and regulations further than to assert his right to direct what studies his boy should pursue that winter. And it seems to us a most unreasonable claim on the part of the teacher to say the parent has not the right, and further to insist that she was justified in punishing the child for obeying the orders of his father rather than her own. Whence again, we enquire, did the teacher derive this exclusive and paramount authority over the child and the right to direct his studies contrary to the wish of the father? It seems to us, it is idle to say the parent by sending his child to school impliedly clothes the teacher with that power in a case where the parent expressly reserves the right to himself and refuses to submit to the judgment of the teacher the question as to what studies his boy shall pursue. We do not intend to lay down any rule which will interfere with any reasonable regulation adopted for the management and government of the public schools, or which will operate against their efficiency and usefulness. Certain studies are required to be taught in the public schools by statute. The rights of one pupil must be so exercised undoubtedly as not to prejudice the equal rights of others. But the parent has the right to make a reasonable selection from the prescribed studies for his child to pur-

sue, and this cannot possibly conflict with the equal rights of other pupils.

In the present case the defendant did not insist that his child should take any study outside the prescribed course. But considering that the study of geography was less necessary for his boy at that time than some other branches, he desired him to devote all his time to orthography, reading writing and arithmetic. The father stated that he thought these studies were enough for the child to take, and he said he was anxious the boy should obtain a good knowledge of arithmetic, in order that he might assist in keeping accounts. He wished to exercise some control over the education of his son, and it is impossible to say that the choice of studies which he made was unreasonable or inconsistent with the welfare and best interest of his offspring. And how it will result disastrously to the proper discipline, efficiency and well being of the common schools to concede this paramount right to the parent to make a reasonable choice from the studies in the prescribed course which his child shall pursue, is a proposition we cannot understand. The counsel for the plaintiff so insist in their argument, but, as we think, without warrant for the position. It is unreasonable to suppose any scholar who attends school can or will study all the branches taught in them. From the nature of the case some choice must be made and some discretion be exercised as to the studies which the different pupils shall pursue. The parent is quite as likely to make a wise and judicious selection as the teacher. At all events, in case of a difference of opinion between the parent and teacher upon the subject, we see no reason for holding that the views of the teacher must prevail, and that she has the right to compel obedience to her orders by inflicting corporal punishment upon the pupil.

The statute gives the school board power to make all needful rules and regulations for the organization, gradation and government of the school, and power to suspend any pupil from the privileges of the school for non-compliance with the rules established by them or by the teacher with their consent, and it is not proposed to throw any obstacle in the way of the furtherance of these duties. But these powers and duties can be well fulfilled without denying to the parent all right to control the education of his children.

These views are decisive of this case. Under the circumstances

the plaintiff had no right to punish the boy for obedience to the commands of his father in respect to the study of geography. She entirely exceeded any authority which the law gave her, and the assault upon the child was unjustifiable.

For these reasons the judgment of the circuit court must be reversed and a new trial ordered.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DECISION.

1. Where a father had directed his child, in attendance upon a public school in this state, to pursue only certain studies selected by the father from those required or permitted by law to be taught in such school, and actually taught therein, and had forbidden the child to pursue a certain other study, and this fact was known to the teacher of the school, such teacher was not authorized to *inflict corporal punishment* upon the child for the purpose of compelling it to pursue the study so forbidden by the father.

2. Where the teacher inflicted corporal punishment in such a case, and the father caused her to be prosecuted as for an assault and battery upon the child, he was not liable to the teacher for a malicious prosecution.

3. Whether the action for malicious prosecution will ever lie in a case where the prosecution was dismissed, on motion of the defendant therein, and without the consent of the complaining witness, is not here decided.

4. Our statutes give the school board in each district power to make all needful rules and regulations for the organization, gradation and government of the school, and to *suspend* any pupil from its privileges for non-compliance with reasonable rules established by the board, or by the teacher with his consent; and this decision is not designed to interfere with the performance of these duties.

REMARKS.

It will be gathered upon the first point made that the court decides it to be the law that a teacher in a public school cannot control the studies of a pupil if its father chooses, within the limitations named, to determine the matter himself.

Questions of precisely the same nature have not, within my experience, been sent to this office for official opinion, and such a question would not come before it on appeal. When it has been asked whether the pupil is obliged to submit to the rule of the school that certain classes shall at certain times engage in certain exercises, as for instance writing compositions, exercises upon the elementary sounds, etc., the question has been answered in the affirmative; and to the further question whether the parent may exempt his child from obedience to such rules, the reply has been in

the negative. For it has been held that the teacher must be allowed, in subordination of course to the laws and to the authority of the school board, to carry on the work of the school without dictation or interference on the part of individual residents in the district, whether parents or otherwise; and that while respectful attention should be given to any reasonable request of a parent as to the exemption of a child from a particular rule or exercise, to admit his right to dictate in the matter would introduce such a conflict of authority as would be subversive of the proper discipline and government of the school.

The case adjudicated is somewhat different. The law prescribes that certain branches shall be taught in the public schools: not, I should say, for the purpose of giving parents an opportunity to select therefrom for their children, but as the proper and essential branches of a common school education; and the teacher, in contracting to teach the school, is bound to teach these branches and not others in their place, or to their neglect. The fair presumption, I should have said, is, that the law intends that they are to be taught to all pupils—not all at once, of course, to youngest and oldest alike, but to all in due place and degree. Now, when a pupil is in that department or class, or, in other words, has arrived at that degree of advancement where it is proper and in accordance with the grade and classification of the school for him to take a certain study, while the parent should, of course, be permitted to ask as a favor that a child for reasons given may be exempted from a particular study for the time being, it seems incompatible not only with the proper discipline and success of the public schools but with the objects for which they are established, that the law governing in the matter should be such as to allow that each parent may diminish at pleasure the studies to be pursued by the child. If the right exists as to one study, it exists as to more, and if a number of pupils claim exemption, by the order or permission of parents, from various studies, on the plea of paying more attention to others, then the natural result would be, that as they must ordinarily recite in the organized classes in the studies which they do pursue, they will have idle time on their hands, the effect of which is not hard to predict. It is quite obvious, I think, from this and from other considerations, that such an outside right of exemption from study must interfere with the discipline and good order of the school.

But there is another aspect in which the matter is to be viewed. While I would not contend for compulsory attendance upon the public schools, yet the drift of modern opinion and legislation is to the effect that the state must require, as a measure of self-preservation, that children and youth receive at least a fair elementary education. To this end the state provides schools, and though she may not compel children to attend these schools, she may require that they shall in some way be properly instructed. Now if the law allows the parent to exempt the child in the school from certain studies, it allows him so far to interfere with what the law itself elsewhere prescribes, or should prescribe, in order to accomplish its end. If the exemption may be claimed temporarily, it may be claimed permanently.

A very respectable teacher, principal of a large graded school, has just called upon me and asked what he should do in the case of several large pupils in his department who claimed exemption from certain studies on this plea of paying more attention to others, remarking that the effect was bad, first upon the school, and in the second place upon themselves, and that the board would not help him. I was obliged to tell him that his hands were tied.

The teacher, as I understand the matter, is clothed with no arbitrary power, but is the agent of the school authorities, and is responsible to them and not to the individual parent. There is no privity of contract between the teacher and the parent. Of course I do not mean that the teacher is not amenable for any misconduct or abuse of authority whether in the school room or out.

Looking at the subject on these general grounds, and from the several standpoints of teacher, parent and school officer, I should have held, with the circuit court, that the teacher, not as an individual, but as the representative of the school authorities, is justified in requiring the pupil to attend to the usual studies of his class, and that if exemption is granted in any special case, it should be, not at the demand of the parent as a right, but with the consent of the board. And it is therefore unfortunate that the issue came in the particular form in which it did before the courts. This, of course, the courts could not control. But if the teacher, who very likely was young and inexperienced, had been thoughtful enough to refer the matter to the board, and the board had sustained the position that all pupils must take all the studies of the class unless exempted on request of the parent, as a favor, the

question of paramount authority would have been raised in a more satisfactory way, and the judgment of the higher court would have covered a broader ground.

The court further showed that a pupil may be suspended by the board for non-compliance with the rules of the school, and pointed out that the decision rendered does not interfere with the execution of this law. The statute also allows expulsion for persistent disobedience. It is presumed that the statute is not to be interpreted as precluding the infliction of any other punishment, or the enforcement of any other rules than those adopted by the board, or by the teacher with their consent. As a matter of fact, the board, in the country districts, most frequently makes no rules, and gives no formal consent to those made by the teacher. In other words, it simply neglects to act in the matter at all, but hires the teacher, puts her in the school-room, perhaps tells the scholars they "must mind," and leaves her to steer her way as best she can by the light of the school code, if there is one to be had, and the traditional usages to which she has been accustomed.

This decision will do much good in one way at least; it will call attention to the need of specific rules for the guidance of both teacher and pupil, and of a clearer understanding of the rights, the duties and the liabilities of parents, pupils, teachers and school officers. But more than this—the law being determined as indicated, in regard to the power of the parent, the question fairly arises whether some further legislation is not needed. This is a question upon which there is likely to be difference of opinion; but we are all aware that this is a transitional period in all matters of social science, and and not least so in all questions connected with public education.

Very truly yours,

J. B. PRADT.

TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS.

AN ACT IN AID OF FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Passed by the State of Maine.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. When any town shall have established and maintained a free high school as provided by this act, for at least ten weeks in any one year, such town, on complying with the conditions herein set forth, shall be entitled to receive from the state one-half the amount actually expended for instruction in said school, not however exceeding five hundred dollars from the state to any one town; *provided*, that no town shall be entitled to such state aid unless the appropriation and expenditure for such school on the part of said town, has been exclusive of the amounts required by law to be expended for common school purposes. Such state aid shall be paid from the state treasury on and after the first day of December of each year, upon certification by the governor and council as provided by section eight.

SEC. 2. Any town may establish and maintain not exceeding two free high schools; and when two such schools are maintained, shall be entitled to receive the same state aid as if the expenditures for both schools had been made for one school. Two or more adjoining towns may unite in establishing and maintaining a free high school, and both receive the same state aid as if such school had been maintained by one town. So long as any town shall decline to avail itself of the provisions of this act, a school district or union of districts in such town, may establish and maintain a free high school, and receive state aid the same as the town might have done; *provided*, that no more than two such free high schools shall be established in any town, and that the amount of state aid extended to the districts in any town shall not exceed the sum that the town

might have received. Two adjoining school districts in different towns may establish and maintain a union free high school, and with the consent of both towns, may receive a proportional part of such state aid, to be determined as provided by section eight, but in no case to exceed the amount that either town might have received. Towns shall receive in trust and faithfully expend donations and bequests made to aid in the maintenance of free high schools, and shall receive state aid in such cases to the same extent, and on the same conditions as if such schools had been established and maintained by taxation; *provided*, that no town shall be entitled to receive such state aid on any expenditure for a free high school or schools made from the funds or proceeds of the real estate of an academy or incorporated institution of learning, surrendered or transferred to such town for educational purposes.

SEC. 3. Any town, or union of towns or districts, voting to establish a free high school as herein provided, may locate the same permanently, or vote that the terms of said school be held alternately in such school districts within the town or town as may be selected, and as may accept said school. It shall be the duty of the district in which said free high school is thus held, to supply appropriate equipments for the same, and also to furnish and warm a suitable building; *provided*, that such district may use its district school-house for such free high school, when not required for ordinary school purposes.

SEC. 4. The course of study in the free high school contemplated by this act, shall embrace the ordinary academic studies, especially the natural sciences in their application to mechanics, manufactures and agriculture. Such school or schools, when established by any town or union of towns, shall be free to all the youth in such town or towns, on such attainments of scholarship as shall be fixed by the superintending school committee or committee having the supervision of said school or schools. When such school is established by any school district or union of school districts, it shall be free in the same manner to the scholars within such district or districts; and also open to scholars passing the required examination from without such district or districts, but within the town or towns in which said district or districts are situated, on the payment to the agent of the district in which such school is located, of such tuition, to be fixed by the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of the same, as

shall be equivalent to the cost per scholar of maintaining such school, after deducting the aid extended by the state. Whenever, in the judgment of the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of any free high school or schools, the number of pupils in the same may be increased without detriment, scholars from without the town or towns directly interested in such school or schools, may be admitted to the same on passing the required examination, and paying such tuition as may be fixed by said committee, to the treasurer of the town in which the school is kept, when such school is maintained by a town or union of towns, or to the agent of the district in which the school is kept, when such school is maintained by a district or union of districts.

SEC. 5. Free high schools established and maintained under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the laws of the state relating to common schools so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided. When established and maintained by a town, such free high school or schools shall be under the supervision and entire management of the superintending school committee of such town. When established and maintained by a union of towns, such school shall be under the supervision and entire management of the superintending school committees of such towns, who shall constitute a joint board for that purpose. When established and maintained by any district or union of districts in the same town, such school shall be under the supervision of the superintending school committee of such town, and under the financial management of the agent of the school district in which the school is kept, who, in connection with said committee, shall employ the teacher or teachers for the same. When established and maintained by two districts in different towns, such school shall be under the supervision of the superintending school committees of such towns, who shall constitute a joint board for that purpose, and under the financial management of the agents of both districts, who, in common with said committees, shall employ the teacher or teachers for such school.

SEC. 6. Towns and school districts are hereby authorized to raise money for the purpose of establishing and maintaining free high schools, and erecting buildings and providing equipments for the same, in the same manner as provided by law for supporting common schools and erecting school-houses.

SEC. 7. Any town may from year to year authorize its superintend-

ing school committee to contract with and pay the trustees of any academy in said town, for the tuition of scholars within such town, in the studies contemplated by this act, under a standard of scholarship to be established by such committee; and the expenditure of any town for tuition in such academy shall be subject to the same conditions, and shall entitle such town to the same aid from the state as if said town had made such expenditure for a free high school.

SEC. 8. The superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of any free high school or schools, shall annually, before the first day of December, make return under oath, to the superintendent of common schools, on blanks prepared and sent out by him, of the amount appropriated and also the amount expended by each town or school district for instruction in such free high school or schools during the current year; also of the amount appropriated and the amount expended for common school purposes by each town or school district maintaining such free high school or schools; the number of weeks which such school or schools have been taught; the wages paid each teacher; the number of pupils registered; the average attendance; the number of pupils in each branch of study pursued; and the amount received for tuition. If the superintendent of common schools shall be satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, he shall certify to the governor and council the sum which each town or district is entitled to receive from the state under this act. If any town or district is dissatisfied with the decision of the superintendent of common schools, such town or district may appeal to the governor and council. The governor and council shall issue a certificate to the treasurer of the town or agent of the district for such amount as they may adjudge such town or district is entitled to receive from the state treasury.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect when approved.

Approved February 24, 1873.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The following circular was issued from the office of the State Superintendent of Maine to the several towns of that state, in May, 1873:

Why established? In the early history of the state, academies were established and endowed by the legislature to secure better facilities for a higher English and classical education than could possibly be afforded by the common schools. In process of time, some of these academies have become semi-colleges, placing themselves beyond the ordinary popular demand by fixed courses of study and increased expenses to students. Others have been merged into the city or town high school. The most of them have been unable, through limited funds, to secure or retain such a class of teaching ability as was needed. Consequently, numerous demands were made on the state to grant further aid. As such aid, given by the state as a whole, could have only a local application and benefit, and as these institutions were always *tuitional*, never *free* schools, it was decided to place the gifts of the state on a broad, general basis. The state, therefore, declining to make any *special* appropriations, says to each and all of the towns in the commonwealth, establish a free high school and the state will defray one half the cost of *instruction* in each school, under certain conditions expressed in the legislative enactment in aid of free high schools.

Conditions. The state pledges itself to pay one-half the expense for instruction in a free high school, meaning by this, only the board and wages of teachers, provided (1) that the sum thus paid by the state shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars in any town; (2) that the town or towns, district, union of districts or individuals, make special appropriation for payment of one half of cost of said instruction; (3) that such appropriation be exclusive of the amounts required by law for common school purposes; (4) that tuition shall be free to all pupils admitted from the town or towns, district or districts, making such appropriations; and (5) that no funds or proceeds of the real estate of an academy or incorporated institution of learning, surrendered or transferred to towns for educational purposes, shall be considered as part of the appropriation made by towns.

State aid, when paid. On or prior to December first of each year, towns must make certified returns to the State Superintendent of Common Schools, indicating (1) precise amount expended for *instruction* in said high school; (2) amount raised by special appropriation for free high school, and (3) a compliance with the general conditions above mentioned. This return, being properly vouched by the town officers, and approved by the State Superintendent, will be transmitted to the governor and council for inspection, and if accepted by these officers, a warrant on the state treasury will be issued by the governor in favor of the town treasurer or district agent, for such an amount as may be adjudged due in the several cases, payable in December of each year.

Grade of Admission. Although the proposed schools are termed high schools it is not expected that they will come up to the full grade of classical schools, or even the ordinary academy at first. They will be the peoples' high schools for a superior English and scientific education, excluding at first, simply all primary classes and affording the general culture demanded by the increasing business, manufacturing and mercantile wants of the times. While, therefore, the grade of admission of pupils to these rests virtually with the school officers of the several towns under the provisions of this act, with the advice and consent of the governor and council, the following *minimum* grade of admission has been established this year, indicating the line of division between the high school and any lower grade, and the basis upon which a certificate for payment of gratuity by the state will be issued. Of course, town committees can establish a higher grade of admission, according to the wants and wishes of the several communities where the schools are established. Examination is required in none but the branches specified by statute, and as follows:

Spelling.—First fifty pages of ordinary spelling book.

Reading.—Through the Third Reader, so called.

Writing.—At discretion; a fair hand.

English Grammar.—To syntax; Greene's Introduction.

Geography.—Through United States, Warren's Primary Geography.

Arithmetic.—Fundamental rules, common and decimal fractions.

History.—Nothing.

Physiology.—Nothing.

Bookkeeping.—Nothing.

Ten questions should be given in each of the first six branches enumerated. Pupils answering seventy-five per cent. in each branch should be entitled to admission. These schools are intended as the American Free High Schools for the people, and the grade of admission should not be so high as virtually to exclude the more advanced pupils in the public schools, nor so low as to make them simply "primary" or common schools of a low grade. The good judgment of the town officers, in whose care, practically, these schools are placed, will undoubtedly suggest a standard of admission wisely adapted to secure the interest and confidence of parents and the highest welfare of the pupils.

What studies best be pursued. The free high school, forming a part of the public school system, which was established for self-preservation, for citizenship, and the common courtesies and refinements of life, it seems proper to suggest the following branches of study as of primary importance to the manufacturing and business interests of the state:

SPELLING,	-	{ Oral and Written. }	Whole school, once a day, using spelling book, dictionary, reading book, newspapers and periodicals. Spelling matches.
READING,	-	{ Elementary Sounds. Voice building. General rules. Practice. }	Fourth or Fifth Readers, all in one class. Selections from newspapers and periodicals. Reading, recitations and declamations by all the pupils.
WRITING,	-	{ Imitation of copies from books or charts. Elements of small and capital letters. Aim after a good fair business penmanship. Writing letters, proper folding and superscription. }	
DRAWING,	-	{ Free hand. Linear. } { Mechanical. }	{ Copying. Original designing. }
GEOGRAPHY,		{ Political. Physical. Mathematical. }	{ Relations of earth to man. Relations of earth to nature and natural laws. Relations of earth to the solar system. }
		{ Test classes on shipping lists, imaginary voyages and travels, with description of places and peoples. Map drawing. }	
ARITHMETIC,		{ Mental. } { Written. }	{ Facility and accuracy in mental computations. Clinch principles by original examples in practical matters. Single entry accounts. }

BOOKKEEPING,	{	Single and Double entry.	
GEOMETRY, -	{	Plane Geometry. Trigonometry. Surveying. Navigation.	
ENGLISH GRAM- MAR,	{	Study of text book. Correction of common errors. Class criticisms. Letter writing and composition. English Literature. Study of standard authors.	
HISTORY, -	{	Manual of universal history. United States, partly in connection with Geogra- phy; not dates and forms merely, but underly- ing principles of human society.	
SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT,	{	Governments in general. Constitution of United States and of Maine. Citizens' Manual.	
PHYSIOLOGY,	{	Human and comparative Anatomy. Hygiene. Laws of health and life.	
PHYSICS, -	{	Chemistry. Natural Philosophy, Mechanics. Botany. Mineralogy.	} Object Lessons.
MORALS AND MANNERS,	{	Social duties. Moral obligations. Fundamental truths of Christianity.	

To the above course (in certain localities), may be added the higher mathematics, modern and ancient languages, and belles-lettres.

TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS.

BY W. H. CHANDLER, SUN PRAIRIE.

One of the most frequent and most urgent inquiries, which is made in connection with the common school work is, "In what way can provision be made for instruction of our children, after they have completed what they can be furnished in the district school?" This question recognizes a widely and deeply felt need of schools of a higher grade, that shall do the work of the academy, as it is found in Eastern and Middle States, and yet shall be so accessible as to render it unnecessary to send children away from the immedi-

ate supervision of parents, at a very early age, or to subject parents to the inevitable and considerable expense incident to support away from home.

Some have sought and looked for a solution of this question in the establishment of county academies. Propositions looking to this end have been agitated in the legislatures of former years, and a bill has been proposed at the present, providing for authority for counties to establish such schools, to be managed by a board of trustees elected by the people, and to which encouragement shall be given by apportionment from funds to be obtained by direct tax upon the whole state.

The objections attendant upon this scheme are:

1st. The difficulty which would arise in many counties in determining the location for such a school.

2d. The fact that it would not obviate very largely the necessity of supporting pupils away from home.

3d. No number of such schools as the county would be likely to provide, would accommodate all needing such instruction as they would afford, and the probability that they would soon become very local in their benefits.

These are not insuperable objections, but it is feared they are sufficiently formidable to deter many localities from making the experiment for a long time, and it is something to meet a *present* and *pressing* want that is called for.

Some have looked for help in what is known as the "Township District" system, a law permitting the adoption of which, and providing for work under it, is already upon our statute book. It has seemed to me that this has given better promise of good in the direction sought than any other project yet devised. But very little attention or thought has been given to it, however, as far as I have been able to learn, and not a single town in Dane county, as far as I know, has even taken the pains to appoint a committee to inquire and report upon the advisability, expense or practicability of adopting that system.

In one town, however, in this Superintendent District, an experiment is being tried informally, by some of its citizens, that illustrates how easily, cheaply and efficiently the system might be made to work. I want to make mention of it here, by way of preface to one or two suggestions upon the matter.

In the town of York they have a modest Town House, which of

course the town has no use for except upon three or four days in the year. The use of this was secured, and it was fitted up with seats to accommodate twenty-five or thirty students, not with expensive patent furniture, but comfortably and substantially. Blackboard and Dictionary were supplied; a teacher—Mr. Hicks, of the state University—was engaged, and the school was opened. The students are from several different school districts in the town. Reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, algebra, geography, history of the United States and penmanship are taught, the school being arranged in two grades. The patrons of the school share equitably the expense; this will not exceed eight dollars per scholar for a term of three months, which includes, of course, the expense of fitting up the room. Scholars all board at home, the distance from any part of the town not being so great as to prevent this on the part of pupils of sufficient age to attend such a school. By this means, observe, these pupils are obtaining thorough and systematic instruction in advanced studies, which it would be impossible for them to obtain at the hands of the district school teacher, however competent, with the multiplicity and variety of duties imposed upon him. The district schools are relieved of classes in these higher branches, and thus are enable to devote more time and thought upon elementary instruction—give more thorough drill upon the fundamental principles and facts which underlie and make possible all future proficiency. The country schools have thus, largely, the benefit of a graded system of schools, and there is no reason why, under such an arrangement, all who desire may not prepare for the State University as well as at the village or city graded school.

The *cost*, though apportioned among only *twenty-five*, is insignificant—less than the sum each student taking preparatory studies at the University pays per term *for room rent alone*.

The suggestion I wish to make in reference to this matter is this: Whatever is practicable in this matter in the town of York, is practicable in almost every town. The success of this experiment, thus made under limited conditions, assures me that such an experiment, made under less limited and more systematic conditions, provided in the township district plan, would, in ninety-nine cases in every one hundred, work so admirably as to commend itself to the judgment of the originators as a great step in the right direction.

Every town ought to have a town house; very few now have them. Would it not be wise for every town, at the next town election, at least to appoint a committee to inquire fully into the merits of the township system and report upon the matter.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education*, March, 1873.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

[From Illinois School Report, 1871-2, of Hon. Newton Bateman, Sup't Pub. Instruction.]

Resuming the consideration of those changes in the law whose effect will, it is believed, be beneficial, prominent mention should be made of the provisions in section thirty-five, for the establishment and support of township high schools, for the education of the more advanced pupils. The mode of procedure is simple: Upon petition of fifty voters of the township, the question is first to be submitted to a vote of the people at some stated election of trustees; if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of a high school, it becomes the duty of the trustees to select an eligible and convenient site, and establish thereon a township high school. The management and control of the school vests in the board of trustees, who are clothed with all the powers and charged with all the duties of school directors, in respect to such township high school—the township itself being, in law, a school district, for the special purposes named. No new offices are created; no additional machinery is required. If the citizens of a township desire a high school, where their children can pursue the more advanced studies, they have but to attend the election and vote for it. The trustees thereupon become *ex-officio* directors for such high school, with ample powers, and the thing is done.

The advantages afforded by this provision are so great and obvious, that a marked increase in the number of good public high schools is confidently anticipated. It brings the means of higher instruction to the very doors, as it were, of the people. It saves the expense, and the moral and social risks, incident to boarding schools, and other institutions remote from the salutary restraints of home. It plants in the midst of every township adopting the plan, a school, the influence of which will, in time, favorably affect the tone of society, and nearly every interest of the community, not excepting the value of real estate and other property; for it will

invite those who seek homes where they can educate their children without being parted from them — families of means, intelligence and refinement — whose coming is a blessing to any community. It will powerfully tend to equalize the educational facilities of the state, which are now overwhelmingly in favor of cities and villages.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. I.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME IN 1874.

The following apportionment was made in June last, on the returns made for the school year ending August 31, 1873. The rate was 42 cents per scholar. The amount received by the cities is included:

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
Adams	2,558	\$1,074 36
Ashland	200	84 00
Barron	385	161 70
Bayfield	153	64 26
Brown	11,600	4,872 00
Buffalo	4,872	2,046 24
Burnett	362	152 04
Calumet	5,559	2,334 78
Chippewa	2,938	1,233 96
Clark	1,629	684 18
Columbia	10,899	4,577 58
Crawford	5,895	2,475 90
Dane	20,590	8,647 80
Dodge	17,680	7,425 60
Door	2,388	1,002 96
Douglas	341	143 22
Dunn	4,255	1,787 10
Eau Claire	4,031	1,693 02
Fond du Lac	19,188	8,058 96
Grant	14,633	6,145 86
Green	8,863	3,722 46
Green Lake	5,319	2,233 98
Iowa	10,473	4,398 66
Jackson	3,630	1,524 60
Jefferson	14,872	6,246 24
Juneau	5,850	2,247 00
Kenosha	5,218	2,191 56
Kewaunee	5,293	2,223 06
La Crosse	7,858	3,300 36
La Fayette	9,200	3,864 00
Manitowoc	15,564	6,536 88
Marathon	2,719	1,141 98
Marquette	3,348	1,406 16

TABLE NO. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—con.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
Milwaukee	36,945	\$15,516 90
Monroe.....	7,421	3,116 82
Oconto	3,345	1,404 90
Outagamie	8,981	3,772 02
Ozaukee	7,419	3,115 98
Pepin	2,017	847 14
Pierce	4,929	2,070 18
Polk	1,929	810 18
Portage	4,559	1,914 78
Racine	9,774	4,105 68
Richland	6,699	2,813 58
Rock	13,713	5,759 46
St. Croix	4,820	2,024 40
Sauk	9,352	3,927 84
Shawano	1,545	648 90
Sheboygan	13,669	5,740 98
Trempealeau	4,764	2,000 88
Vernon.....	8,344	3,504 48
Walworth	9,233	3,877 86
Washington	10,319	4,333 98
Waukesha	10,589	4,447 38
Waupaca	6,567	2,758 14
Waushara	4,884	2,051 28
Winnebago	14,444	6,066 48
Wood	1,823	765 66
Totals.....	435,947	\$183,097 74

TABLE No. II.

DISTRICTS, CHILDREN AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. BY COUNTIES.

[In the tables "by counties," independent cities are not included. The statistics of such cities are placed by themselves in a subsequent series of tables.]

COUNTIES.	Whole number of School Dis- tricts in the county.	Number of Districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of Districts in the county.	Number of parts of Districts which have reported.	Number of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number over 4 and under 20 years of age in county.	Number over 4 and under 20 years in Districts main- taining school 5 or more months.	Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.	Number over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Number under 4 years who have attended school.	Number over 20 years who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Number of days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	Number of pupils over 20 years.	Total number of days attend- ing the year.
Adams	42	42	38	38	1,351	1,205	2,556	2,520	10,213	2,008	5	15	2,028	127,529	65	345	127,939
Ashland	2	2	3	3	106	127	233	233	340	32	32	32	32	23,478	101	113	23,692
Barron	35	35	20	16	467	456	923	768	2,214	501	3	3	507	4,324	43	10	4,334
Bayfield	1	1	1	1	91	99	190	190	180	45	45	45	46	405,001	42	45	405,088
Brown	69	69	14	14	4,709	4,449	9,158	9,158	12,883	5,690	2	2	5,694	260,836	127	675	261,676
Buffalo	61	61	27	26	2,709	2,613	5,322	5,226	8,553	3,479	15	18	3,512	6,544	118	1	6,545
Burnett	4	4	4	4	187	177	364	364	473	200	1	1	201	215,773	118	233	216,124
Calumet	55	55	23	23	2,973	2,848	5,821	5,821	10,911	3,141	13	6	3,160	145,850	252	152	146,216
Chippewa	63	57	6	5	1,662	1,440	3,102	3,102	8,993	1,788	18	4	2,194	88,411	158	88	88,569
Clark	51	44	8	7	1,077	948	2,025	1,862	7,175	1,317	1	1	1,318	441,404	161	2,374	443,937
Columbia	111	111	86	86	4,599	4,291	8,890	8,890	25,650	6,114	8	60	6,182	273,405	66	381	273,852
Crawford	68	63	53	47	3,070	3,046	6,117	6,151	13,379	3,402	1	15	3,418	293,111	51	1,694	300,242
Dane, 1st	104	104	51	50	3,498	3,194	6,692	6,659	14,659	4,345	9	45	4,504	448,473	200	2,393	451,066
Dane, 2d	101	101	78	78	5,193	4,925	10,118	10,118	22,197	6,323	8	69	6,394	443,473	200	2,393	451,066
Dodge, 1st	72	72	60	60	3,950	3,803	7,753	7,553	19,041	14,963	9	15	4,987	333,436	215	501	334,153

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of School Dis- tricts in the county.	Number of Districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of Districts in the county.	Number of parts of Districts which have reported.	Number of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number over 4 and under 20 years of age in county.	Number over 4 and under 20 years in Districts main- taining school 5 or more months.	Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.	Number over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Number under 4 years who have attended school.	Number over 20 years who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Number of pupils under 4 years. Number of days attendance	Number of pupils over 20 years. Number of days attendance	Total number of days attend- ance of different pupils dur- ing the year.
Dodge, 2d	65	63	52	52	4,532	4,411	8,943	8,943	16,015	4,166	6	23	4,189	300,620	1	1,036	301,657
Door	39	37	3	3	1,860	1,332	2,692	2,558	5,172	1,630	30	9	1,654	104,819	897	1,181	106,897
Douglas	70	2	.....	.....	170	154	324	324	200	261	.....	.....	261	28,815	.....	.....	28,815
Dunn	70	70	14	14	2,289	2,239	4,521	4,467	10,855	3,488	2	35	3,525	209,788	23	1,434	211,245
Eau Claire	45	45	12	12	2,278	2,213	4,491	4,313	7,061	3,985	7	26	3,018	250,495	604	1,199	252,908
F'd du Lac, 1st	90	90	53	53	3,756	3,494	7,250	7,202	19,397	5,134	5	18	5,272	398,442	76	622	400,012
F'd du Lac, 2d	75	75	18	18	3,376	3,141	6,517	6,517	12,749	8,801	11	52	8,864	278,285	129	398	278,742
Grant	213	210	48	48	8,024	7,573	15,597	15,527	29,885	10,735	17	40	10,802	778,524	287	1,693	780,454
Green	96	96	53	53	4,246	4,166	8,412	8,412	23,527	7,077	9	38	7,124	559,884	133	1,126	561,143
Green Lake	106	104	51	51	2,086	2,111	4,197	4,197	13,129	3,266	.....	.....	3,266	187,960	.....	.....	187,960
Iowa	59	59	22	20	2,018	1,826	3,844	3,693	14,510	5,817	27	39	5,880	349,991	393	974	351,368
Jackson	171	171	85	85	5,799	5,422	11,221	11,221	23,356	7,054	10	28	7,092	504,132	292	1,233	505,667
Jefferson	69	69	39	39	2,963	2,827	5,790	5,714	1,375	4,470	5	70	4,545	306,014	106	1,131	307,251
Juneau	61	60	27	27	1,702	1,631	3,333	3,333	11,442	2,032	1	22	2,105	158,785	5	791	164,515
Kenosha	46	46	10	10	2,967	2,789	5,756	5,310	7,761	3,072	30	3	3,665	251,768	2,515	22	254,308
Kewaunee	55	54	26	26	2,402	2,226	4,628	4,628	10,368	3,070	6	26	3,102	202,367	113	1,127	203,610
La Crosse	102	102	45	45	4,646	4,501	9,147	9,142	21,103	6,500	8	11	6,519	460,631	293	3,087	461,232
La Fayette	86	86	43	43	8,152	8,105	16,257	16,051	15,511	7,875	10	17	8,002	667,493	159	688	668,292
Manitowoc	56	56	6	6	1,224	1,176	2,400	2,363	7,109	1,212	.....	.....	1,217	85,594	.....	132	85,796
Marathon	46	46	39	39	1,838	1,705	3,543	3,528	9,734	2,095	8	5	2,108	135,073	322	191	135,586
Marquette	46	46	39	39	1,838	1,705	3,543	3,528	9,734	2,095	8	5	2,108	135,073	322	191	135,586

27	27	16	16	2,107	2,072	4,179	4,179	4,179	7,192	2,199	4	3	9,206	171,361	100	165	171,626
Milwaukee, 1st	31	30	4	1,856	1,801	3,657	3,657	3,657	5,241	1,761	7	2	1,770	138,516	49	177	138,660
Milwaukee, 2d	89	88	53	4,101	3,612	7,713	7,675	7,713	17,815	5,653	18	29	5,700	416,637	373	1,666	418,677
Monroe	81	29	...	1,360	1,218	2,578	2,578	2,578	4,586	1,629	10	9	1,648	139,158	178	503	139,839
Oconto	81	81	19	3,757	3,550	7,307	7,307	7,307	14,278	4,887	7	4	4,898	313,055	20	57	313,133
Ooutagamie	59	59	11	3,799	3,562	7,361	7,361	7,361	9,505	3,804	13	1	3,818	206,950	771	42	207,763
Ozaukee	27	27	11	1,053	1,049	2,102	2,102	2,070	4,823	1,586	1	17	...	87,400	33	782	88,214
Pepin	76	76	40	2,855	2,607	5,462	5,408	5,408	14,781	3,859	18	21	3,898	222,902	283	922	223,207
Pierce	46	45	5	1,175	1,036	2,211	2,130	2,130	6,139	1,361	6	63	1,430	68,681	137	941	69,260
Polk	74	74	30	2,420	2,389	4,809	4,695	4,695	11,874	3,196	8	16	3,113	223,617	54	511	224,182
Portage	56	56	45	2,958	2,697	5,655	5,616	5,616	15,094	3,247	1	9	3,257	267,496	97	442	268,035
Racine	122	120	48	3,499	3,351	6,850	6,689	6,689	15,550	5,434	11	60	5,505	339,869	126	2,446	342,441
Richland	56	56	45	2,958	2,697	5,655	5,616	5,616	15,094	3,247	1	9	3,257	267,496	97	442	268,035
Rock, 1st	61	61	54	2,452	2,313	4,765	4,765	4,765	17,505	3,647	11	21	3,679	270,663	383	501	271,547
Rock, 2d	54	54	65	2,239	1,983	4,222	4,202	4,202	17,710	3,296	5	17	3,318	256,057	87	638	257,682
St. Croix	72	69	25	2,337	2,196	4,533	4,518	4,518	12,201	2,580	12	16	3,150	181,119	136	465	183,593
Sauk	128	70	70	5,086	4,879	9,965	9,965	9,906	24,558	7,264	5	28	7,297	517,614	158	986	518,758
Shawano	32	32	3	1,034	876	1,910	1,910	1,684	4,086	964	2	...	...	51,367	93	76	51,594
Sheboygan	91	91	50	49	5,928	5,546	11,374	11,374	20,726	6,533	6	29	6,538	490,585	94	1,408	492,087
Trempealeau	60	60	23	22	2,716	2,505	5,221	4,849	10,418	3,257	2	30	3,128	201,918	85	927	202,906
Vernon	120	120	59	59	4,495	4,071	8,566	8,452	21,167	5,698	9	65	5,772	323,455	58	2,722	326,265
Walworth	96	96	79	79	4,757	4,609	9,366	9,350	25,614	6,810	3	21	6,834	590,873	25	889	590,873
Washington	78	78	62	62	5,237	5,048	10,285	10,285	18,873	5,226	3	...	5,229	374,066	16	134	374,819
Waukesha	70	70	117	117	5,580	5,418	10,998	10,998	17,899	7,071	15	31	7,159	518,536	409	1,073	520,520
Waupaca	83	82	39	39	3,607	3,346	6,953	6,804	15,842	4,511	8	13	4,532	303,041	40	585	303,666
Wausara	62	62	67	64	2,435	2,227	4,662	4,662	17,026	3,396	18	20	3,434	222,119	229	718	223,066
Winnebago	99	98	47	44	3,857	3,722	7,579	7,511	18,633	5,382	14	24	5,492	371,514	295	875	372,514
Wood	29	29	2	2	687	702	1,389	1,296	4,010	949	...	...	949	80,797	...	...	80,797
Total	4276	4240	2191	2153	189,260	179,041	368,301	364,174	799,782	256,982	497	1,280	237,509	16,867,785	12,200	46,262	17,043,596

TABLE No. III.
SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, LIBRARIES, ETC.
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	Number of Schools with two Departments.	Number of Schools with three or more Departments.	Number of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	Highest Wages paid.	Number of Schools visited by County Superintendent during the year.	Number of different Visits made.	Number of Addresses or Lectures delivered by him.	Number of volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during the year.	Whole number of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Adams.....	2	...	65	120	\$28 64	\$21 45	\$40 00	62	126	...	...	...	36	\$50 00
Ashland.....	...	...	...	...	32 16	...	100 00	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
Barron.....	...	...	36	51	80 00	29 72	87 00	30	96	42	...	...	...	...
Bayfield.....	...	...	1	1	80 00	...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	...	1	92	119	45 15	27 73	80 00	81	158	158	168	...	170	60 00
Buffalo.....	1	2	80	113	44 46	30 71	45 42	75	104	...	171	\$136 25	413	413 00
Burnett.....	...	...	4	7	35 00	...	40 00	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
Calumet.....	1	...	70	99	44 41	24 35	88 88	54	75	...	20	33 24	331	348 73
Chippewa.....	1	1	70	103	53 60	37 09	129 72	37	41	...	...	...	416	446 00
Clark.....	1	...	53	86	39 77	30 60	75 00	44	78	...	...	...	260	435 00
Columbia.....	9	3	149	251	41 23	23 41	40 00	130	...	...	35	8 40	446	458 05
Crawford.....	1	1	85	137	39 28	26 20	70 00	22	16	54	...	34 42	...	14 45
Dane, 1st dist.....	1	2	109	182	41 10	26 30	74 00	98	189	...	...	...	306	192 00
Dane, 2d dist.....	1	3	147	240	40 16	24 37	94 44	138	224	4	...	...	904	879 00
Dodge, 1st dist.....	5	2	111	189	40 45	22 82	75 00	93	159	137	10	17 00	604	676 00

Dodge, 2d dist.....	7	3	84	150	43 01	26 53	130 00	40	40	610	390 00
Door.....	1	1	41	61	40 25	26 40	72 50	37	84	.....	8 00
Douglas.....	2	1	6	8	105 00	35 81	150 00	6	22	.....	150 00
Dunn.....	1	1	92	149	40 44	32 75	120 00	46	69	.....	96 00
Eau Claire.....	4	4	66	100	59 47	32 12	175 00	40	92	.....	245 00
Fond du Lac, 1st dist..	2	4	103	176	42 00	26 32	80 00	102	233	.....	40 00
Fond du Lac, 2d dist..	1	1	79	122	39 83	24 36	43 90	69	144	.....	196 00
Grant.....	6	8	243	367	45 23	28 08	133 00	94	104	.....	326 00
Green.....	6	3	154	265	35 00	22 00	140 00	139	175	.....	335 00
Green Lake.....	6	1	73	133	37 27	24 00	52 00	71	142	.....	.....
Iowa.....	7	1	131	203	35 57	23 20	50 00	47	47	.....	99 00
Jackson.....	1	1	72	113	39 10	28 96	150 00	59	98	.....	20 00
Jefferson.....	10	5	152	233	38 98	24 39	70 00	136	139	.....	381 00
Juneau.....	2	3	101	163	43 15	23 52	111 11	85	145	.....	339 50
Kenosha.....	1	1	62	104	41 31	29 64	60 00	61	137	.....	270 00
Kewaunee.....	1	2	54	63	36 66	23 23	60 00	43	136	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	3	1	71	121	38 84	30 06	80 00	67	136	.....	63 50
La Fayette.....	2	2	135	223	41 25	31 72	100 00	41	41	.....	220 00
Manitowoc.....	3	4	129	160	49 51	32 00	50 00	92	125	.....	642 00
Marathon.....	1	1	57	72	41 46	32 00	50 00	52	23	.....	266 03
Marquette.....	3	1	60	91	22 55	21 33	60 00	57	116	.....	67 00
Milwaukee, 1st dist..	2	1	42	55	48 84	39 98	60 00	35	70	.....	784 00
Milwaukee, 2d dist..	2	1	37	53	54 76	31 90	70 00	31	70	.....	81 00
Monroe.....	2	2	127	228	40 68	25 46	200 00	91	142	.....	7 85
Oconto.....	2	2	36	48	63 10	36 89	80 00	31	72	.....	8 00
Outagamie.....	1	1	95	161	39 51	28 94	52 50	94	167	.....	89 00
Ozaukee.....	6	1	65	77	46 75	23 48	100 00	63	64	.....	903 89
Pepin.....	1	1	39	68	40 64	29 00	75 00	15	21	.....	60 00
Pierce.....	1	2	96	173	41 64	30 27	106 25	64	.....	.....	35 00
Polk.....	1	1	50	75	28 42	33 10	50 00	79	79	.....	190 00
Portage.....	2	1	91	134	46 00	27 00	155 55	80	144	.....	165 25
Racine.....	2	1	82	130	42 95	27 42	90 00	75	145	.....	438 00
Richland.....	2	1	235	31	23	21 55	80 00	84	95	.....	4 25
Rock, 1st dist.....	1	2	89	165	42 34	23 91	133 33	81	150	.....	481 00
Rock, 2d dist.....	6	2	99	177	38 25	26 83	46 75	87	191	.....	482 00
St. Croix.....	2	.....	82	142	44 50	33 50	60 00	73	112	.....	245 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, Libraries, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	Number of Schools with two Departments.	Number of Schools with three or more Departments.	Number of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	Highest Wages paid.	Number of Schools visited by County Superintendent during the year.	Number of different Visits made.	Number of Addresses or Lectures delivered by him.	Number of volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during the year.	Whole number of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Sauk	5	4	179	275	\$39 76	\$26 76	\$144 44	122	154	29	10	\$40 00	906	\$909 90
Shawano	1	1	34	43	33 20	25 70	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5 00
Sheboygan	1	3	128	198	43 73	26 41	100 00	61	103	2	12	30 50	671	439 78
Trempealeau	1	1	78	130	38 80	28 78	80 00	60	113	113	3	1 50	155	131 00
Vernon	2	1	144	240	33 10	23 05	75 00	110	144	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	5	7	160	271	50 70	27 60	125 00	117	252	.....	.....	.....	413	307 25
Washington	1	3	114	143	33 28	24 40	65 00	87	87	.....	4	20 00	668	533 00
Waukesha	6	4	138	241	48 39	27 71	.....	90	.....	6	.....	.....	197	171 00
Waupaca	3	3	126	191	39 96	26 59	100 00	84	154	.....	34	25 00	34	180 00
Waushara	3	.....	90	167	31 75	21 40	52 50	89	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	2	5	108	180	57 60	27 30	70 00	97	47	.....	.....	.....	8	20 00
Wood	1	.....	31	48	41 28	31 20	65 00	27	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	143	107	5,522	8,709	\$47 44	\$32 13	\$200 00	4,194	6,191	1,399	776	\$809 77	16,157	\$14,657 43

TABLE NO. IV.

SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, APPARATUS, ETC. BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	No. of school houses in the county.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than one acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. of school houses in good condition.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. of school houses properly ventilated.	No. of districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. furnished with sufficient black board.	No. of joint districts (with school houses in a certain town.)
Adams	63	2,539	49	10	.....	46	37	35	10	14	37	19
Ashland	3	43	2	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	1	3	.....
Barron	21	670	11	1	.....	16	11	4	29	1	12	11
Bayfield	1	100	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Brown	78	5,365	50	24	3	57	47	55	11	8	3	8
Buffalo	73	3,831	48	12	3	56	37	47	25	32	19	17
Burnett	4	380	1	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	4	4	.....
Calumet	64	4,198	51	23	3	43	44	31	18	28	11	10
Chippewa	63	2,392	56	24	.....	55	44	49	33	24	18	3
Clark	51	2,198	32	15	1	39	27	36	20	23	30	9
Columbia	147	8,797	110	50	10	118	103	110	62	65	2	40
Crawford	68	3,684	37	11	5	50	20	42	15	15	.....	18
Dane, 1st district	104	5,211	78	55	26	83	74	63	24	39	12	37
Dane, 2d district	136	7,369	103	47	29	100	84	50	25	74	1	36
Dodge, 1st district	102	6,147	91	27	15	80	69	63	23	23	21	28
Dodge, 2d district	91	5,748	79	24	18	75	59	77	13	13	4	31
Door	41	1,730	20	8	.....	32	24	32	16	9	20	2
Douglas	3	296	1	1	.....	3	3	3	2	2	3	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Apparatus, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of school houses in the county.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than one acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. of school houses in good condition.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. of school houses properly ventilated.	No. of districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. furnished with sufficient black board.	No. of joint districts (with school houses in a certain town.)
Dunn	83	3,629	57	12	....	56	39	27	12	51	8	13
Eau Claire	50	3,142	36	8	2	35	36	39	11	32	4	5
Fond du Lac, 1st district	93	5,832	77	51	8	74	69	78	40	39	35	31
Fond du Lac, 2d district	77	5,050	72	21	9	59	67	60	15	45	50	14
Grant	216	14,125	136	61	40	173	120	164	41	51	....	45
Green	133	8,545	100	44	31	107	65	97	31	53	....	32
Green Lake	68	4,114	55	18	8	56	41	41	7	10	26	25
Iowa	122	6,422	82	19	14	91	44	68	20	21	....	18
Jackson	65	3,248	49	13	1	43	42	40	19	19	24	11
Jefferson	131	8,451	104	52	62	97	82	86	25	34	51	42
Juneau	88	4,297	63	18	....	65	47	75	37	24	50	18
Kenosha	60	2,873	56	25	3	43	38	40	8	23	34	20
Kewaunee	50	3,955	39	15	....	44	27	36	8	9	....	5
La Crosse	67	3,801	42	21	7	49	40	41	20	25	24	13
La Fayette	117	7,426	69	48	21	98	64	87	32	39	31	24
Manitowoc	107	9,898	87	27	7	91	72	68	23	58	31	22
Marathon	54	2,583	37	14	....	40	20	25	20	36	36	5
Marquette	57	3,020	42	11	....	45	30	31	14	9	2	15
Milwaukee, 1st district	35	2,851	31	18	9	30	24	34	20	20	34	7
Milwaukee, 2d district	33	2,190	31	16	8	27	26	27	10	19	10	2
Monroe	117	6,228	93	28	2	83	66	65	16	15	10	26
Ontonio	35	1,786	25	13	....	73	23	29	5	19	13	....
Outagamie	92	5,226	72	42	1	73	66	72	23	41	40	13
Ozaukee	58	4,690	52	22	30	48	34	44	12	32	58	7

Pepin	35	2,065	17	19	4	26	28	29	11	10	.....	6
Pierce	87	4,259	68	17	.....	56	38	32	8	28	.....	18
Folk	47	1,476	11	10	.....	37	31	32	10	36	.....	3
Portage	82	4,282	58	17	.....	62	59	51	17	25	.....	21
Racine	77	4,190	69	37	20	53	51	33	19	30	.....	20
Richland	123	5,969	109	23	2	82	63	93	55	32	.....	22
Rock, 1st district	81	4,365	60	32	38	63	56	64	31	23	.....	24
Rock, 2d district	87	4,439	63	44	14	65	58	54	28	34	.....	32
St. Croix	82	3,606	43	36	2	63	55	63	19	46	.....	14
Sauk	102	8,539	119	43	13	105	95	110	61	76	.....	40
Shawano	34	1,571	11	5	1	22	7	11	.....	3	.....	.....
Sheboygan	113	7,985	106	27	6	94	71	69	35	37	.....	23
Trempealeau	73	2,941	36	22	2	51	39	52	16	23	.....	12
Vernon	140	6,894	113	18	2	96	53	106	88	34	.....	88
Walworth	127	8,178	106	56	24	95	91	104	60	49	.....	88
Washington	104	8,245	92	17	41	89	79	76	26	24	.....	35
Waukesha	120	8,067	95	41	38	86	80	88	41	57	.....	49
Waupaca	98	5,842	81	25	3	74	52	52	28	61	.....	21
Wausara	88	4,157	63	12	2	64	55	64	37	45	.....	31
Winnebago	101	6,979	85	51	17	79	74	64	42	41	.....	40
Wood	28	1,047	17	10	.....	25	19	18	1	10	.....	1
Totals	4,981	289,174	3,742	1,494	605	3,706	3,025	3,811	1,367	1,850	1,464	1,166

TABLE No. V.

SCHOOL HOUSE PROPERTY.

BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the county	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus, etc.
Adams	\$2,225	\$16,663	\$1,087	\$579
Ashland	3,500	5,000	1,000	75
Barron	1,201	4,841	110	51
Bayfield	3,000	2,500	500	.....
Brown	11,000	31,408	3,927	1,698
Buffalo	7,000	43,475	3,197	2,412
Burnett .....	.....	2,803	30	25
Calumet	6,000	31,520	3,056	1,473
Chippewa	6,000	29,160	7,685	1,015
Clark	16,000	31,507	4,082	1,237
Columbia	3,400	79,775	6,789	2,522
Crawford	7,400	19,404	2,093	1,444
Dane, 1st dist.	6,000	56,180	3,877	1,626
Dane, 2d dist.	3,700	75,987	5,494	3,712
Dodge, 1st dist.	3,750	48,479	4,753	1,917
Dodge, 2d dist.	12,800	62,945	5,752	1,572
Door	4,500	12,505	2,618	856
Douglas	13,900	11,570	7,500	100
Dunn	14,000	36,570	6,421	1,958
Eau Claire	20,000	66,470	11,169	1,473
Fond du Lac, 1st dist.	8,000	57,733	6,030	1,885
Fond du Lac, 2d dist.	1,700	33,530	3,690	1,596
Grant	20,400	168,690	11,195	4,107
Green	2,500	105,225	9,252	2,097
Green Lake	4,500	32,415	3,135	508
Iowa	3,000	43,280	5,235	1,607
Jackson	26,000	35,575	3,185	555
Jefferson	13,000	132,857	10,461	3,890
Juneau	8,575	35,035	3,650	1,060
Kenosha	2,500	28,855	2,732	1,443
Kewaunee	6,760	15,580	2,460	1,492
La Crosse	4,500	32,595	3,124	1,761
La Fayette	33,100	109,932	8,117	3,107
Manitowoc	45,000	109,199	14,459	3,472
Marathon	2,800	41,396	1,334	1,848
Marquette	2,600	19,568	906	589
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	16,500	34,350	4,344	3,008
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	7,450	26,255	3,070	1,160
Monroe	2,500	33,220	4,470	1,406
Oconto	3,500	22,400	3,978	1,769
Outagamie	1,800	36,374	4,437	1,415
Ozaukee	4,690	39,515	7,378	3,115

TABLE No. 5—*School House Property*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the county	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus, etc.
Pepin	2,100	17,380	1,522	782
Pierce	7,000	39,117	2,619	1,833
Polk	1,500	14,035	867	664
Portage	3,500	32,168	4,128	1,050
Racine	6,000	46,825	4,960	1,241
Richland	4,000	36,890	3,013	1,701
Rock, 1st dist.	16,000	62,950	4,954	1,498
Rock, 2d dist.	10,000	59,950	6,567	2,352
St. Croix	1,700	33,460	3,880	1,547
Sauk	34,000	94,105	9,716	3,157
Shawano	2,000	9,692	962	310
Sheboygan	12,500	63,931	6,257	3,514
Trempealeau	4,000	26,445	3,066	628
Vernon	9,000	44,218	3,560	2,959
Walworth	21,000	131,890	13,512	3,087
Washington	7,000	82,793	6,809	3,757
Waukesha	15,000	91,538	11,305	3,399
Waupaca	7,000	51,481	5,143	2,538
Waushara	2,200	28,524	2,297	1,297
Winnebago	8,400	71,875	9,223	3,058
Wood	850	7,340	675	496
Totals	\$45,000	\$2,910,875	\$296,718	\$109,365

TABLE No. VI.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, NOT INCORPORATED.
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. which are denominational or parochial.	No. of teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of days such schools have been taught.	No of pupils registered who have not attended district school during year.	Average number in daily attendance.
Adams						
Ashland						
Brown	7	4	16	189	517	70
Buffalo	2	2	4	217	205	70
Burnett						
Calumet	5	4	5	201	158	33
Chippewa	1	1	2	180	120	70
Clark						
Columbia	4	4	4	62	30	25
Crawford	7	7	20	23	20	13
Dane, 1st dist.	7	5	8	94	61	34
Dane, 2d dist.	15	8	16	111	117	28
Dodge, 1st dist.						
Dodge, 2d dist.	30	28	34	381	1,185	99
Door						
Douglas						
Dunn						
Eau Claire	2	2	5	73	45	31
Fond du Lac, 1st dist.	5	4	4	200	25	25
Fond du Lac, 2d dist.	16	16	23	199	734	73
Grant						
Green	14	5	29	182	225	80
Green Lake	2	1	2	130	75	28
Iowa	3	8	6	91	145	37
Jackson	2		2	60	18	14
Jefferson	14	12	14	155	409	43
Juneau	3	1	3	50	10	14
Kenosha	2	2	4	160	55	40
Kewaunee	4	4	6	228	297	106
La Crosse	5	4	7	104	90	42
La Fayette						
Manitowoc	21	11	15	143	337	44
Marathon						
Marquette	2	2	2	766	87	15
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	12	12	23	186	248	38
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	7	7	7	191	193	45
Monroe	3	2	3	266	38	68
Oconto	1		1			23
Outagamie	4	4	4	113	36	12
Ozaukee	16	16	19	249	403	48

TABLE No. 6—*Private Schools, not Incorporated*—continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. which are denominational or parochial.	No. of teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of days such schools have been taught.	No. of pupils registered who have not attended district school during year.	Average number in daily attendance.
Pepin						
Pierce	5	2	7	50	12	29
Polk	1		1	110	5	12
Portage	4	4	8	187	50	30
Racine	10	8	16	188	440	105
Richland	5		5	63	10	35
Rock, 1st dist	1	1	1	24		15
Rock, 2d dist	4	1	4	91	26	46
St. Croix	1		2			
Sauk	4	4	5	250	77	
Shawano	1	1	1	112	60	40
Sheboygan	20	17	19	175	475	83
Trempealeau	4	4	4	45	100	34
Vernon	8	6	9	58	16	18
Walworth	3		5	140	32	46
Washington	19	17	19	464	416	82
Waukesha	9	6	14	208	192	47
Waupaca	9	5	8	86	148	47
Waushara	1	1	1	57	3	28
Winnebago	3	3	3			
Wood						
Totals	330	133	422	124	4,688	45

TABLE NO. VII.
FINANCIAL STATISTICS — RECEIPTS.
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand, August 31, 1873.	From taxes levied and for building and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers wages.	From taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at annual town meeting.	From taxes levied by county super- visors.	From income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount re- ceived during year.
Adams	\$1,982 39	\$914 81	\$6,783 99	\$24 00	\$134 21	\$1,032 42	\$1,017 32	\$449 96	\$12,338 70
Ashland	144 37		634 56		5,446 10	645 25	83 66		
Barron	6,361 83	6,902 53	11,444 93	105 00	9,762 34	3,080 55	3,405 96	8,722 13	49,785 27
Brown	7,583 33	3,175 60	12,199 17	273 75	637 09	1,761 10	1,568 61	6,886 20	34,604 39
Buffalo	663 69	272 53	1,053 00			178 01	132 04	22 51	2,340 78
Burnett	3,814 03	2,392 06	12,860 36	94 73		2,317 41	2,444 34	1,417 33	25,340 76
Calumet	12,906 32	3,746 09	8,727 34	608 84	8,064 86	1,108 34	1,013 66	3,650 30	39,126 85
Chippewa	9,774 81	5,491 00	8,122 08	218 95	760 00	1,098 92	419 24	7,687 69	33,572 69
Clark	6,188 11	6,250 45	21,840 90	204 85	1,416 22	3,663 01	3,794 54	5,658 78	44,637 65
Columbia	4,648 22	1,787 10	10,486 16	2,108 05	1,801 94	1,821 42	1,482 98	24,352 39	24,352 39
Crawford	4,827 68	3,816 09	14,404 80	313 68	2,261 93	2,772 61	2,652 43	3,454 54	34,826 14
Dane 1st	5,795 76	3,876 72	25,135 93	263 05	1,303 41	4,561 15	4,168 02	4,460 44	49,664 48
Dane 2d	4,590 41	1,498 31	20,101 59	70 00	993 90	2,973 45	2,110 54	1,386 22	34,714 42
Dodge 1st	3,968 32	7,621 13	16,163 20	154 55	961 70	3,891 73	3,816 62	1,967 62	38,544 87
Dodge 2d	5,296 78	1,698 88	6,952 39		665 00	539 21	1,100 32	2,704 18	18,968 76
Door	2,156 26	3,997 16	5,000 00				141 70		8,295 12
Douglas	5,331 54	3,841 10	16,031 69	102 55	1,574 12	987 66	1,498 72	2,149 37	31,516 75
Dunn	9,988 17	7,061 59	21,435 17	1,039 39	530 00	998 22	1,155 31	6,945 39	49,004 00
Eau Claire									

Fond du Lac Ist.	4, 56 79	2, 398 11	21, 312 76	402 00	1, 404 35	2, 197 38	3, 361 06	2, 944 12	39, 493 63
Fond du Lac 2d.	3, 865 41	1, 773 63	9, 668 95	36 00	334 61	2, 563 99	2, 689 89	1, 249 35	22, 171 80
Grant	11, 807 60	5, 819 40	50, 714 69	269 23	1, 072 16	6, 020 63	6, 071 58	3, 551 85	85, 327 14
Green	4, 822 33	4, 265 21	27, 232 76	338 00	517 62	3, 644 49	3, 644 39	5, 182 47	49, 667 27
Green Lake ..	2, 975 05	2, 400 64	10, 423 95	90 00	176 84	1, 484 17	1, 470 78	1, 160 70	20, 182 13
Iowa	2, 302 55	1, 883 13	20, 216 26	158 01	6, 534 21	3, 147 90	3, 546 00	3, 062 23	40, 718 59
Jackson	6, 632 67	1, 709 65	13, 362 98	42 00	2, 496 81	1, 167 11	1, 088 46	2, 056 49	28, 623 99
Jefferson	3, 891 60	2, 616 12	23, 653 78	270 00	2, 629 61	3, 752 59	4, 214 81	3, 628 83	48, 843 06
Juneau	3, 891 60	2, 616 12	19, 505 28	92 39	546 54	2, 149 57	2, 085 89	1, 007 51	31, 894 90
Kenosha	1, 875 74	1, 2 0 77	12, 137 00	55 50	.....	4, 337 28	1, 330 57	906 53	21, 952 10
Kewaunee	5, 716 64	2, 759 00	7, 593 67	142 99	1, 917 32	2, 005 93	2, 162 88	1, 273 76	23, 309 54
La Crosse	5, 460 18	1, 385 60	13, 854 92	.....	1, 039 00	1, 893 26	1, 758 27	958 87	26, 340 10
La Fayette	6, 605 43	4, 382 67	23, 476 50	172 50	1, 495 47	3, 389 61	3, 581 71	7, 591 55	53, 037 49
Manitowoc	18, 709 68	16, 558 13	25, 468 05	160 33	1, 477 19	12, 509 85	6, 919 68	6, 608 11	86, 572 66
Marathon	14, 145 27	6, 035 73	7, 419 76	267 49	3, 292 29	3, 303 98	735 40	4, 632 27	37, 174 90
Marquette	1, 754 21	1, 330 88	6, 872 23	10 00	135 00	1, 411 65	1, 419 45	999 17	14, 151 00
Milwaukee Ist	4, 058 12	2, 345 97	8, 190 60	50 00	2, 307 75	2, 566 16	1, 753 97	2, 299 58	23, 748 81
Milwaukee 2d	3, 075 05	1, 05 92	8, 304 30	.....	.....	2, 977 54	1, 601 40	2, 151 55	19, 081 81
Monroe	5, 927 45	5, 601 45	23, 947 92	292 70	374 11	2, 560 53	2, 836 31	4, 846 91	46, 387 38
Oconto	3, 431 68	1, 624 71	6, 276 40	487 39	1, 439 98	3, 393 12	3, 990 56	9, 989 64	24, 683 48
Outagamie	6, 090 09	4, 111 21	14, 424 71	220 05	838 68	3, 377 06	2, 699 29	2, 016 24	33, 767 33
Ozaukee	2, 983 27	2, 269 64	11, 019 53	614 82	1, 994 84	3, 406 38	3, 052 66	417 75	26, 759 80
Pepin	1, 455 37	2, 017 94	6, 803 63	96 60	746 50	328 67	821 47	336 10	12, 394 25
Pierce	5, 188 56	2, 969 10	17, 530 03	194 00	747 76	891 35	1, 474 60	901 68	30, 327 41
Polk	3, 617 45	2, 926 37	7, 225 72	370 45	1, 286 73	1, 120 67	857 80	3, 061 54	20, 396 75
Portage	5, 712 49	2, 224 85	16, 091 34	58 50	1, 830 38	1, 932 99	1, 836 58	1, 297 14	30, 566 25
Racine	3, 871 51	2, 259 82	16, 195 27	78 92	.....	1, 929 36	2, 318 98	1, 268 82	28, 191 36
Richland	8, 273 48	4, 932 14	14, 234 91	59 30	164 60	3, 280 25	2, 755 27	2, 092 83	33, 946 72
Rock Ist	5, 312 71	3, 769 63	13, 975 04	8 00	665 43	3, 172 89	2, 003 50	4, 429 72	33, 336 92
Rock 2d	5, 336 73	4, 976 93	15, 860 90	313 40	.....	4, 070 96	1, 698 20	6, 215 00	38, 472 12
St. Croix	4, 700 78	3, 177 57	17, 170 82	96 00	5, 492 74	1, 386 16	1, 471 71	2, 698 69	29, 913 93
Sauk	6, 498 16	3, 105 34	31, 760 01	296 19	2, 692 40	0, 967 80	3, 875 24	7, 356 95	59, 552 09
Shawano	1, 778 57	1, 582 05	3, 403 82	102 50	580 21	442 26	424 26	1, 555 37	7, 657 73
Sheboygan	6, 325 15	8, 351 40	21, 120 37	178 37	1, 364 26	4, 940 02	4, 656 12	4, 739 25	47, 470 25
Trempealeau	2, 947 96	2, 134 36	13, 869 31	65 00	3, 876 95	1, 585 98	1, 906 24	2, 668 79	29, 809 50
Vernon	6, 029 99	3, 573 17	16, 895 58	21 50	818 53	3, 680 76	3, 272 01	2, 026 41	36, 372 94

TABLE No. VII.—*Financial Statistics—Receipts—continued.*

COUNTIES	Money on hand August 31, 1878.	From taxes levied for building and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at annual town meeting.	From taxes levied by county super- visors.	From income of State school.	From all other sources.	Total amount re- ceived during year.
Walworth	11,494 23	6,608 87	36,897 94	546 39	2,940 58	4,157 94	4,046 23	6,653 16	72,706 94
Washington	5,500 60	7,052 63	15,416 17	228 59	3,079 72	4,749 58	4,486 32	954 30	38,350 53
Waukesha	5,067 41	3,911 78	33,189 79	30 20	2,775 00	4,258 45	4,402 41	3,283 12	55,022 52
Waupaca	8,138 80	5,978 69	18,507 54	537 32	2,758 94	2,316 60	2,515 48	1,845 47	39,665 11
Waushara	4,367 27	2,955 32	10,725 03	244 38	176 76	2,581 50	1,771 83	2,750 55	25,963 20
Winnebago	5,784 70	518 12	2,195 94	30 00	904 65	2,851 19	1,214 97	4,621 60	55,617 09
Wood	1,993 92	189 86	5,385 99	5 00	.....	91 50	363 01	2,236 76	10,265 04
Totals	\$329,673 68	\$212,186 51	\$918,906 11	\$13,592 90	\$95,654 34	\$157,481 03	\$139,058 25	\$205,444 79	\$2,071,492 59

TABLE No. VIII.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—DISBURSEMENTS. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of male teachers.	For services of fe- male teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1873.
Adams	\$907 10	\$24 15	\$2,076 64	\$6,410 34	\$349 49	\$58 13	\$741 81	\$10,562 66	\$1,744 04
Ashland	29 00			405 00		170 00	304 10	6,152 45	805 60
Barron									
Bayfield			634 56						
Brown	9,587 67	154 95	11,505 60	9,092 23	1,276 25	685 53	2,204 81	34,507 14	15,278 13
Buffalo	3,327 65	431 92	9,739 43	7,349 73	1,731 92	765 50	2,477 85	27,256 61	9,298 50
Burnett	263 65	7 80	330 00	445 00		4 50	113 40	1,165 15	1,176 63
Calumet	2,559 09	154 98	7,797 50	7,597 18	870 94	251 71	1,883 27	21,114 67	4,225 59
Chippewa	4,914 29	159 90	8,993 63	10,964 58	161 58	610 90	3,585 08	29,221 45	10,009 42
Clark	12,729 49	289 80	3,416 50	6,949 44	767 12	416 35	1,844 82	26,010 52	7,562 17
Columbia	3,958 75	142 25	12,867 69	2,693 37	4,071 49	279 26	6,274 24	41,714 23	5,347 42
Crawford	2,264 23	94 92	7,340 12	7,544 42	366 43	102 61	2,867 65	19,008 29	5,765 83
Dane, 1st district	3,901 62	284 80	9,138 69	12,020 78	951 31	537 43	2,862 31	30,476 89	4,643 82
Dane, 2d district	3,522 44	561 91	15,775 21	15,954 81	1,485 61	923 93	4,718 84	42,942 75	6,721 73
Dodge, 1st district	3,579 65	248 11	11,235 38	11,688 16	173 11	353 09	4,060 06	31,340 56	3,873 86
Dodge, 2d district	7,353 38	125 41	9,502 38	12,557 81	721 74	682 61	2,995 29	33,939 62	4,636 93
Door	1,596 92		5,087 27	4,073 77	739 29	330 86	2,001 60	13,829 71	5,127 05
Douglas	170 00	65 00	3,000 00	1,350 00		29 00	281 57	4,895 57	3,899 55
Dunn	3,546 63	628 80	6,121 00	11,940 00	987 50	752 86	4,324 17	27,099 89	3,817 86

Financial Statistics — Disbursements — continued.

COUNTIES.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of male teachers.	For services of fe- male teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1874.
Eau Claire.....	\$11,670 31	\$553 04	\$7,261 79	\$14,317 79	\$2,190 75	\$613 71	\$4,616 96	\$41,750 05	\$8,083 12
Fond du Lac, 1st district....	2,073 03	237 64	12,385 47	11,657 70	838 88	600 78	4,092 78	83,555 13	4,782 93
Fond du Lac, 2d district....	1,721 95	73 92	5,725 20	8,332 93	831 36	103 87	1,554 61	18,353 83	3,817 97
Grant.....	5,323 23	351 51	22,138 88	32,076 78	4,567 18	2,272 74	7,639 78	74,370 10	10,847 04
Green.....	3,472 37	551 02	10,859 27	17,916 18	2,607 40	795 63	5,329 50	41,531 37	8,185 90
Green Lake.....	1,551 69	80 25	4,781 83	8,337 51	966 06	305 79	1,709 63	17,753 76	2,437 46
Iowa.....	1,646 47	121 20	9,009 57	12,059 85	6,602 97	346 40	3,632 95	34,446 69	5,764 92
Jackson.....	1,575 70	247 18	4,538 50	10,506 65	1,397 51	349 80	2,906 33	21,793 57	7,830 42
Jefferson.....	3,242 06	143 06	14,573 75	17,682 02	2,573 39	387 86	6,108 83	4,732 69	5,596 01
Juneau.....	2,968 35	177 99	8,457 00	11,049 28	899 24	222 18	2,024 92	25,798 96	6,095 94
Kenosha.....	1,147 01	50 87	6,259 90	8,076 73	1,123 16	160 03	1,993 61	18,339 83	2,897 34
Kewaunee.....	3,210 27	43 37	6,709 28	4,882 54	429 46	643 01	1,749 03	10,959 46	6,350 08
La Crosse.....	2,235 51	113 65	5,079 88	7,426 50	192 00	197 60	2,018 75	21,263 29	5,076 18
La Fayette.....	3,413 36	389 58	14,808 18	14,769 63	6,394 77	684 67	5,787 82	46,297 66	6,614 71
Manitowoc.....	15,298 54	174 08	23,512 04	16,949 50	2,233 41	1,627 54	5,990 08	65,583 23	21,258 40
Marathon.....	6,542 98	163 79	7,820 00	4,765 72	753 12	514 17	2,097 56	23,298 68	16,237 79
Marquette.....	693 68	10 05	2,810 00	5,832 39	713 56	79 17	1,593 70	11,754 75	2,396 39
Milwaukee, 1st district.....	3,089 14	55 10	3,984 82	8,215 89	748 65	416 48	1,749 92	18,258 93	5,488 88
Milwaukee, 2d district....	2,459 60	11 48	5,837 00	4,616 50	89 33	288 60	1,945 13	15,846 28	3,885 95
Monroe.....	5,659 03	102 88	9,910 50	17,951 47	709 36	410 01	5,159 91	32,903 16	6,484 23
Oconto.....	2,420 51	971 57	3,006 50	6,565 03	882 88	861 59	4,157 76	18,769 95	5,910 53
Outagamie.....	5,103 16	103 51	6,588 00	13,230 29	657 86	373 66	2,043 66	28,100 14	5,567 19
Ozaukee.....	1,897 75	322 01	1,309 27	5,399 92	288 13	605 30	1,552 78	23,163 16	3,596 64
Peppin.....	1,272 70	358 46	2,705 73	4,886 60	65 21	116 85	1,803 81	10,329 55	1,616 27

Pierce.....	3,402 39	216 05	6,797 35	11,237 75	790 08	345 94	3,000 41	26,454 09	3,874 31
Polk.....	2,376 49	227 82	3,344 96	6,045 50	1,484 12	504 53	1,585 49	15,924 78	4,471 97
Portage.....	3,077 63	114 59	5,739 41	12,290 82	576 65	601 48	1,895 66	24,568 19	6,864 79
Racine.....	3,583 60	130 49	4,500 00	13,077 45	147 52	428 14	3,380 86	25,082 05	2,909 01
Richland.....	5,697 29	279 34	7,987 69	11,270 72	938 57	264 88	2,562 73	27,986 54	7,142 38
Rock, 1st district.....	2,778 61	265 08	6,295 58	13,323 04	1,896 04	652 61	3,574 31	28,785 27	4,551 65
Rock, 2d district.....	4,560 72	700 46	5,538 05	15,303 94	1,979 33	604 78	4,643 14	3,330 42	5,419 67
St. Croix.....	3,166 40	174 88	8,244 85	9,990 85	753 31	494 03	2,616 19	24,818 60	4,228 02
Sauk.....	2,868 46	499 11	14,274 03	23,671 64	2,135 74	1,376 95	7,232 28	52,078 19	7,473 90
Shawano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	5,008 56	216 47	12,800 50	16,707 42	3,712 20	489 66	3,833 79	42,805 05	4,665 20
Trempealeau.....	3,809 59	143 76	6,127 25	8,274 56	924 48	309 40	1,847 14	22,708 97	7,658 98
Vernon.....	3,891 44	122 00	9,329 29	11,597 47	1,722 13	129 80	3,000 97	29,335 38	5,943 24
Walworth.....	5,201 71	442 00	17,301 60	27,055 49	2,851 72	908 97	8,152 22	61,678 67	90,906 49
Washington.....	4,182 87	233 82	12,823 13	9,755 96	2,683 32	798 79	3,217 26	34,706 01	5,593 74
Waukesha.....	3,891 87	88 70	14,595 19	22,501 36	972 48	466 94	5,786 64	48,323 37	7,119 79
Waupaca.....	4,864 05	379 41	5,703 19	15,017 96	690 08	592 64	3,760 41	33,529 16	7,482 27
Waushara.....	3,844 86	421 29	3,774 45	10,100 27	258 28	264 76	1,659 32	20,538 26	5,464 91
Winnebago.....	3,891 79	375 20	13,890 67	2,115 65	1,751 66	1,034 74	3,470 84	48,953 75	6,673 34
Wood.....	579 67	117 80	2,503 00	3,790 20	521 00	239 12	895 02	8,645 81	1,619 23
Totals.....	\$224,531 04	\$13,728 18	\$502,192 15	\$639,630 10	\$79,498 24	\$30,431 79	\$187,135 36	\$1,653,527 44	\$439,377 64

TABLE No. IX.

TEXT BOOKS.

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS USING THE DIFFERENT BOOKS MENTIONED.

BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.					READERS.					ARITHMETICS.				HISTORY OF U. S.				
	Sander's.	Sander's Union.	National.	Willson.	McGuffey.	Town.	Sander's.	Sander's.	National.	Willson.	McGuffey.	Thomson.	Davies.	Ray.	Robinson.	Willard.	Willson.	Goodrich.	Barnes' Brief.
Adams.....	22	41	1				19	40	1		2		4	21	36			30	8
Ashland.....	1						1											1	
Barron.....		29						29						29				8	
Bayfield.....	1							1							1			1	
Brown.....	44				56		8				65		7	71			32		
Buffalo.....		7	64		1			7	64	1			61		1	3	5	5	13
Burnett.....			4							4			3		1			1	
Calumet.....	22	8	30	3	1		14	5	41	1	1	14	33	5	10	3	2	5	3
Chippewa.....	7	2	41						43			1	43	1			16	13	
Clark.....		35			16			35	16				21	45	25				
Columbia.....	69	27					58	34				42	5	8	73			97	
Crawford.....		40		5	7			47		11									
Dane, 1st.....	87		6				79		11		5	2	32	13	36	2	4	8	9
Dane, 2d.....	113		7				69		42		2	8	19	77	14		10	34	
Dodge, 1st.....	88		9	3			79		16		11	8	19	77	30			78	6
Dodge, 2d.....	71	3	11		4		55	3	18		12	50	16	21	52	16		68	
																5		30	8

Door	19	8	13	19	2	1	13	4	24	6	14	2	...
Douglas	57	1	1	56	8	17	...	25	65	...	...	...	...
Dunn	23	13	1	15	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire	55	3	11	47	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac, 1st	69	18	1	69	...	8	...	33	...	27	5	37	8
Fond du Lac, 2d	35	6	...	22	...	8	...	54	...	8	10	54	...
Grant	40	...	...	24	...	2	...	119	...	6	5	42	4
Green	66	1	114	26	...	2	...	80	...	135	8	34	...
Green Lake	36	15	68	66	...	2	...	13	...	41	...	26	...
Iowa	20	4	68	26	...	13	...	5	...	10	...	...	...
Jackson	68	16	4	...	...	37	...	69	...	83	2	42	...
Jefferson	34	32	...	56	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	10	6
Juneau	41	2	...	30	...	5	...	45	...	11	...	...	...
Kenosha	41	5	...	49	...	22	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
Kewaunee	20	8	...	28	...	5	...	16	...	9	...	...	...
La Crosse	44	21	...	35	...	40	...	2	...	35	4	...	...
La Fayette	89	1	...	24	...	...	...	18	...	42	5	...	...
Manitowoc	30	34	...	84	...	7	...	25	...	92	...	...	...
Marathon	41	16	...	13	...	...	...	11	...	14	2	...	...
Marquette	8	...	...	38	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Milwaukee, 1st	9	...	...	4	...	2	...	22	...	3	1	5	...
Milwaukee, 2d	66	26	...	7	...	2	...	20	...	5	...	...	...
Monroe	17	...	...	53	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Oconto	31	2	...	16	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	...
Outagamie	70	...	...	39	...	...	...	2	...	23	3	1	...
Ozaukee	10	18	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
Pepin	1	7	...	10	...	18	...	14	...	7	...	...	...
Pierce	35	16	...	12	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
Polk	53	...	...	32	...	41	...	8	...	10	...	...	...
Portage	110	1	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...
Racine	30	10	...	14	...	...	...	40	...	3	...	...	...
Richland	29	31	...	20	...	28	...	1	...	21	...	...	...
Rock, 1st	59	3	...	35	...	5	...	17	...	94	1	...	...
Rock, 2d	50	39	...	42	...	...	...	34	...	14	...	...	...
St. Croix	11	...	...	47	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Sauk .....	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	6	...	29	4	...	...
Shawano .....	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	46	...	32	...	...	...

TABLE No. IX—*Text Books*—continued.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.						READERS					ARITHMETICS.					HISTORY OF U. S.				
	Sander's Union.			National.	Wilson.	McGuffey.	Town.	Sander's.	Sander's Union.	National.	Wilson.	McGuffey.	Thomson.	Davies.	Ray.	Robinson.	Willard.	Willson.	Goodrich.	Barnes' Brief.	
	Sander's.																				
Sheboygan	43	47	6		7			39	44	18					66	2	29		3	52	1
Trempealeau	13		47					3		5	2				55				2	4	9
Vernon	46	22			67			60				71				126				22	24
Walworth	20	95	6			5		20	88	7	1		11	3	111					40	2
Washington	72	15			9			61	22			19		19	22	52				60	
Waukesha	68	58	7					66	21				64	37	27	52				37	7
Waupaca	75		12		1			32		16	28	7	59	20	4	9			8	25	10
Waushara	23	59						17	56		2					51			12	39	
Winnebago	30	19			39			20	35		30			17	17	41				51	
Wood		5	21		1					22	2			19	8				1	18	
Totals	2060	991	582	135	755	24	1415	1005	747	296	795	522	990	1891	1054	44	275	1501	157		

TABLE No. IX.—*Text Books*—continued.

COUNTIES.	GEOGRAPHY.						GRAMMAR.						PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.			
	Montell.		Mc Nally and Montell.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Guyot.	Warren.	Clark.	Green.	Harvey.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Cutter.	Jarvis.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
	30	10	33	24								8					4	
Adams	1							13			1							
Ashland																		
Barron																		
Bayfield						1												
Brown																		
Buffalo	66	5	1		1			48						1	1	1		
Burnett	4																	
Calumet	31	3	10		1			29		13		3				3	1	
Chippewa	22	1128	2	1	19			32		5	1					1		
Clark																		
Columbia																		
Crawford																		
Dane, 1st dist.	16	12	43	10		3		27	10			27		5	2	2	3	6
Dane, 2d dist.	65	15		49				21			12	59	32	1		5	12	18
Dodge, 1st dist.																		
Dodge, 2d dist.																		
Door																		
Douglas																		
Dunn																		
Eau Claire																		
Fond du Lac, 1st dist.																		
Fond du Lac, 2d dist.																		
Grant																		

TABLE No. IX.—*Text Books*—continued.

COUNTIES.	GEOGRAPHY.						GRAMMAR.						PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.		
	Monteth.	McNally and Monteth.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Gayot.	Warren.	Clark.	Green.	Harvey.	Pinneo.	Kerr.	Brown.	Cutler.	Jarvis.	Davis.	Robinson.	Ray.
Green		3	94	28			20		25	6	5		3		7	8	2
Green Lake		48		8	10		40	2			28		21			39	
Iowa	39	25	26	6			26			30	28					1	2
Jackson		22		1			19	1		3		4	2		4	1	1
Jefferson	16	63	19				55		11				4		12		
Juneau	1	52		29			11				42		3				
Kenosha		47	5				28	15			5				1	11	
Kewaunee	10		18	9			1			21	2						
La Crosse	31	26		4			38			15						4	
La Fayette	25	40		25			25			46					9	8	
Manitowoc	40	9	10	39		1	15	1	5	24	30					3	2
Marathon	28	21			1		13	12				2			4		
Marquette	32		11		8		33				7	2				6	
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	8	12	3	6				5	2	12	1	1	1		5	2	
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	12	3	1	16			9	5	2		7	1					
Monroe	26	29		32			9	12	4		28		6		1	6	1
Oconto	1		20	8			12			13			3			3	
Ouagamie		76	2				76		4		2				1	1	
Ozaukee	25		1	13	1		16			9	4		2		1		2
Pepin	19		6	10			10				6	5	2			6	
Pierce	38	20	2		7			2	3	4	27		2			14	
Polk	37		2				16	1	4				2				
Portage	12	20	21	2			17		28		7		1		1	1	1

Racine.....	10	45	2	101	2	6	2	30	1	7	8	5	1	7	1	5
Richland.....	5	2	50	3	4	7	11	19	2	20	75	1	1	7	1	7
Rock, 1st dist.....	10	2	6	43	9	12	19	36	9	12	6	2	2	3	1	1
Rock, 2d dist.....	6	6	43	9	12	12	12	36	12	12	7	3	6	6	7	7
St. Croix.....	24	88	3	3	3	3	54	18	18	2	35	14	1	1	5	5
Sauk.....	26	43	1	15	8	8	20	6	6	2	29	4	1	1	5	5
Shawano.....	4	6	1	8	2	2	24	1	1	1	3	1	3	6	6	6
Sheboygan.....	29	32	1	28	2	2	47	2	2	1	44	3	3	2	2	2
Trempealeau.....	42	12	4	42	5	5	7	7	2	6	81	3	3	7	7	7
Vernon.....	25	108	1	1	1	1	43	13	13	13	64	1	1	12	12	12
Walworth.....	42	18	19	67	5	5	46	4	4	4	2	2	2	7	7	7
Washington.....	42	18	19	67	5	5	46	4	4	4	2	2	2	7	7	7
Waukesha.....	5	3	61	38	19	19	48	48	48	4	24	2	2	1	1	1
Waupaca.....	5	3	61	38	19	19	48	48	48	4	24	2	2	1	1	1
Waushara.....	15	25	25	44	44	44	53	27	27	17	17	5	5	6	6	6
Winnebago.....	16	28	28	32	32	32	27	15	15	36	1	1	1	10	10	10
Wood.....	16	9	9	15	15	15	15	15	15	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	961	1128	869	979	82	40	1421	174	245	241	996	159	146	3	124	278
															87	87

TABLE No. X.
SPECIAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ETC.
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	Number of children between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number incapacitated for vision.	Number incapacitated for hearing.	Number incapacitated for intellect.	No. between 15 and 20 years of age who cannot read or write in any language.	Number over 20 years of age who cannot read or write in any language.
Adams.....	579	1,288	668	375	1,110	449	3	4	10	1	34
Ashland.....	37	50	13	118	294	75	..	..	2	2	30
Barron.....	234	391	172	13	27	5	..	..	..	82	478
Bayfield.....	38	93	59	13	27	369	..	8	25	6	36
Brown.....	2,167	3,836	1,757	947	2,587	869	..	4	3	..	..
Buffalo.....	1,495	2,742	1,085	727	2,153	452	2	..	..	..	..
Burnett.....	98	213	53	25	142	32	..	..	..	..	..
Calumet.....	1,504	2,879	1,438	656	2,059	469	2	2	7	16	110
Chippewa.....	778	1,523	593	458	1,271	333	1	7	1	2	49
Clark.....	527	995	478	277	759	281	1	2	..	2	22
Columbia.....	1,696	3,026	1,997	1,082	3,233	1,355	1	7	11	..	39
Crawford.....	1,704	2,289	1,042	907	1,801	563	1	2	8	12	115
Dane, 1st dist.....	1,464	3,058	1,653	832	2,615	918	4	8	7	1	49
Dane, 2d dist.....	2,350	4,721	2,590	1,358	3,936	1,278	4	11	6	6	70
Dodge, 1st dist.....	1,730	3,598	2,134	1,029	2,744	1,190	4	5	8	..	83

Dodge, 2d dist.	2, 124	4, 080	2, 839	863	2, 696	753	3	3	18	8	70
Doot.....	752	1, 277	544	346	1, 030	228	5	4	7	52	131
Douglas.....	91	181	52	72	1, 034	35	.....	.....	1	.....	25
Dunn.....	1, 271	2, 203	1, 020	815	2, 009	618	1	5	3	12	45
Eau Claire.....	1, 096	2, 195	1, 041	578	1, 962	440	1	4	6	12	54
Fond du Lac, 1st dist.	1, 660	3, 445	1, 850	1, 041	2, 797	1, 036	1	7	9	13	44
Fond du Lac, 2d dist.	1, 791	3, 133	1, 593	1, 254	1, 979	802	1	3	4	4	73
Grant.....	3, 647	7, 110	4, 081	2, 267	6, 067	2, 228	5	12	14	8	137
Green.....	2, 061	4, 204	2, 558	1, 458	3, 858	1, 761	1	5	11	2	124
Green Lake.....	2, 040	1, 901	867	532	1, 281	557	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
Iowa.....	1, 952	4, 241	2, 827	1, 136	3, 453	1, 419	4	2	15	26	20
Jackson.....	895	1, 838	764	478	1, 450	474	3	2	7	5	82
Jefferson.....	2, 519	5, 225	2, 856	1, 394	3, 970	1, 149	3	9	16	3	103
Juneau.....	1, 494	2, 743	1, 553	1, 095	2, 413	962	2	3	9	3	25
Kenosha.....	684	1, 404	901	366	1, 267	494	1	1	3	1	282
Kewaunee.....	1, 748	2, 735	1, 232	765	1, 547	313	2	10	6	97	34
La Crosse.....	1, 002	2, 352	1, 184	539	1, 872	659	3	4	11	11	135
La Fayette.....	2, 018	4, 076	2, 324	1, 271	3, 489	1, 293	.....	6	5	19	255
Manitowoc.....	4, 420	7, 610	3, 657	2, 041	5, 174	851	.....	13	9	69	38
Marathon.....	599	1, 112	437	254	872	85	.....	11	.....	2	9
Marquette.....	823	1, 678	879	443	1, 225	475	1	4	6	66	61
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	1, 021	1, 950	1, 003	438	1, 356	268	.....	2	1	3	23
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	1, 894	1, 845	921	370	1, 180	204	.....	5	8	21	117
Monroe.....	1, 931	3, 734	1, 838	1, 216	3, 362	1, 110	6	7	13	18	189
Oconto.....	800	1, 161	617	501	888	240	.....	1	7	38	119
Outagamie.....	2, 074	3, 646	1, 587	1, 333	2, 504	1, 050	1	2	8	34	84
Ozaukee.....	2, 022	3, 569	1, 914	972	2, 432	326	1	.....	12	10	45
Pepin.....	490	908	453	234	740	243	1	3	2	6	57
Pierce.....	1, 112	2, 363	1, 171	611	2, 044	566	6	5	8	3	26
Polk.....	565	1, 056	407	233	890	196	2	2	5	2	110
Portage.....	1, 991	2, 370	1, 240	586	1, 875	555	2	3	4	29	19
Racine.....	1, 321	2, 635	1, 415	690	1, 907	617	3	1	1	.....	99
Richland.....	1, 637	3, 257	1, 728	1, 163	2, 976	1, 246	3	8	16	4	59
Rock, 1st dist.	924	2, 157	1, 262	661	1, 955	836	1	1	3	.....	75
Rock, 2d dist.	931	1, 868	1, 201	593	1, 775	689	3	3	4	1	102
St. Croix.....	885	1, 865	797	605	1, 555	580	.....	4	8	9	

TABLE No. X.—*Special Statistics of School Attendance*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	Number of children between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number incapacitated for vision.	Number incapacitated for hearing.	Number incapacitated for intellect.	No. between 15 and 20 years of age who cannot read or write in any language.	Number over 20 years of age who cannot read or write in any language.
Sauk.....	2,362	4,855	2,748	3,101	4,166	3,332	3	10	13	7	123
Shawano.....	594	944	877	1,257	596	111	3	1	1	...	4
Sheboygan.....	2,637	5,439	2,871	1,369	3,930	1,173	3	12	10	15	90
Trempealeau.....	1,374	2,426	1,115	652	1,831	596	2	7	6	46	46
Vernon.....	2,081	3,375	1,976	1,179	3,065	1,018	...	7	10	...	51
Walworth.....	2,027	4,424	2,638	1,003	3,538	1,273	5	7	10	5	106
Washington.....	2,374	4,344	2,548	1,135	3,203	1,767	3	7	4	2	88
Waukesha.....	2,479	4,941	2,982	1,360	4,054	1,526	5	6	17	12	107
Waupaca.....	1,840	3,452	1,661	1,009	2,770	742	...	8	10	11	76
Waushara.....	1,056	2,117	1,152	705	1,844	715	4	7	4	31	98
Winnebago.....	1,675	3,441	2,077	899	2,991	1,140	2	2	5	8	37
Wood.....	376	708	310	265	488	156	2	2	...	5	78
Totals.....	88,710	171,390	89,800	50,963	138,112	45,776	124	276	445	853	5,874

TABLE No. XI.

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	
Adams		3	8			60	71
Ashland		1	4				5
Barron			9			29	38
Bayfield							
Brown							
Buffalo		5	30		2	59	96
Burnett						4	4
Calumet		3	25		2	53	83
Chippewa			3			41	44
Clark			10			44	54
Columbia	5	15	102	1	12	258	393
Crawford							
Dane, 1st dist	2	7	66		7	120	202
Dane, 2d dist	4	9	59	2	6	126	206
Dodge, 1st dist	4	19	57		10	123	213
Dodge, 2d dist	2	6	31		30	94	163
Door			27			35	62
Douglas	3	1			1	6	11
Dunn	1	3	39		3	107	153
Eau Claire	1	3	8	2	6	40	60
Fond du Lac, 1st dist							
Fond du Lac, 2d dist	3	3	49		11	95	161
Grant	8	18	80	2	9	218	335
Green		2	47		3	125	177
Green Lake	2	2	18	4	12	120	158
Iowa			40	1	5	116	162
Jackson	3	4	19		11	92	129
Jefferson	5	6	59		6	137	213
Juneau	3	4	30			85	123
Kenosha	1	7	27		13	58	106
Kewaunee			25			41	66
La Crosse		4	40			72	116
La Fayette	11	8	73	17	16	131	256
Manitowoc		2	69		2	71	144
Marathon	1	2	29			28	60
Marquette		6	22	2	11	86	127
Milwaukee, 1st dist		3	14		4	38	59
Milwaukee, 2d dist	1	2	16			28	47
Monroe	1	3	39		3	106	152
Oconto	1	2	1	1	2	27	34
Outagamie		9	26			92	127
Ozaukee		4	37		3	35	79
Pepin			8	1		22	31
Pierce	1		13	1	3	52	70

TABLE No. XI.—*Number of Certificates Issued*—continued.

COUNTIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	
Polk	1	.....	28	1	4	48	82
Portage	2	1	17	.....	.....	86	106
Racine	3	7	29	.....	13	111	163
Richland	1	10	67	2	.....	153	233
Rock, 1st dist .....	.....	6	39	.....	8	125	178
Rock, 2d dist	2	1	19	4	3	110	139
St. Croix	4	5	22	1	8	60	100
Sauk	5	3	68	1	5	153	235
Shawano .....	.....	1	9	.....	2	19	31
Sheboygan	2	4	36	1	2	94	139
Trempealeau .....	.....	7	36	.....	2	63	108
Vernon	4	7	34	.....	.....	111	156
Walworth	1	.....	66	.....	3	169	236
Washington	3	2	30	.....	4	68	107
Waukesha	1	1	62	.....	5	152	221
Waupaca .....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	57	85
Waushara	1	14	17	1	13	126	172
Winnebago	5	5	41	3	3	98	155
Wood	1	.....	13	2	.....	41	57
Totals	99	240	1,920	50	268	4,918	7,495

TABLE NO. XII.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

COUNTIES.	Where held.	By whom Conducted.	Teachers Present.	No. of days Institute cont'd.	When held.
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	A. O. Wright.....	70	4½	Aug. 24-28, 1874
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	A. F. North and J. H. Terry.....	61	20	Aug. 17-Sept. 11
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	R. Graham.....	51	5	April 6, 1874
Columbia.....	Portage.....	A. Salisbury.....	103	5	October 12, 1874
Dane, 1st.....	Stoughton.....	D. McGregor and W. H. Chardler.....	79	5	March 23-30, 1874
Dane, 2d.....	Mazomanie.....	D. McGregor and M. S. Frawley.....	70	5	April 6-11, 1874
Dodge, 1st.....	Beaver Dam.....	A. Salisbury.....	81	4	Sept. 22, 1874
Dodge, 2d.....	Horicon.....	A. Salisbury.....	54	5	Oct. 5-10 1874
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	R. Graham and C. Daniels.....	9	5	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	A. Salisbury.....	90	5	March 25-31, 1874
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	R. Graham, Hutton and Howland.....	82	5	April 13-17, 1874
Fond du Lac, 1st.....	Brandon and Fond du Lac.....	R. Graham and G. S. Albee.....	160	.....	.....
Fond du Lac, 2d.....	Fond du Lac.....	R. Graham.....	106	5	Sept. 14, 1874
Grant.....	Platteville and Hazel Green.....	D. McGregor.....	105	20	August, 1874
Green.....	Monroe.....	W. H. Chandler and D. H. Morgan.....	60	5	Oct. & Nov., 1874
Green Lake.....	Berlin and Kingston.....	R. Graham and V. V. Barnes.....	134	45	Aug., Sept., Oct.,
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	D. McGregor.....	60	5	April, 1874
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	A. J. Hutton and W. A. De La Mayr.....	45	18	Aug. 17-Sept. 10
Jefferson.....	Fort Atkinson.....	A. Salisbury.....	135	6	Sept. 1-11, 1874
Kenosha.....	Wilnot.....	V. V. Barnes.....	75	10	April 6, 1874
La Crosse.....	West Salem.....	D. McGregor.....	58	5	March 16-22, 1874
La Fayette.....	Darlington.....	D. McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	C. F. Viebahn and I. N. Stewart.....	70	19	Aug. 3-28, 1874
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	R. Graham.....	56	Sept. 7-12, 1873
Marquette.....	Packwaukee and Westfield.....	A. Salisbury.....	99	24	Sept., '73, Apr., '74

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TABLE No. XII.—*Teachers' Institutes*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Where held.	By whom Conducted.	Teachers Present.	No. of days Institute cont'd.	When held.
Milwaukee, 1st.	Oak Creek.....	A. Salisbury	13	3	Sept. 28, 1874
Monroe	Tomah	A. Salisbury and O. R. Smith.....	62	20	Aug. 3-28, 1874
Oconto	Oconto	R. Graham	9	2	Sept. 7-8, 1874
Outagamie	Appleton	R. Graham	200	5	March 16-20, 1874
Pepin	Pepin	D. McGregor	32	4	April 14, 1874
Polk	Oscola Mills	A. Earthman	34	18½	Aug. 18-Sept. 11
Portage	Plover and Amherst.....	R. Graham	153	10	Oct. '73, Mar., '74
Racine	Burlington	A. F. North	117	15	Sept. 29-Oct. 17
Richland	Richland Center	Thayer, Earthman and Parker.....	34	4	August .., 1874
Rock, 1st.....	Boaz	A. Salisbury	28	4	October 13, 1873
Rock, 2d.....	West Branch	A. Salisbury	63	5	March 30-Apr. 3
St. Croix	Evansville.....	R. Graham and A. Salisbury.....	146	9	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Sauk	Milton and Clinton	A. Salisbury	55	6	March 16, 1874
Shawano	Richmond	A. Salisbury	68	4	Apr. 14-18, 1874
Sheboygan	Reedsburg.....	Profs. Barnes and Johnson	98	19	Aug. 3-28, 1874
Trempealeau	Baraboo	R. Graham	20	5	October 5, 1874
Vernon.....	Shavano	Geo. Skewes	73	5	Aug. 24-28, 1874
Walworth	Plymouth	Amos Whiting.....	40	5	Oct. 6, 13, 29 (3 d's)
Waukesha.....	Coral City, Osseo and Galesville	A. O. Wright.....	91	10	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Waupaca.....	Viroqua	Geo. Beck and E. H. Sprague.....	100	12	Aug. 17-28, 1874
Waushara	Elkhorn	North and Skewes	82	5	September, 1873
Wood	Oconomowoc	Salisbury and Stewart	65	5	April 2, 1874
	New London	R. Graham	200	70	October 12, 1874
	Wautoma and Pine River	D. McGregor	35	4	Sept. & Oct., 1873
	Grand Rapids	C. L. Powers and J. A. Gaynor.....			Mar. & Apr., 1874
					Mar. 30-Apr. 2

TABLE NO. XIII.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—SPECIAL REPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	No. of schools in Co. or Suppl. district.	No. of Teachers holding Certificates.						Whole No. attending the Institution.		No. of days the Insti- tution was in session.	No. attending.				Number who have received instruction in													
		Male.			Female.			Male.	Female.		Total.	1 day only.	2 days only.	3 days only.	Full term.	Common Schools.		Graded Schools.		Acade- mies.		Colleges or Universi-ty's		Normal Schools.				
		1st gr.	2d gr.	3d gr.	1st gr.	2d gr.	3d gr.									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Adams	63	1	20	28	12	48	60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	48	6	17	2	4	2	2
Brown	66	3	5	27	1	12	20	30	38	68	5	8	13	46	58	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Buffalo	79	...	8	4	...	...	...	11	36	47	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	40	...	3	16	...	2	4	14	47	61	20	3	2	3	...	12	14	45	7	18	1	...	4	...	...	3	3
Calumet	65	...	1	2	12	...	3	40	31	72	103	5	6	10	18	31	72	20	50	18	25	5	4	...	...	...	...
Columbia	149	7	10	15	3	5	75	11	21	32	4	1	7	13	11	11	21	4	6	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford	97	...	2	20	...	2	24	3	8	11	5	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	3	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Door	36	...	6	9	82	3	6	171	17	54	71	4	6	8	37	30	14	47	13	40	5	9	10	13	3	4		
Dane 2d dist.	150	...	4	19	57	...	10	123	33	48	81	4	6	15	40	33	48	26	19	7	8	11	4	4	2	5		
Dodge 1st dist.	102	3	1	46	...	...	...	102	11	43	54	4	54	48	40	17	11	42	7	31	2	5	4	2	2	2	
Dodge 2d dist.	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5	...	...	...	...	14	39	2	17	1	2	4	...	...	3	3	
Iowa	125	2	1	10	...	...	...	24	15	40	55	4	8	19	3	25	14	39	2	17	1	2	4	...	...	3	3
Jefferson	154	6	5	22	...	6	52	38	97	135	4	8	20	12	27	11	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	
Jackson	70	1	2	6	...	...	...	32	9	36	45	18	1	...	...	3	9	36	8	27	1	3	1	5	1	2	
Juneau	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	42	60	9	...	...	...	4	42	18	43	31	2	6	4	...	...	...
Monroe	118	3	3	19	...	1	3	85	13	49	62	20	...	...	...	11	43	7	31	2	3	4	5	...	...	1	4
Milwaukee, 1st dis.	35	...	1	4	...	5	25	3	10	13	3	3	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Marathon	54	1	1	22	...	...	...	30	24	30	54	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	52	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

TABLE No. XIII.—*Teachers' Institutes—Special Reports—continued.*

COUNTIES.	No. of schools in Co. or Supt. district.	No. of Teachers holding Certificates.						Whole No. attending the Institution.			No. attending.				Number who have received instruction in																		
		Male.			Female.			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. of days in session.	1 day only.	2 days only.	3 days only.	Full term.	Common Schools.			Graded Schools.		Academies.		Colleges or Universities.		Normal Schools.								
		1st gr.	2d gr.	3d gr.	1st gr.	2d gr.	3d gr.									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Marquette.....	56	1	1	3	.....	6	20	11	31	42	10	.....	.....	.....	109	11	31	4	16	1	3	.....	1	1	1	2		
Outagamie.....	97	.....	5	68	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	250	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	8	1	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oconto.....	36	2	2	1	.....	.....	19	1	8	9	2	9	7	15	8	6	12	11	8	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Pepin.....	28	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	18	13	19	32	4	.....	.....	.....	10	19	66	6	34	3	10	2	2	1	.....	1
Pierce.....	100	3	.....	14	1	2	62	19	66	85	5	5	.....	.....	.....	13	10	42	19	66	6	34	3	2	1	.....	.....				
Polk.....	52	1	1	26	1	4	60	6	28	34	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	28	1	15	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Rock, 2d dist.....	87	2	1	19	4	3	110	40	106	146	8	18	33	86	59	33	5	12	3	5	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Richland.....	129	2	10	87	3	.....	138	24	93	117	19	.....	.....	.....	47	18	24	77	19	63	3	7	2	1	1	1	1		
Racine.....	76	4	7	24	1	12	86	16	56	72	9	1	.....	.....	.....	28	45	19	30	2	1	4	1	3	1	.....	.....				
Sheboygan.....	124	2	5	38	1	3	98	28	45	73	5	9	15	5	11	11	28	14	32	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk.....	160	6	5	86	.....	5	147	15	50	65	4	2	1	7	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	32	2	8	.....	.....	.....			
Trempealeau.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	30	48	10	1	1	.....	32	18	30	5	7	1	1	6	8	1	.....	.....	3
Vernon.....	110	4	6	46	.....	.....	91	16	25	41	5	.....	6	3	32	16	25	9	14	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Waukesha.....	121	2	3	57	.....	7	140	38	62	85	4	2	6	23	54	22	59	7	21	8	24	10	3	2	2	9	10					
Walworth.....	.....	2	4	12	1	4	60	20	70	90	9	1	5	8	60	20	60	8	55	11	13	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....			
Washington.....	102	4	2	6	.....	3	7	12	10	22	.....	2	2	18	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals.....	3114	74	144	894	22	111	2034	598	1515	2436	245	165	236	291	1085	416	1001	236	610	89	162	92	64	59	83	83	83						

TABLE No. XIV.

STATISTICS OF CITIES. SCHOOLS, CHILDREN AND ATTENDANCE.

CITIES.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. children over 4 and under 20 years of age in city.	No. under 4 years who have attended sch'l.	No. over 4 years who have attended sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school during year.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days' attendance of pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days' attendance pupils over twenty years.	Number of days of attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Whole number days' attendance of different pupils during year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers.	Per cent. resident in city.	Per cent. of attendance on No. enrolled.	Number of days lost by absence.
Appleton	1,091	1,226	2,317	1	1,124	1,125	1,125	.....	.....	101,466	104,433	188	48	51	97,887
Beaver Dam	698	720	1,418	.....	859	859	859	.....	.....	86,317	86,317	200	62	88	11,862
Beloit	753	787	1,540	.....	1,048	1,048	1,048	.....	.....	127,918	127,998	197	68	62	.....
Berlin	527	571	1,098	.....	692	692	692	.....	.....	92,841	92,841	200	63	85	42,099
Columbus	300	308	608	1	497	500	500	.....	254	55,111	55,455	180	82	70	18,385
Fond du Lac	2,813	2,983	5,796	.....	3,074	3,064	3,064	90	800	360,000	360,000	200	.....	59	30,000
Fort Howard	609	632	1,241	.....	785	785	785	.....	.....	77,182	77,182	198	61	88	15,484
Grand Rapids	200	207	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay	1,086	1,114	2,200	.....	1,126	1,126	1,126	.....	.....	125,295	125,295	200	51	89	14,098
Hudson	328	317	645	.....	500	501	501	.....	35	47,200	47,235	175	.....	.....	9,504
Janesville	1,378	1,510	2,888	.....	1,820	1,820	1,820	.....	.....	165,833	165,833	180	63	60	8,966
Kenosha	924	962	1,886	.....	698	705	705	.....	672	86,743	87,415	189	37	67	.....
La Crosse	1,703	1,807	3,510	.....	1,944	1,954	1,954	.....	496	236,515	237,010	200	55	95	1,248
Madison	1,821	1,847	3,668	.....	2,281	2,282	2,282	.....	58	216,450	216,508	185	40	90	29,682
Menasha	579	626	1,205	.....	542	543	543	.....	.....	76,718	76,718	200	45	50	.....
Milwaukee	16,504	17,173	33,677	.....	11,738	11,750	11,750	.....	.....	1,290,134	1,290,134	196	34	67	313,093
Mineral Point	603	759	1,362	.....	660	660	660	.....	.....	68,234	68,234	180	.....	49	6,746
Oconto .....	.....	588	1,191	.....	932	932	932	.....	.....	74,004	74,004	200	86	50	19,825
Oshkosh	2,599	2,638	5,237	.....	3,416	3,416	3,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	65	.....	.....

TABLE No. XIV—Statistics of Cities—Schools, Children and Attendance—continued.

Cities.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. children over 4 and under 20 years of age in city.	No. under 4 years who have attended sch'l.	No. over 20 years who have attended sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have at- tended school dur- ing year.	No. days' attendance pupils over twenty years.	Number of days of attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Whole number days' attendance of differ- ent pupils during year.	No. days school has been taught by qual- ified teachers.	Per ct. enrollment on Per ct. resident in city.	Per ct. of attendance on No. enrolled.	Number of days lost by absence.
Portage	806	761	1,567	...	...	1,075	1,075	...	103,821	103,821	200	67	54	17,936
Racine	2,109	2,227	4,336	...	65	2,161	2,226	9,100	294,473	303,573	200	50	93	19,643
Sheboygan	1,280	1,244	2,474	...	...	1,081	1,081	...	132,458	132,458	192	43	70	8,068
Watertown	1,797	1,854	3,651	...	...	1,274	1,274	...	152,316	152,316	200	35	95	8,927
Wausau	390	396	786	2	2	569	571	...	60,050	60,236	186	...	...	...
Totals	41,603	43,257	84,860	2	111	39,896	40,009	11,415	4,083,079	4,047,015	4,716	52	71	673,453

TABLE No. XV.—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.
TEACHERS, SALARIES, LIBRARIES.

CITIES.	TEACHERS, SALARIES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.						
	Number of teachers re- quired to teach schools.	Number male teachers employed during year.	Number female teachers employed during year.	Whole number teachers employed during year.	Highest salary paid to male teachers during year (per annum).	Average salary paid to male teachers during year (per annum).	Highest salary paid fe- male teachers during year (per annum).	Average salaries paid fe- male teachers during year (per annum).	Number separate school libraries in city.	Whole number volumes added during year.	Whole amount expend'd for books during year.	Number volumes loaned during year.	Number volumes lost during year.	Whole number of vol- umes in all libraries.	Average number vols. in each library.	Cash value of all the libraries.	
Appleton.....	15	5	11	16	\$900	\$738	500	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Dam.....	11	2	9	11	1,400	1,000	400	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beloit.....	18	1	17	19	1,600	1,600	800	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	13	4	9	15	1,500	713	400	328	2	200	125	.....	.....	400	200	300
Columbus.....	8	1	7	9	1,200	1,050	450	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	45	4	41	45	1,000	725	650	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard.....	10	1	9	10	1,000	1,000	675	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	4	1	3	4	900	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	15	1	14	15	1,500	1,500	500	500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	200
Hudson.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	540	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Janesville.....	27	1	34	35	1,800	1,800	630	376	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	100
Kenosha.....	13	2	11	13	1,600	1,100	500	350	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	100
La Crosse.....	32	5	29	34	1,800	1,280	550	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	180
Madison.....	28	2	26	28	1,800	1,800	601	450	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Menasha.....	8	1	10	11	1,300	1,300	500	375	1	40	30	.....	.....	250	250	200
Milwaukee.....	182	41	141	182	2,300	1,189	1,000	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point.....	10	1	9	10	1,200	1,200	1,360	360	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Oconto.....	12	4	8	12	1,000	900	550	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. XV.—*Statistics of Cities—Teachers, Salaries, Libraries—continued.*

CITIES.	TEACHERS, SALARIES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.						
	Number of teachers re-quired to teach schools.	Number male teachers employed during year.	Number female teachers employed during year.	Whole number teachers employed during year.	Highest salary paid to male teachers during year (per annum).	Average salary paid to male teachers during year (per annum).	Highest salary paid fe-male teachers during year (per annum).	Average salaries paid fe-male teachers during year (per annum).	Number separate school libraries in city.	Whole number volumes added during year.	Whole amount expend'd for books during year.	Number volumes loaned during year.	Number volumes lost during year.	Whole number of vol-umes in all libraries.	Average number vols. in each library.	Cash value of all the libraries.	
Oshkosh	57	2	55	57	1,600	1,300	750	440	1	100	.....	80	.....	230	.....	845
Portage	14	1	13	14	1,500	1,200	450	330	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	32	5	25	32	2,000	1,360	800	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	100
Sheboygan	16	3	13	16	1,400	866	300	304	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1,000
Watertown	20	6	15	21	1,350	640	500	370	1	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau	7	1	6	7	1,000	1,000	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	604	95	512	623	\$2,300	\$1,148	\$1,000	\$371	13	390	255	80	.....	1,840	141	\$2,945

TABLE No. XVI.—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND SITES.

CITIES.	Number public school houses in the city.	Number school houses yet required.	Number now being built.	Whole number school children resident in city.	Whole number school houses will accommodate.	Number of school houses sites owned by city.	Number sites containing only one lot.	Number sites containing more than one lot.	Number of sites suitably enclosed.	Number school houses built stone or brick	Highest valuation of school houses and sites.	Cash value of all the public school houses in the city.	Cash value of sites.	Number school houses properly ventilated.	Number school houses with separate out-houses for the sexes.	Number schools out-houses in good condition.
Appleton	5	2	1	2,317	1,050	6	...	6	4	3	\$17,500	\$35,000	\$12,000	4	5	5
Beaver Dam	4	...	...	1,410	1,700	4	...	4	4	3	15,000	30,000	2,500	3	4	4
Beloit	3	1	...	1,540	860	3	...	3	3	3	35,000	52,000	14,000	2	3	3
Berlin	2	...	...	1,098	900	2	...	2	1	...	35,000	42,000	7,000	2	2	2
Columbus	2	...	...	...	500	1	1	1	1	1	7,000	8,000	2,500	2	2	2
Fond du Lac	16	...	...	...	2,544	16	...	16	16	2	50,000	95,000	21,000	16	16	16
Ft. Howard	5	...	...	1,241	750	4	1	3	2	2	20,000	22,000	6,700	4	5	4
Grand Rapids	1	1	1	407	200	1	1	1	...	...	5,000	5,000	6,000	...	1	1
Green Bay	4	1	1	2,200	1,000	4	...	4	4	3	30,000	55,000	9,000	1	4	4
Hudson	5	1	1	645	400	4	...	4	...	5	8,000	14,000	3,500	...	5	5
Janesville	5	1	1	2,888	1,140	6	...	3	6	5	50,000	100,000	10,000	4	5	5
Kenosha	3	1	...	1,886	678	2	...	2	2	2	10,000	17,000	3,000	3	3	3
La Crosse	5	0	2	3,510	1,800	7	1	6	2	3	20,000	50,000	9,000	7	7	7
Madison	8	...	...	2,668	1,600	8	1	7	7	8	20,000	96,000	...	8	8	8
Menasha	1	...	...	1,205	1,460	4	...	4	4	4	10,000	15,000	2,400	2	2	4
Milwaukee	20	3	1	33,677	9,500	20	1	19	18	18	45,000	...	...	...	20	20
Mineral Point	2	1	...	660	660	2	...	2	2	2	10,000	15,000	15,000	2	2	2
Oconto	5	3	...	1,191	400	5	2	3	4	...	10,000	22,000	8,000	5	5	5

TABLE No. XVI.—*Statistics of Cities.—School Houses and Sites—continued.*

CITIES.	Number public school houses in the city.	Number school houses yet required.	Number now being built.	Whole number school children resident in city.	Whole number school houses will accommodate.	Number of school house sites owned by city.	Number sites containing only one lot.	Number sites containing more than one lot.	Number of sites suitably enclosed.	Number school houses built stone or brick.	Cash value of school houses and sites.	Highest valuation of all the public school houses.	Cash value of sites.	Number school houses properly ventilated.	Number school houses with separate out-houses for the sexes.	Number school houses out-houses in good condition.
Oshkosh.....	11	1	1	1,567	.....	12	.....	12	11	4	75,000	10,000	30,000	11	11	11
Portage.....	4	1	1	4,386	950	4	.....	4	3	2	10,000	20,000	1,000	3	3	3
Racine.....	6	2	1	2,474	1,600	6	.....	6	5	5	15,000	44,000	15,000	.....	6	5
Sheboygan.....	4	.....	.....	3,681	800	.....	.....	3	2	3	9,500	12,000	4,000	3	4	4
Watertown.....	5	.....	.....	786	1,200	5	.....	5	4	3	9,000	20,000	8,000	4	5	6
Wausau.....	3	.....	.....	.....	540	2	.....	2	1	1	22,000	24,000	4,000	3	4	3
Totals.....	132	19	10	73,269	30,232	128	8	124	113	81	\$50,000	\$803,000	\$193,400	89	131	131

TABLE No. XVII.—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.
SCHOOL ROOMS, APPARATUS—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

CITIES.	SCHOOL ROOMS, APPARATUS, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS					
	Whole number school-rooms occupied.	Number sufficiently supplied with blackboards.	Whole number supplied with illustrative charts.	Whole number supplied with outline maps.	Whole number supplied with a globe.	Whole number supplied with other apparatus.	Whole No. adequately supplied with apparatus.	Cash value of all apparatus, including maps and globes.	Number such schools in the city.	Number which are denomin. or parochial.	Number of same which are graded.	Whole number teachers employed in the private schools.	Number pupils taught in such schools.	Number taught who have not attended the public school during the year.	Average number of days such schools have been taught.	Average number pupils in daily attendance.
Appleton	16	16	5	10	5	2	...	\$400	3	1	...	5	300	250	180	200
Beaver Dam	11	11	11	11	9	11	...	100	2	2	...	4	150	120	140	125
Beloit	17	14	6	2	3	...	...	600	2	1	1	3	300	...	...	...
Berlin	14	14	14	14	6	14	14	500	1	1	...	1	40	40	200	80
Columbus	8	8	2	8	...	...	...	50	2	1	...	2	50	...	...	...
Fond du Lac	47	49	15	...	15	4	...	400	13	5	3	21	985	800	...	650
Fort Howard	9	9	2	2	2	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Rapids .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Bay	14	14	14	14	12	3	...	100	5	2	...	8	300	...	200	...
Hudson	7	7	8	8	2	1	1	200	2	...	...	5	90	50	45	50
Janesville	25	25	2	2	1	...	...	50	6	1	...	7	250	130	150	190
Kenosha	13	13	4	4	2	...	...	150	5	3	2	9	481	423	136	383
La Crosse	24	24	5	12	5	7	15	500	4	4	...	7	500	400	200	375
Madison	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	600	5	2	1	10	...	...	...	...
Menasha	7	7	4	5	2	4	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milwaukee	160	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral Point	11	10	10	10	2	1	1	100	50	32	...	217	8,424	...	220	7389
Oconto	8	8	8	8	5	...	5	275	1	1	...	6	20	...	...	...

TABLE No. XVII.—*Statistics of Cities—School Apparatus, etc.—continued.*

CITIES.	SCHOOL ROOMS, APPARATUS, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	Whole number school-rooms occupied.	Number sufficiently supplied with black-boards.	Whole number supplied with illustrative charts.	Whole number supplied with outline maps.	Whole number supplied with a globe.	Whole number supplied with other apparatus.	Whole No. adequately supplied with apparatus.	Cash value of all apparatus, including maps and globes.	Number such schools in the city.	Number which are denominational.	Number of same which are graded.	Whole number teachers employed in the private schools.	Number pupils taught in such schools.	Number taught who have not attended the public schools during the year.	Average number of days such schools have been taught.	Average number pupils in daily attendance.
Oshkosh	56	56	40	11	12	3	...	...	6	3	...	21	600	600	150	...
Portage	11	11	11	11	4	11	...	300	2	2	...	3	200	200	150	150
Racine	28	28	10	12	8	1	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan	12	12	...	...	2	...	...	500	3	3	2	7	420	350	265	370
Watertown	20	20	20	20	19	20	18	2,000	4	4	3	8	600	500	220	525
Wausau	9	9	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Totals	551	389	200	196	143	113	79	\$7,775	121	73	12	347	13,710	8,863	173	265

TABLE No. XVIII—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.
FINANCIAL STATISTICS—RECEIVED.

CITIES.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1873.	From taxes levied for balding and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers wa- ges.	Tax lev'd for apart- ments and li- brary.	From taxes levied at the annual meet- ing.	From taxes levied by the county sup- erisors.	From income of school state fund.	From all oth- er sources.	Total amount received during the year.
Appleton.....	\$3,193 40	\$1,750 00	\$5,243 09	\$74 41	\$5,617 88	\$1,300 00	\$877 80	\$2,523 05	\$20,579 63
Beaver Dam.....	68 36	800 00	4,500 00	.....	\$1,900 00	567 84	588 00	13 25	8,457 45
Beloit.....	1,111 95	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	632 10	6,531 40	23,275 45
Berlin.....	2,050 00	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	448 14	458 22	480 00	8,386 36
Columbus.....	18 05	.....	.....	.....	3,700 00	256 73	256 62	207 93	4,439 29
Pond du Lac.....	7,881 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,445 60	2,296 98	24 00	47,848 54
Ft. Howard.....	2,489 94	1,303 70	4,519 00	.....	775 00	406 98	477 12	1,549 62	11,531 36
Grand Rapids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	8,963 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	889 56	21 20	19,873 76
Hudson.....	885 17	5,000 00	3,461 44	.....	.....	.....	253 55	72 20	9,939 24
Janesville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	2,265 37	1,484 28	476 34	18,236 00
Kenosha.....	1,597 54	.....	.....	.....	7,900 00	1,600 00	803 04	159 37	12,334 89
La Crosse.....	7,596 54	4,000 00	17,000 00	.....	20,132 48	1,367 52	1,413 30	113 00	30,632 82
Madison.....	14,996 48	.....	.....	.....	21,750 00	1,664 46	1,544 34	443 00	40,338 27
Menasha.....	86 48	1,500 00	2,725 00	100 00	.....	559 90	444 70	300 00	6,496 08
Milwaukee.....	54,440 72	.....	.....	.....	80,723 69	52,010 53	12,245 10	.....	199,420 04
Mineral Point.....	336 59	500 00	3,039 00	.....	.....	573 04	567 00	.....	5,014 63
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,650 76	462 84	415 38	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	10,766 64	.....	.....	.....	5,500 00	.....	603 96	727 61	11,978 68
Portage.....	500 64	4,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	5,000 00	1,644 72	389 75	22,034 47
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,996 95	1,000 00	1,016 70	.....	9,998 06
Sheboygan.....	2,924 71	.....	.....	.....	6,994 50	1,525 86	1,529 64	391 44	12,610 98
Watertown.....	2,169 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$122,332 61	18,353 70	\$48,487 53	\$174.41	\$260,641 26	\$110,358 06	30,442 11	14,423 17	\$581,804 42

TABLE No. XIX.—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.
FINANCIAL STATISTICS—PAID.

CITIES.	For building and repairing.	For apparatus and libraries.	For services of male teachers.	For services of female teachers.	For old indebtedness.	For furniture registers and records.	For all other purposes.	Total amount paid out during the year.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1874.
Appleton	\$7,672 43	\$124 41	\$2,810 00	\$3,760 00	\$792 50	\$1,053 98	\$1,124 92	\$17,338 26	\$3,246 39
Beaver Dam	255 12	.....	2,000 00	3,040 00	.....	67 11	1,770 97	7,133 20	1,304 25
Beloit	132 94	.....	1,600 00	6,884 00	9,497 23	879 42	2,815 24	21,308 83	1,966 62
Berlin .....	.....	.....	2,850 00	3,100 00	.....	.....	.....	7,283 24	3,153 12
Columbus	300 00	.....	1,116 67	2,025 00	289 56	44 27	763 79	4,439 29	.....
Fond du Lac	17,843 27	270 46	3,070 00	16,940 83	540 00	1,820 97	6,452 50	46,938 03	910 51
Ft. Howard	1,554 67	.....	1,000 00	3,430 95	589 93	514 84	1,065 36	8,155 25	3,366 11
Grand Rapids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay	380 45	28 75	1,500 00	6,238 00	.....	880 54	1,420 47	10,448 21	9,425 55
Hudson	4,475 00	.....	.....	2,236 25	.....	.....	1,394 79	8,105 94	.....
Janesville	2,400 00	.....	1,800 00	9,400 00	1,500 00	190 00	3,936 00	19,226 00	.....
Kenosha	586 84	.....	2,200 00	3,690 67	.....	535 23	3,480 23	10,492 96	1,841 93
La Crosse	1,545 69	369 14	6,394 00	10,318 25	4 50	835 15	3,702 84	23,769 57	6,853 27
Madison	13,000 00	86 00	1,800 00	11,438 25	6,750 00	1,131 47	2,908 21	37,153 93	3,244 84
Menasha	1,500 00	100 00	1,300 00	2,200 00	.....	200 80	389 33	5,780 13	715 95
Milwaukee	72 25	1,641 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,724 84	57,695 20
Mineral Point	263 80	100 00	900 00	2,555 00	243 70	.....	1,224 74	5,287 24	272 61
Oconto .....	.....	.....	3,110 00	3,515 00	.....	.....	.....	6,625 00	.....
Oshkosh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	5,800 00	.....	1,200 00	4,025 00	.....	.....	953 68	48,650 70	8,766 64
Racine	1,600 80	127 96	6,550 00	9,898 75	.....	213 75	4,271 32	11,978 68	.....
Sheboygan	356 75	.....	2,600 00	3,952 00	.....	465 00	1,808 21	9,181 96	22,448 83
Watertown	409 72	186 38	3,671 25	4,772 50	.....	50 00	1,465 30	10,555 15	756 10
Wausau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,055 83
Totals	\$60,149 73	\$3,034 54	\$47,371 92	\$113,501 15	\$20,207 42	\$8,871 02	\$40,507 90	\$461,576 41	\$128,018 25

TABLE No. XX—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.
TEXT BOOKS.

Cities.	Spoilers.	Readers.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Grammars.	Geographies.
Appleton.....	Wats'n&Patterson	Independent.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Harvey&Swinton.	Montieth.
Beaver Dam.....	Sanders Union.....	Sanders.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Swinton & Kerl.	Mitchell.
Beloit.....	Swinton.....	Independent.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Greene.....	Mitchell.
Berlin.....	Swinton.....	Union.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Kerl.....	Guyot.
Columbus.....	Sanders.....	Sanders.....	Stoddard.....	Robinson.....	Kerl.....	Mitchell.
Fond du Lac.....	Parker & Watson.	Independent.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	Harvey.....	Warren.
Ft. Howard.....	Sanders Union.....	Sanders Union.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Kerl.....	Mitchell.
Grand Rapids.....	.....	National.....	.....	Ray.....	Clark.....	.....
Green Bay.....	American.....	Union Series.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Kerl.....	Colton
Hudson.....	National.....	National.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	Brown.....	Mitchell.
Janesville.....	Union.....	Union.....	Davies.....	Robinson.....	Greene.....	Warren.
Kenosha.....	.....	National.....	Walton.....	Walton.....	Kerl & Bullion.	Mitchell.
La Crosse.....	National.....	Independent.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	Harvey.....	Guyot.
Madison.....	.....	Independent.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Greene.....	Eclectic.
Menasha.....	Sanders Union.....	Sanders Union.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Kerl.....	Montieth & McN.
Milwaukee.....	.....	McGuffey.....	.....	Ray.....	Greene.....	Guyot.
Mineral Point.....	Swinton.....	Sanders.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Harvey & Pino ..	Guyot.
Oconto.....	Wilson.....	Wilson.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Pino.....	Cornell.
Oshkosh.....	Swinton.....	Sanders Union.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Greene.....	Mitchell.
Portage.....	Worcester.....	Hillard.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Brown & Kerl...	Cornell.
Racine.....	Sanders Union.....	Sanders Union.....	Stoddard.....	Stoddard.....	Greene.....	Warren.
Sheboygan.....	Swinton.....	American.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Harvey.....	Mitchell.
Watertown.....	National.....	National.....	Robinson.....	Ray.....	Swinton.....	Warren.
Wausau.....	National.....	Independent.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	Harvey.....	Mitchell.

TABLE No. XXI—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.
TEXT BOOKS—continued.

CITIES.	United States Histories.	Physiologies.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Latin Grammars and Readers.	Natural Philosophy.
Appleton.....	Barnes.....	Cutter.....	Loomis & Robs'n	Robinson.....	Harkness.....	.....
Beaver Dam.....	Barnes.....	Huxley.....	Olney.....	Olney.....	Harkness.....	Quakenbos.
Beloit.....	Anderson.....	Hitchcock.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Harkness.....	Cooley.
Berlin.....	Goodrich.....	Jarvis.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Allen.....	Wells.
Columbus.....	Goodrich.....	Hutchinson.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Andrews & Stod.	Steele.
Fond du Lac.....	Swinton.....	Hitchcock.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	Harkness.....	Peck's Ganot.
Ft. Howard.....	Anderson.....	Cutters.....	Robinson.....	Davies.....	.....	Peck's Ganot.
Grand Rapids.....	Swinton.....	.....	Ray.....	.....	.....	Park.
Green Bay.....	Barnes.....	Steele.....	Robinson.....	Evans.....	Allen.....	Wells.
Hudson.....	.....	Cutters.....	Davies.....	.....	Andrews & Stod.	Wells.
Janesville.....	Swinton.....	14 Weeks.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Andrews & Stod.	Martin.
Kenosha.....	Barnes.....	Cutter.....	Robinson.....	Davies.....	Harkness.....	Rolf & Gillett.
La Crosse.....	Barnes.....	Cutter.....	Robinson.....	Davies.....	Harkness.....	Steele.
Madison.....	Barnes.....	Brown.....	Robinson.....	Loomis.....	Allen.....	Norton.
Menasha.....	Barnes.....	Steel.....	Stoddard.....	Robinson.....	.....	Steele.
Milwaukee.....	Swinton.....	Cutter & Dalton.....	Loomis.....	Loomis.....	Allen.....	Stewart.
Mineral Point.....	Swinton.....	.....	Robinson.....	Evans.....	Hocking.....	Martin.
Oconto.....	Swinton.....	.....	Robinson.....	Davies.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	Goodrich.....	Hitchcock.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Harkness.....	Martin.
Portage.....	Goodrich.....	Cutter.....	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Harkness.....	Wells.
Racine.....	Anderson.....	Huxley.....	Olney.....	Olney.....	Harkness.....	Steele.
Sheboygan.....	Swinton.....	Cutter.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	.....	Steele.
Watertown.....	Barnes.....	Steele.....	Robinson.....	Davies.....	Brooks.....	Steele.
Wausau.....	Barnes.....	.....	Davies.....	Davies.....	.....	Steele.

TABLE No. XXXII.—Statistics of Cities—continued.

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

Cities.	Number of children be- tween 4 and 7 years of age in the city.	Number of children be- tween 7 and 15 years of age in the city.	Number of persons be- tween 15 and 20 years of age in the city.	Number of children be- tween 4 and 7 years of age who have attend- ed school.	Number of children be- tween 7 and 15 years of age who have at- tended school.	Number of persons be- tween 15 and 20 years of age who have at- tended school.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.	Total No. of persons be- tween 15 and 20 years of age, who cannot read or write, resid- ing in city Aug. 31, 1874.	Total No. of persons over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write in any language, residing in city Aug. 31, 1874.
Appleton.....	608	1,058	651	393	634	96	2	1	1	8	60
Beaver Dam.....	323	719	376	174	498	192	..	..	..	..	..
Beloit.....	327	694	504	181	707	160	1	..	1	2	20
Berlin.....	228	605	265	71	506	106	..	..	4	..	50
Columbus.....	91	450	67	75	380	55	..	..	1	..	..
Fond du Lac.....	1,336	2,554	1,906	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Ft. Howard.....	363	576	302	220	522	43	5	..	..	10	28
Grand Rapids.....	131	201	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Green Bay.....	597	1,096	507	196	822	102	1	4	4	..	..
Hudson.....	149	846	151	76	300	124	..	..	..	..	..
Janesville.....	576	1,511	807	302	1,006	512	3	2	2	..	56
Kenosha.....	377	977	532	147	458	93	..	6	1	2	4
La Crosse.....	1,081	1,655	774	429	1,325	190	..	..	1	..	23
Madison.....	889	1,845	899	350	1,724	207	1	3	4	..	..
Menasha.....	317	579	309	88	396	59	..	..	..	..	..
Milwaukee.....	8,312	16,720	8,645	3,072	8,287	379	4	35	19	..	..
Mineral Point.....	403	670	441	169	491	91	101	1	..	2	1
Oconto.....	320	652	219	183	581	..	176	..	..	7	16
Oshkosh.....	1,500	2,386	1,351	646	1,989	781	8	6	10	9	45
Portage.....	345	805	417	276	669	179	1	1	4	..	6

TABLE No. XXII.—Statistics of Cities—Special Statistics—continued.

CITIES.	Number of children be- tween 4 and 7 years of age in the city.	Number of children be- tween 7 and 15 years of age in the city.	Number of persons be- tween 15 and 10 years of age in the city.	Number of children be- tween 4 and 7 years of age who have attend- ed school.	Number of children be- tween 7 and 15 years of age who have at- tended school.	Number of persons be- tween 15 and 20 years of age who have at- tended school.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.	Total No. of persons be- tween 15 and 20 years of age who cannot read or write in any language residing in city Aug. 31, 1874	Total No. of persons over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write in any language residing in city Aug. 31, 1874.
Racine.....	948	2,146	1,292	399	1,527	234	.....	4	2	1	62
Sheboygan.....	504	1,215	755	282	758	41	.....	4	11	.....	102
Watertown.....	831	1,816	1,004	45	1,197	32	1	4	6	25	100
Wausau.....	256	373	157	143	384	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	20,812	41,649	22,406	7,917	25,156	3,718	305	80	78	66	577

TABLE No. XXIII—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.

CERTIFICATES.

CITIES.	TO MALE TEACHERS			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st gr'd	2d g'de.	3d g'de.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Appleton	1	3	.....	.....	2	10	16
Beaver Dam	1	.....	.....	1	2	13	17
Beloit .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	19
Columbus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Fond du Lac .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	47	50
Ft. Howard	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	10
Grand Rapids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Green Bay	1	.....	.....	.....	4	10	15
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Janesville	1	.....	.....	1	.....	33	35
Kenosha	2	.....	.....	4	3	4	13
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	29	34
Madison	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	31
Menasha	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9	11
Milwaukee	4	.....	3	8	3	40	58
Mineral Point	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	10
Oconto	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	9
Oshkosh	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	68
Portage	1	1	.....	.....	1	13	16
Racine .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	28	32
Sheboygan	1	.....	2	.....	.....	13	16
Watertown	1	.....	.....	7	2	8	18
Wausau	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Totals	22	8	15	23	34	411	513

TABLE No. XXIV.

SUMMARIES OF STATISTICS.

	COUNTIES.	CITIES.	Totals.
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age.....	368,301	84,860	453,161
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more month.s.....	364,174	84,860	449,034
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	236,982	39,896	276,878
Total number of the different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	237,509	40,009	277,518
Number of days' attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age.....	16,867,785	4,033,079	20,900,864
Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year....	17,043,596	4,047,016	21,090,612
Number of days school have been taught by qualified teachers.....	799,782	4,716	804,498
Number of children who have attended private schools.....	4,688	3,863	8,551
Number of schools with two departments.....	143	67	210
Number of schools with three or more departments.....	107	65	172
Number of teachers required to teach the schools.....	5,552	604	6,126
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.....	8,709	623	9,332
Number of public school houses.....	4,981	132	5,113
Number of pupils the school houses will accommodate.....	239,174	30,232	319,406
Number of school-houses built of brick or stone.....	605	81	686
Number of school-houses with out-houses in good condition.....	3,025	131	3,156
Highest valuation of school-house and site ..	45,000	75,000	.....

AGGREGATE OF VALUE AND EXPENDITURES.

	COUNTIES.	CITIES.	Totals.
Total valuation of school-houses.....	\$2,910,875	\$803,000	\$3,713,875
Total valuation of sites.....	296,718	193,400	490,118
Total valuation of apparatus	109,365	7,775	117,140
Amount expended for building and repairing.....	224,531	60,149	284,680
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries.....	13,728	3,034	16,762
Amount expended for teachers' wages	1,141,822	160,872	1,302,694
Amount expended for old indebtedness	79,498	20,207	99,705
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records	30,431	8,871	39,302
Amount expended for all other purposes.....	187,135	40,507	227,642
Total amount expended	\$4,994,103	\$1,297,815	\$6,291,918

TABLE No. XXV.

DISTRIBUTION OF DICTIONARIES.

STATEMENT showing the counties, towns and districts which have been supplied with Dictionaries, during the year ending December 10, 1874.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Barron	Barron	3, 4	2
	Dallas	2	1
	Prairie Farm	2	1
	Prairie Farm and Dallas	1	1
Brown	Fort Howard, city	3 Depts., 1	3
	Green Bay	4	1
	Green Bay, city	2 Depts.,	2
	Morrison	4	1
Buffalo	Naples	4	1
Calumet	Harrison	2	1
	Rantoul	5	1
Chippewa ...	Anson	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	6
	Auburn	1	1
	Bloomer	9	1
	La Fayette	6, 10	2
	Sigel and Edson	1	1
Clark	Colby	2	1
	Colby and Mayville	2	1
	Hixon	3	1
	Mayville	1	1
	Perkins	1	1
	Pine Valley	3 Depts., 4	3
	Washburn	1, 2	2
	Weston	5, 6	2
Columbia	Newport, and Dell Prairie, Adams county	6	1
	Randolph	3	1
Crawford	Freeman and Utica	5	1
	Prairie du Chien	9	1
	Union	3	1
Dane	Madison, city	3 Depts.,	3
Dodge	Beaver Dam, city	5 Depts.,	5
Door	Gardner	3	1
Douglas	Superior	3 Depts., 1	3
Dunn	Grant	5	1
	Menomonee	7 Depts., 1	7
	Stanton	6	1
Eau Claire	Augusta, village	1 Dept., 3	1
	Bridge Creek	1	1
	Otter Creek	3, 6, 7	3
	Seymour	2	1
	Washington	1, 4	2

TABLE XXV.—*Distribution of Dictionaries*—continued.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	No. Copies.
Fond du Lac	Empire.....	8	1
	Oakfield.....	2d Dept. 1	1
	Ripon	2 Depts., 5	2
Grant	Beetown	5	1
	Bloomington	2	1
	Boscobel and Marion.....	1 Dept., 1	1
	Cassville	3	1
Green	Cadiz	5	1
Iowa	Wyoming.....	5	1
Jackson	Alma	10	1
	Hixton	9	1
	Millstown	2	1
	Cold Spring and Koshkonong ..	3	1
Jefferson	Jefferson	16	1
	Lisbon	1 Dept., 5	1
Juneau	Salem and Randall.....	2d Dept, 9	1
Kenosha	Ahnapee	6	1
Kewaunee	La Crosse, city	3 Depts., .	3
La Crosse	Gratiot	8	1
	Seymour	10	1
Manitowoc	Eaton and Liberty	2d Dept., 1	1
	Manitowoc, city	4 Depts., 1, 7	4
Marathon	Jenny	1 Dept., 1	1
	Stettin	7	1
	Texas	5	1
	Wausau, city.....	3 Depts., 1	3
	Granville.....	12	1
Milwaukee	Lake	1 Dept., 1	1
	Milwaukee, city.....	31 Depts., .	31
	Oak Creek.....	1 Dept., 1	1
	Lincoln	15	1
Monroe	Gillett.....	4	1
Oconto	Marinette.....	2 Depts., 1	2
	Appleton, city	1 Dept., 4	4
Outagamie	Cicero	4	1
	Seymour	5	1
	Waterville.....	7	1
Pepin	El Paso.....	5	1
Pierce	Rock Elm.....	1, 12	2
	Union	3	1
	Lorraine	1	1
Polk	Osceola	6, 7	2
	Stevens Point, city.....	1 Dept., 1	1
Portage	Burlington	2 Depts., .	2
Racine	Westford	5	1
Richland	Bradford, and Darien, Wal. Co..	14	1
Rock.....	Janesville, city	4 Depts., .	4
	Turtle	5	1
	Eau Galle	1	1
St. Croix	Pleasant Valley.....	4	1
	Richmond.....	4	1
	Springfield	1, 3	2
	Woodland	8	1
Sauk	Hartland	4	1
Shawano	Maple Grove	2	1
	Mayville	1	1
	Shawano	1, 2	2

TABLE No. XXV—*Distribution of Dictionaries*—con.

COUNTIES.	Towns.	No. of District.	No. Copies.
Trempealeau	Albion	1	1
	Arcadia	11, 12	2
	Burnside	5	1
	Ettrick	3, 9	2
	Sumner	7	1
Vernon.....	Greenwood.....	8	1
	Harmony	2d Dept., 2	1
	Delavan	Inst. Df. & Dumb.	3
Walworth	Farmington	1 Dept., 2	1
Washington	Hartford	10	1
Waukesha.....	Delafield and Genesee.....	1 and 8	1
	Menomonee	1 Dept., 1	1
Waupaca.....	Waukesha.....	3 Depts., 1	3
	Dupont	3	1
	Helvetia	3	1
Waushara	Rose.....	4	1
Winnebago	Neenah	5	1
	Oshkosh, city.....	2 Depts., 1	2
	Rushford.....	3	1
	Vinland.....	7	1
	Centralia.....	4	1
Wood.....	Sigel.....	4	1

STATEMENT showing the Districts to which Dictionaries have been sold during the year ending December 10, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Towns.	No. of District.	No. Copies.
Brown	Glenmore	3	1
Columbia	Courtland	3	1
	Lowville	3	1
	Otsego.....	3	1
	Wyocena.....	1	1
	Black Earth, Mazoma'e & Arena.....	7	1
Dane.....	Dunkirk and Pleasant Springs	5	1
	Fitchburg.....	9	1
	Madison	2 Depts.,	2
	Middleton.....	8	1
	Rutland	6	1
Dodge.....	Sun Prairie.....	4	1
	Trenton	1, 10	2
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, city	10 Depts.,	10
	Lamartine.....	7	1
	Ripon.....	11	1
Grant	Wyalusing and Patch Grove.....	1	1
Green	Cadiz.....	4	1
	Exeter	4	1
Green Lake.....	Berlin and Brooklyn	6	1
	Saint Marie and Seneca.....	9	1
Iowa	Mineral Point, city	2 Depts.,	2
Jefferson.....	Oakland	14	1
	Waterloo.....	3	1
Juneau.....	Plymouth.....	1	1

TABLE No. XXV.—*Dictionaries Sold*—continued.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Kenosha	Kenosha, city	4 Departments.	4
	Pleasant Prairie and Somers....	10	1
La Fayette	Elk Grove	3	1
	Shullsburg	5	1
	Wayne	5	1
Manitowoc	Cato	2	1
	Franklin	14	1
	Meeme	1	1
	Rockland	2	1
	Two Creeks	2	1
Milwaukee	Oak Creek	1	1
Monroe	Angelo and La Fayette	1	1
	Sparta	8	1
Oconto	Peshigo	3	1
Pierce	El Paso	4	1
	Hartland and Isabel	2	1
	River Falls	2	1
Portage	Almond	2	1
	Plover	1	1
Racine	Raymond	5	1
Richland	Bloom	3	1
	Forest and Liberty	9	1
	Ithica and Buena Vista	1	1
Rock	Harmony	8	1
	Turtle	5	1
St. Croix	Somerset and Star Prairie	1	1
Sauk	Baraboo, Fairfield and Greenfield	1	1
	Reedsburg	1	1
Sheboygan	Lyndon, Plymouth & Sheb. Falls	16	1
	Sheboygan Falls	2	1
	Sherman	1	1
Trempealeau	Ettrick	1	1
	Sumner	2	1
Vernon	Franklin	4	1
Walworth	Darien	3	1
	La Fayette, Sugar Creek & Troy	9	1
	Sharon, Walworth and Darien	4	1
Washington	Germantown	4	1
	Hartford	4	1
Waukesha	Genesee	4	1
	Lisbon	1	1
	Lisbon and Pewaukee	2	1
	Menomonee	1	1
	Vernon	3	1
Waupaca	Farmington	1	1
	Fremont	2	1
	Lind	2	1
	Royalton	11	1
Waushara	Leon	1, 5	2
	Plainfield	3	1
	Warren	1, 13	2
Winnebago	Black Wolf	4	1
	Omro	1	1
	Omro and Winneconne	7	1
	Utica	4, 5	2
	Vinland	8	1
	Vinland and Clayton	1	1
	Vinland and Oshkosh	3	1
	Winchester	1	1

COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1875.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENTS NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Adams	J. M. Higbee	Painville.
Ashland	John W. Bell	La Pointe.
Barron	W. Bird	Shetek.
Bayfield	John McCloud	Bayfield.
Brown	M. H. Lynch	De Pere.
Buffalo	L. Kessinger	Alma.
Burnett	John G. Fleming	Grantsburg.
Calumet	W. B. Minaghan	Chilton.
Chippewa	J. A. Bate	Chippewa Falls.
Clark	R. J. Sawyer	Neillsville.
Columbia	Kennedy Scott	Cambria.
Crawford	Thos. L. Redlon	Wheatville.
Dane, (1st)	W. H. Chandler	Sun Prairie.
Dane, (2d)	M. S. Fawley	Black Earth.
Dodge, (1st)	John T. Flavin	Watertown.
Dodge, (2d)	A. K. Delaney	Hustisford.
Door	Chris Daniels	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas	Thomas Clark	Superior.
Dunn	Geo. Shafer	Menomonee.
Eau Claire	Joseph F. Ellis	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac, (1st)	W. L. O'Connor	Rosendale.
Fond du Lac, (2d)	Jas. J. Kelley	Osceola.
Grant	G. M. Guernsey	Platteville.
Green	D. H. Morgan	Monroe.
Green Lake	A. A. Spencer	Berlin.
Iowa	Albert Watkins	Mineral Point.
Jackson	T. P. Marsh	Pole Grove.
Jefferson	S. A. Craig	Fort Atkinson.
Juneau	G. P. Kenyon	New Lisbon.
Kenosha	Jas. P. Briggs	Kenosha.
Kewaunee	John M. Read	Kewaunee.
La Crosse	S. W. Leete	West Salem.
La Fayette	Thos. J. Van Meter	Fayette.
Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	Manitowoc.
Marathon	Thamas Greene	Wausau.
Marquette	Henry M. Older	Packwaukee.
Milwaukee, (1st)	Thos. O. Herrin	Oak Creek.
Milwaukee, (2d)	James L. Foley	Butler.
Monroe	A. E. Howard	Sparta.
Oconto	A. T. Stearns	Oconto.
Outagamie	Patrick Flanagan	Pppleton.
Ozaukee	E. H. Janssen	Cedarburg.
Pepin	M. B. Axtell	Pepin.
Pierce	R. L. Reed	Prescott.
Polk	Charles E. Mears	Osceola Mills.

County Superintendents—continued.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENTS NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Portage.....	Jas. O. Morrison.....	Plover.
Racine	Thomas Malone	Rochester.
Richland	W. J. Waggoner	Richland Center.
Rock, (1st)	E. A. Burdick.....	Janesville.
Rock, (2d)	J. B. Tracy	Milton.
St. Croix.....	F. P. Chapman	New Richmond.
Sauk	Jas. T. Lunn.....	Ironton.
Shawano	C. R. Klebesadel.....	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	M. D. L. Fuller.....	Plymouth.
Trempealeau.....	J. B. Thompson	Osseo.
Vernon	O. B. Wyman	Viroqua.
Walworth.....	S. P. Ballard	Sharon.
Washington.....	Fred. Regenfuss	West Bend.
Waukesha	Isaac N. Stewart	Waukesha.
Waupaca	Justus Burnham	Waupaca.
Waushara.....	T. S. Chipman	Berlin.
Winnebago.....	F. A. Morgan.....	Winneconne.
Wood	C. L. Powers	Grand Rapids.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CITIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	CITIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.
Appleton	A. H. Conkey....	La Crosse	J. W. Weston
Beaver Dam.....	James S. Dick...	Madison	Sam'l. Shaw.
Beloit	Fayette Royce...	Menasha.....	Elbridge Smith.
Berlin.....	N. M. Dodson ...	Milwaukee	J. McAlister.
Columbus	S. O. Burrington.	Mineral Point...	Thos. Priestly.
Fond du Lac.....	C. A. Hutchins ..	Oconto	D. P. Moriarty.
Fort Howard	R. Chappell	Oshkosh	H. B. Dale.
Grand Rapids	Henry Hayden...	Portage	G. J. Cox.
Green Bay.....	A. H. Ellsworth ..	Racine	A. C. Fish.
Hudson	H. W. Slack	Sheboygan	John H. Plath.
Janesville	W. D. Parker.....	Watertown	Wm. Bieber.
Kenosna.....	H. M. Simmons ..	Wausau	B. W. James.

DOCUMENT 6.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ex-officio Regent.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1875.

7th Cong. Dis.,	-	-	ANGUS CAMERON	-	-	La Crosse.
5th - do	-	-	C. S. HAMILTON	-	-	Fond du Lac.
2d - do	-	-	J. C. GREGORY	-	-	Madison.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1876.

State at Large	-	-	N. B. VAN SLYKE,	-	-	Madison.
8th Cong. Dis.,	-	-	H. D. BARRON,	-	-	St. Croix Falls.
4th - do	-	-	J. R. BRIGHAM,	-	-	Milwaukee.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1877.

State at Large	-	-	GEO. H. PAUL,	-	-	Milwaukee.
1st Cong. Dis.	-	-	H. G. WINSLOW,	-	-	Racine.
3d do	-	-	P. A. ORTON,	-	-	Darlington.
6th do	-	-	THOS. B. CHYNOWETH,	-	-	Green Bay.

OFFICERS.

C. S. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. DEAN,
SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,
EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY, GEO. H. PAUL.

FARM COMMITTEE,
E. SEARING, P. A. ORTON, J. R. BRIGHAM.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY, COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT BOOKS,
E. SEARING, H. G. WINSLOW, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

COMMITTEE ON LAW DEPARTMENT,
J. C. GREGORY, P. A. ORTON, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT,
JOHN FERREY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Governor of Wisconsin,

The Regents of the University respectfully report:

The past year has been one of substantial progress. The resignation of J. H. Twombly, as president, was accepted by the Regents on the 21st of January last. President John Bascom was invited to occupy the place, and entered on the discharge of his duties with the beginning of the spring term. The Regents are more than satisfied with the change, and do not hesitate to predict from it an effectual increase of good in the management of the University, and a far higher position for it among the colleges of the country.

Other changes have taken place in the faculty and teachers, which will be found by reference to the catalogue of the instructional force, making part of this report.

REPAIRS.

During the summer vacation, the dormitories have been put in thorough repair, and the college grounds graded and much improved, and an addition made to the president's house. The farm house and other buildings have been repainted, and everything done to preserve all university property, that the means at the disposal of the Regents would admit.

In behalf of the Regents, I invite your attention, and, through you, the attention of the legislature, to the economy of expenditure of the university income. By reference to the treasurer's report, it will be seen that the total revenue of the University for the year ending June 30, 1874, was \$61,724.79, and that the sum justly chargeable as costs of disbursement of the above amount, is only the expenses of the Regents and the salary of the secretary of the board, averaging, annually, less than \$700. It is not believed that greater economy in the careful disbursement of such a

sum is within the reach of any board of managers. Not only has rigid economy been necessary, but it has been the basis of action of each member of the Board of Regents.

LAND ENDOWMENT.

During the past fiscal year, the sales of university lands proper have been 1,431 acres, realizing therefor the sum of \$3,757.43. In the same period, the sales of agricultural college lands have been 7,419 acres, for the sum of \$8,939.16. There remain unsold of university lands, 4,970 acres, and of agricultural college lands, 53,373 acres, a total of 58,343 acres. A considerable portion of these lands lie within the limits of the land grants of the Wisconsin Central and St. Croix Railroads, and are rapidly appreciating in value; but with the utter indifference that has characterized the action of our state legislature ever since these lands were given to the state, they are still in the market at minimum prices, and yearly, the best of those remaining are selected and purchased, and the profits that might accrue to the University by withholding the best from market for a few years, are thrown away, and pass into the hands of speculators. Whenever effort has been made to procure from the legislature authority to withdraw any of our lands from market, it has met with sturdy opposition from the representatives of those counties in which the lands lie, on the ground that reservation from sale would retard settlement of the neighborhood. This objection would have force, if sale was made only to actual settlers; but it is notorious that the greater portion of sales since the land grants were made, have been to speculators, who hold the lands for the increased value, which, in simple justice, ought to inure to the University. In this way, a magnificent endowment, which, if husbanded, would have brought to the University hundreds of thousands of dollars, has been frittered away; and it is only just to claim that it is a sacred duty on the part of the state to make up to the University what has thus been lost. This duty of the state finds additional force, from the fact that the whole endowment of the University comes, not from the state, but from the generosity of the Federal Government. Can the state do less than meet this generosity by the erection of such buildings as the growing wants of the University require. Thus far, it has erected but one building, the Female College. That building filled an actual want, without which no progress could have been made. All who know ought

of the workings of the University have seen and acknowledged the wisdom of that appropriation. In the substantial growth and usefulness of the University to keep pace with the growth of the state, and the demands for a high grade of education, the time has now come when we must again come to the legislature for aid. A new building for all the purposes of progressive science has become an imperative necessity. The utter inadequacy of our present buildings to accommodate the classes, the need of more laboratory room, the discomfort of teachers and scholars, the failure to reach the best results because of such contracted quarters, and the indispensable necessity, to enable us to accommodate the rapidly increasing students, all appeal for this most necessary aid. The Regents earnestly trust you will add the force of an executive appeal in your forthcoming message. With this and such needed help as may be necessary to supply the wants created by steady growth, the Regents feel encouraged to pledge a career of prosperity for the University that shall be a source of just pride to every citizen of the state; without it, our highest school must linger and stop on the threshold of a life which has before it the highest promise of usefulness and honor to the commonwealth.

BROAD CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Section seven of the organic law of 1866, provides as follows:

“That no instruction, either sectarian or religious, or partisan in politics, shall ever be allowed in any department of the University; and no sectarian or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of regents, or in the election of professors, teachers or other officers of the university.” * * *

During the past year, it has come to the knowledge of the regents, that efforts have been made by one religious denomination of the state, to retain a president at the head of the University, whose removal was demanded by every interest of the university, and about which there was no difference of opinion among the regents. Demands were also made to have regents appointed, as well as professors, because of their sectarian opinions and faith. As regards the board of regents, we desire to say here, that in no instance has either the religious faith or the partisan bias of any professor, teacher or employé of the University ever been questioned—that these matters have been uniformly and always ignored; and, further, that the regents believe earnestly, that

whenever such questions shall enter into the appointment of regent, professor, teacher or employé, an entering wedge will have been placed, which if driven, will surely and effectually sap the foundation of usefulness for the University.

No rule should be more inviolable than this: that in the management of the University, no personal consideration, or political or sectarian faith, should ever be considered in questions relating to appointments; for it is only by a rigid adherence to this rule that a broad career and a high character can be maintained for the University, and he who deviates from it, violates the high trust imposed on him by the people of the state.

In conclusion, I invite careful attention to the reports of the president, secretary, treasurer, professor of agriculture and board of visitors, as giving in detail all information required.

In behalf of the regents,

C. S. HAMILTON,
Pres't Board of Regents.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the Board of Visitors, appointed to attend the annual examination, beg to submit the following report:

Entire frankness demands the confession from some of us—not all—that we began the task to which you had invited us, with more or less of misgiving and questioning as to the need of such an institution in our state, and, if such need did exist, as to whether it were finding itself met.

Those who came with such feelings will not, therefore, be open to the charge of partiality for the University, in any testimony which may find its way into this report of an opposite character, and suited to correct those erroneous prejudgments.

We are glad to say that, like a valuable friend, the University improved wonderfully on acquaintance.

Familiarity with its faculty, students, methods and work awakened an interest akin to enthusiasm, and transformed the cool criticism with which the work began, into the warm approbation with which it ended.

It is natural to speak first of the instructional force on the ground. We simply reiterate what has been said many times before, and is perfectly understood, when we say that we found the University in the hands of an earnest, devoted faculty, fully abreast with the times in the latest thought, literature and methods of their respective departments. The fact that some of them are wanted elsewhere is a pretty good reason why they should be retained where they are.

The Regents are to be congratulated upon the wisdom which has guided them in the choice of the Rev. John Bascom, LL.D., as

president of the University—a man who has earned a national reputation as an original thinker, able writer, ripe scholar—a man, who brings to this responsible office a long experience and peculiar aptitude in teaching, combined with the needed executive ability, and an instinctive hatred of all pretense and sham. The fact that he has so soon succeeded in intrenching himself in the hearts of the pupils and of the citizens of Madison confirms the judgment of the Regents, that he is the right man in the right place. And we hazard nothing in expressing the conviction, that his administration, supported by the able body of men who now seem to be in hearty coöperation with him, will witness a steady, healthy, permanent growth and enlargement of the institution in ways that will quite satisfy the expectations of its patrons and friends.

Those familiar with oral examinations, in which not more than an hour and a half is given to a large class, need not be told how little value attaches to them as tests of real progress and scholarship, especially if the examiner and examined are total strangers until the hour of recitation. The haste required to compass the subject, and the embarrassment of the pupil, suddenly called to his feet, render an exhibition, entirely fair to teacher and pupil, well nigh impossible. This thought occurred to us while attending the different recitations. We should have been glad of more time, at least in some classes; and we felt this abridgment of time the more, because we were compelled to hasten from one room to another, that we might catch a glimpse of classes reciting at the same hour.

The limits of this report will forbid our entering into any lengthy detail of the examinations. We were very much pleased with them as a whole; with some of them, delighted. There was evidence of diligence, fidelity and enthusiasm, both on the part of instructors and pupils. It was manifest that the students were there to work, and, in the main, were trying to do their best. Their frankness and independence in the discussion of topics and the freedom with which they ventured to differ from the author, and even the professor, arrested our attention, and afforded pleasing evidence of their having been taught to think for themselves—the most valuable thing in education. It occurred to some of the visitors that this admirable frankness and familiarity in the recitation room, unless controlled by good judgment, on the part of the pupil, might insensibly slide into a sort of smartness and curtness in recitation, which the requirements of courtesy will scarcely justify. We

shall be pardoned for suggesting one other criticism just here. It is this: there were occasional instances in the recitation room, in which the pupil so far forgot the proprieties of time and place, as to become a little careless about communicating with his neighbor, and about his posture while sitting and standing, thus distracting the attention of others, and seeming himself to be devoid of interest in the subject, and of consideration for his instructor. This is a trifling thing, but "trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." As a general rule, the bearing of the students, both in and out of the recitation room, towards their instructors and towards each other, was noticeably courteous and manly. There seemed to be that generous spirit, and dignified and respectful demeanor, which might naturally be expected to govern the conduct of young people who are thrown largely upon their honor in these matters, instead of being under rules and regulations. The whole theory of discipline in the University is admirably suited to appeal to the manliest and noblest sentiments of the young heart; and it is manifest that this appeal awakens a gratifying response, and well secures the desired end. We heard of no serious violations of reasonable authority, no flagrant instances of immorality, during the year.

The visitors were glad to discover, as they believe they did, a growing interest in the study of the ancient classics. The last catalogue points in this direction. This they hail as an omen of good. They believe it will be a sorry day for the cause of solid learning and broad scholarship in our land, when, in our zeal for the modern languages and natural sciences, we suffer a material abridgment of the course of study in Latin and Greek. There is no need of rivalry between these branches for a place in the curriculum. No time need be spent in the discussion of their relative value in a thorough course of study.

There is room for all, and no highest, best culture is possible without them all. We trust the Regents and faculty will do what they can to create and foster an interest in the study of those ancient languages in which is inshrined so much of the world's best history and richest thought.

In exactly the opposite direction, another thing. We were sorry not to see a larger place given to the study of the English literature and language. Our University seems to share the neglect in this direction which is common to most of the colleges of the

country. Our students ought to know, when they graduate, at least as much of their own language as of the ancient and modern languages taught in the course. With so accomplished an English scholar as Prof. Carpenter in the faculty, cannot more be done for our noble mother tongue?

The wisdom of the state, in establishing the College of Arts, is seen in the steady growth which the several departments have made, and the thorough, practical instruction which students in the special courses are evidently receiving.

In the department of mining and metallurgy, the students were seen in the laboratory with their coats off, as if they were working the thing out for themselves.

The examinations in botany, meteorology, entomology and chemistry, disclosed the fact that the students had been brought into a close intimacy with nature, and taught to challenge her to give up her secrets in response to their scrutinizing search, instead of turning, as is too common, to the text-book for information respecting the objects before them for analysis and classification. We were glad to see them following the method which has made the lamented Agassiz so justly illustrious as a teacher.

We took no small pleasure and satisfaction in what we saw of the department of civil engineering. The neatness and dispatch with which the young men put their work upon the board, the ease and accuracy with which they explained it, the beauty and perfection of their drawings, field-sketches, plotting of surveys, pencil and pen work generally, afforded grateful evidence of thorough instruction from their teacher, and painstaking effort and study on their part.

Inasmuch as the state has deemed it wise to maintain a department of military science in the University, with all needed equipments, and an accomplished officer in charge, it occurred to the visitors that the young men would do well to place a little higher value upon an opportunity which so happily combines physical culture with training in the noble profession of arms, and to come to this exercise with somewhat more of heartiness and enthusiasm than they have been wont of late to do.

How soon an emergency may arise in our country, which shall call for all the military skill our able-bodied young men can command, no wisest prophet can foresee. It is unwise to throw away opportunities whose loss may be so keenly regretted.

To some of the visitors, the presence of young ladies in the same classes with the gentlemen was a novelty, and therefore incited them to a careful scrutiny into the practical working of the coëducational idea. They were especially observant on this point, that they might get light on a subject which provokes so much antagonistic discussion.

They took particular notice of the recitations of the young ladies in Latin, Greek, Logic and Mathematics, that they might see whether there were any less vigor of thought, less mental grasp, less mastery of these subjects, of which gentlemen have heretofore claimed a monopoly, and, in justice to the ladies, they must here bear testimony to the fact that no such discovery was made, but rather the discovery of their ability to prosecute the same course of study as the young men, and with equal prospect of benefit, success and honor.

We are not required to pronounce upon the wisdom or unwisdom of the coëducation of the sexes, but only to speak of what we saw. We are not sorry, however, that the state of Wisconsin is aiming to settle, by actual experiment, a problem which the friends of liberal education in many other states are resolved to limit indefinitely to the field quite largely of *a priori* discussion.

We do not hesitate to express our conviction that the young ladies of our state can here obtain a thorough, varied and finished education. The Ladies' Hall, recently erected, is a model of neatness, comfort and convenience. It seems to be complete in all its appointments, and must be homelike and pleasant to the occupants.

The examination of the class in Law was pronounced by those who attended it as unrivalled in thoroughness and evident mastery of the subjects in hand. It was certainly a noble looking body of young men who received the honors of that department, and, unless their appearance belies them, they are destined to succeed in their profession. If we mistake not, the Law department of the University of Wisconsin is already taking rank with the best law schools of the country.

If it were not out of place, we should like to advert to the admirable practical advice which the address of Judge Doolittle contained to the graduating class in law, with the expression of the hope that it may be followed.

The commencement exercises were of a high order. The essays of the young ladies, and the orations of the young men, of the

graduating class, the reading and delivery of which occupied two successive mornings, in thought, diction and utterance, reflected credit alike on their authors, and the able professor who is chiefly responsible for this department of work. Some of the essays were exceptionally choice and fine in thought and expression. Some of the orations gave evidence of very careful and thoughtful preparation. It was a beautiful and touching spectacle to see so large a class of young men and ladies receive the honors of the University at the hands of the new president, and in presence of an immense throng of admiring friends, in token of their fidelity and zeal in the completion of the prescribed course of study.

It would be an unpardonable omission, were no reference made to the religious status of the University.

It is well known that many of the friends of liberal education are lukewarm in their support of the University, if not apposed to it, on account of its supposed neutrality in religious matters.

It is assumed that an institution, which is undenominational, unsectarian and under the fostering care of the state instead of the church, must, of necessity, be wanting in anything like positive and helpful religious influence—must educate the head at the expense of the heart.

It is no part of our duty to discuss that question, but we are glad to be able to say in this report, that while we believe the state understands its duty towards the University in this matter, and is thoroughly impartial and unsectarian in its trust, and while the University recognizes its position as the child of the state, and is true to it, still the moral and religious sentiment of the institution is high-toned and controlling in its influence upon the students. We felt that, somehow, the place was pervaded by a Christian atmosphere which was consciously or unconsciously influencing the conduct and moulding the character of those who breathe it.

We would not disguise the fact that we deem any education defective which leaves the moral and spiritual nature uncultivated and unfed. But we feel that so long as moral philosophy and mental theology are found in the prescribed course of study, and men of noble Christian manhood and character compose the Faculty, as at present, there is very little room for serious apprehension on this point.

We shall be pardoned, if in closing, we offer a few suggestions bearing on the prosperity and success of the University in the future.

Its reputation is now, in good measure, established.

It is not likely henceforth to be affected by the vicissitudes and fluctuations to which it has been, now and then, exposed in the past.

It is conceded to be ably officered and manned.

It has a large number of pupils.

It is no longer open to the charge of being little more than a respectable high school for Madison.

It is making a power felt throughout the state.

It is known to be doing a good, thorough, solid quality of work.

It is taking the position of a leading educational force in our commonwealth.

Obviously, it cannot be growing in other directions, without a corresponding growth in its wants and necessities.

It can never do the work it aspires to do, the work it ought to do, the work the state expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities.

When the force, the machinery and the material are all ready for work, it is always good economy to provide the needed auxiliaries and tools. The University has now reached a point where the state will find it a good investment to pursue towards it a liberal policy.

It is the judgment of your visitors that the University is doing about all the work it can do *without more money*.

Let us mention a few of the immediately pressing wants of the the institution:

1. A hall of natural sciences. This, as it seems to us, is *just now the one great desideratum* of the University. The growing demands of the College of Arts seem to render such a building indispensable.

There is now no suitable room for the Laboratory. It not only finds very poor accommodation in the basement of the University building, but from the nature of the work done there, is also a perpetual annoyance to those who are in the rooms above. There is, at present, no suitable room for the philosophical apparatus, or for the instruments, models, charts, etc., used in the Department of Engineering. This hall should be built with large, commodious rooms, exactly adapted to the work of instruction and illustration in physics, chemistry, engineering and mining, military science and agriculture, and be furnished with all the apparatus needed in giv-

ing the best instruction in these branches. In this noontide splendor of scientific investigation and instruction, when so much is done to popularize this kind of knowledge, the University cannot hope to compete with other institutions in this department, unless its facilities and appliances for this kind of work are greatly enlarged. The demand is imperative and ought to admit of no denial. This demand seems the more reasonable, when it is remembered that in this hall, there might be a large room suitable for a chapel, until a chapel shall be built, and then just the thing for a museum or library. The need of such a room must be patent to every one. It must be with great embarrassment and great discouragement, that the presiding officer of the University attempts the work of unifying, compacting and organizing a large body of students, so that they shall be moved and swayed by one common impulse and spirit, unless there be some room where all may be assembled, at least once a day, to hear the suggestions and catch the inspirations of the leader. President Bascom must painfully feel that, until this opportunity is granted, he can never have his forces well in hand. He must experience a conscious waste of personal influence and power. The University can be expected to have no adequate *esprit du corps*, until there is a room in which the whole body of students and the faculty can be assembled for devotional exercises in the morning, for rhetorical exercises at stated intervals, and for those occasional talks, frequent hints on discipline, deportment and practical suggestions of a miscellaneous sort, which are never so appropriately or effectively given to detachments as to the entire body of pupils.

We, therefore, deem it the duty of the Regents to urge, with the utmost persuasion possible, upon the Legislature this winter, the necessity of a liberal appropriation for the immediate erection of a hall of natural sciences.

2. One member of the board of visitors put it strongly perhaps, when he said, "I think the library of the University is a disgrace to the state." But somehow, his associates were little inclined to rebuke his audacity or differ with him. It is certainly very meagre, very inadequate. If you, gentlemen, could prevail upon the legislature to appropriate \$10,000 next winter, and an annual allowance of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 hereafter for the library, you would render the University an invaluable service. It is believed

that a natural science hall and good library would do more for the University than any other improvement that could be suggested.

3. Meantime, it is preëminently desirable that, without any delay, a small appropriation at least be made for the purchase of some new philosophical apparatus, new charts, models, maps, plats, etc., for the department of engineering. The expense of adding a few books of reference and enlarging somewhat the list of periodicals in all the departments of literature, art and science, would be inconsiderable to the state, while such addition of the latest, freshest thought would be a perpetual stimulus and benediction both to the professors and students. There is nothing so appetizing to student life as a few new standard books that are right down to date.

4. Some of the visitors are of the opinion that there should be a room for the preparatory department, where the pupils should study under the eye of an efficient disciplinarian, and that in this department, high school work should be done.

We cannot conclude this report without a sincere expression of our confidence in the ability, efficiency, singleness of purpose and wisdom of the board of regents in their administration of the solemn trust committed to them by the state, and also of our hearty thanks to them for the consideration and courtesy which they have shown us in the discharge of duties which have thus been made a pleasure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR LITTLE.
W. C. WHITFORD.
W. H. CHANDLER.
O. F. BLACK.
JAMES MACALISTER.
A. A. SPENCER.
B. M. REYNOLDS.
R. W. HUBBELL.

June 18, 1874.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The duties of a State University to the education of the state, are very grave, and can not be completely met without a close affinity and orderly interdependence of all the schools of the state. If the University is to minister to the general instruction of the state, that general instruction must, in turn, minister to it; and all our educational institutions must unite in a systematic and well organized body. Any public school that does not find a place and a work in this systematic instruction, is, so far, taking strength from it, distracting attention and effort. That the University may meet to the full its important part in state education, it needs to be sustained by the knowledge, approval and warm regard of the citizens of the state; and we are desirous to do what we can to commend it to their favor, and to make it an occasion of general and just pride.

The University comes in direct contact with the instruction of the state, through the graded schools and the schools which rank with these in their work. There have entered the University in this opening term of our year forty-three graduates of graded schools, entitled by examination to free tuition. Of these, thirty-six are in our Freshman class, the whole class containing eighty-two members.

This fact is sufficient to show that the University is beginning to draw directly and strongly on the public schools for support, and is able thus, in turn, to influence and guide them in their work.

Of the remaining forty-six in our Freshman class, thirty-six have been fitted in the University itself. We are anticipating a rapid transfer of this entire work to the graded schools. That these should become, throughout the state, adequate fitting schools, is of the highest importance to us and to liberal education. We do not

wish at present to raise the conditions of admittance to our Freshman classes, but we are very desirous that those who come to us from the graded schools *should be well prepared*. Here is our emphasis. The vigor, breadth and thoroughness of instruction in these schools, are matters of vital interest. We should be especially pleased if our graded schools could all of them afford a good fit for all of our courses, classical as well as scientific. The option in education of many young men and women is restricted by their inability to secure a fit for any other than the scientific course. We wish that education, in all its branches, might stand on a fair, equal footing in our public institutions. Quite sure we are, that each branch and each course will prosper best by a free affiliation with other branches and other courses.

The wish and the want which the University expresses, in its relation to the systematic education of the state, are more and better and broader graded schools, schools intermediate between merely primary and collegiate training. The health of the midway schools is essential to the health of those above and those below them.

In the University itself, we think we can justly say, that the instruction, collegiate and professional, which we offer, is good. We are desirous, however, first, to make it better on its present basis; and, later, to extend it. For the first purpose we need, on account of the multiplication of branches and of students, to enlarge our corps of professors, that each may give himself individually to a single class of duties, and that instruction in the University may, from the outset, be in the hands of experienced professors. We commend our wants in this respect to the citizens and legislature of the state. The time has come in which the work of the University, its position, and the number of its students, require that it should be in the hands of a full corps of able instructors. In reference to these instructors, we wish to know nothing but their ability to quicken, to ably and honestly guide, young men. New professorships are called for at once. First among them is a professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, and a professorship of Natural History. The instruction in the natural sciences is well given in the University, and we are desirous that it should be sustained by equal interest in literary and philosophic training. We have no sympathy with the method which exalts one branch of knowledge at the expense of others. We wish to offer parallel and carefully

cultivated lines of instruction. We have no fear that any real knowledge will fail to justify itself.

In the external conditions of education, our wants are urgent. We need an astronomical observatory, with its equipments; a chapel, and a building devoted to the natural sciences. Our instruction in astronomy is constantly restricted through our deficiencies in the means of illustration. It bears an almost wholly abstract and theoretical form. Lacking a chapel, we lack the opportunity of assembling the students in a body, of imparting to them general incentives, of inspiring in them a common spirit, or even of making to all alike the simplest communication. We are also cut off from any common literary entertainments or rhetorical exercises among ourselves. This would not be so much to be regretted, if the majority of our students were professional students, in quite distinct departments, as it now is, when the large majority of them are collegiate and academic students, calling for compact organization, personal influence and a common discipline, with a constant concession in manners and action to the general interests.

Serious, however, as is this want, and anxious as we are that it should be met as speedily as possible, we have another want still more urgent, that of a science hall, which shall draw off from our main building, the instruction in chemistry, physics, natural history, engineering and mining. Each of these branches calls for large rooms and large accommodation by way of laboratories, work-rooms and cabinets. These it is impossible adequately to furnish in the University Hall, and the inadequate rooms that are furnished, are supplied greatly at the expense of other branches of instruction. Teachers in other departments could immediately occupy, to great advantage, our present recitation-rooms. The same room, often too small for its purposes, is occupied by a series of teachers from hour to hour with much confusion, and a loss of opportunity, either to make ready for the recitation, or to tarry with the pupils after its completion. Our halls are crowded to excess at every change off, and, from our contracted laboratories, come to the whole building, the disturbing odors or gases of a chemical process. Large, well ventilated, inviting rooms for recitations, work and collections, are the pressing necessity of our very vigorous departments of natural science. The University is ready to grow at once, is ready for improvement in all the means of instruction and in scholarship. Our numbers are already in advance of our appliances. There is a flood-

tide with us that will, if improved, bear us easily to a large success. Our wants are urgent, however, and can not be postponed. We can wait to supply them in order; but the first, a science hall, stands in the way of them all, is the representative of them all, and so is sustained by the claims of them all. The University never gave more promise of a good work than now, but such a state is always one of wide awake activity and persistent demands. So far it is critical, and calls for wise improvement. We most earnestly hope that the institution will commend itself to the Regents, to the Legislature and to the State, for an immediate supply of its necessities, and that falling in with favoring tendencies, we shall ripen them into a speedy and complete success. We would rank our wants in the following order: Science Hall, Chapel, Enlarged Instruction, Astronomical Observatory; and would hope that the next three years might see them all met. So shall we possess the present and command the future.

JOHN BASCOM.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

JOHN BASCOM, LL. D.,

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, PH. D.,

Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,

Professor of Latin and History.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,

Professor of Logic and English Literature.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS, A. M., C. E.,

Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

JOHN E. DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,

Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

ROLAND IRVING, A. M., E. M.,

Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.

HON. E. G. RYAN, LL. D.,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Professor of Law.

HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
Professor of Law,

HON. P. L. SPOONER,
Dean of Law Faculty.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
Instructor in Languages.

ROBERT HENRY BROWN, PH. B.,
Instructor in Natural History and Assistant Curator of Cabinet.

JOHN M. OLIN, A. B.,
Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory.

JEROME HENRY SALISBURY, A. B.,
Instructor in Greek and Latin.

JOSEPH CLINTON FULLER, A. B.,
Instructor in English.

JAMES R. STEWART,
Instructor in Drawing.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
Preceptress.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, PH. B.,
Teacher of English.

MISS S. A. CARVER,
Teacher of French and German.

MISS SUE R. EARNEST,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

MISS HATTIE E. HUNTER,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

I. COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The College of Arts is organized under the following section of the General Laws of 1866, Ch. cxiv:

“SECTION 2. The College of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics and engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce; in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits; and in military tactics; and as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts, shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title.”

The object of this section is to provide, not only for a general scientific education, but also for such range of studies in the *applications of science* as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial or scientific pursuits. The courses of study are such as to provide a sound education in the elements of science, and at the same time give great freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made, they will be met, by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the Faculty of Arts, so as to form distinct colleges, as provided for in the act of reorganization.

This College embraces the Departments of General Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Military Science.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SCIENCE.

Freshman Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics—Higher Algebra. Loomis.

English—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language.

German—Whitney's Grammar and Reader.

Optional—Norse.

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics—Solid Geometry. Loomis.
English—Carpenter's English of the XIVth Century.
German—Schiller. William Tell.
Optional—Norse.

THIRD TERM.

Mathematics—Plane Trigonometry and its Applications.
Botany—Gray's Manual.
German—Lessing. Minna von Barnhelm.
 Themes and Declamations throughout the course; also German Composition.

Sophomore Year.

FIRST TERM.

Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry—Loomis.
Practical Surveying and Crystallography.
Rhetoric—Bain and Lectures.
History—Freeman's Outlines.
Optional—French.
Optional—Icelandic.

SECOND TERM.

Zoology—Nicholson.
Analytical Geometry and Calculus—Peck.
History.
Optional—Icelandic.

THIRD TERM.

Calculus—Loomis.
Zoology—completed.
German—Egmont.
Optional—History and French Literature.
 Composition and conversational exercises in French and German throughout the year.
 Drawing once a week during the first two years.

Junior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mechanics—Peck and Lectures.*Chemistry*—Lectures.*English Literature*—Shaw and Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.*Chemistry*—Fownes and Lectures.*History*—Hallam's Middle Ages, and Lectures.

THIRD TERM.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.*Mineralogy*.*Analytical Chemistry*.*Senior Year.*

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy—Bascom and Lectures.*Moral Philosophy*—Hickok.*Political Economy*—Walker and Lectures.*Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy*—White.*Lectures*—Science of Language.*Optional*—Metallurgy, Assaying.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy—Hickok.*Logic*—Deductive, Jevons and Lectures.*Geology*—Dana and Lectures.*Lectures*—International Law.*Æsthetics*—Bascom.*Natural Theology*—Chadbourne.

THIRD TERM.

Logic—Inductive—Fowler and Lectures.*Constitutional Law*—Story and Lectures.*Geology*.*Lectures*—History of Civilization.*Optional*—Economic Geology.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

It is the design of the University to give in this department a thorough and extensive course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. The instruction in this course will be given with constant reference to its practical applications, and the wants of the farmer.

The University farm is used to aid this department in conducting experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture.

Students can enter this, as all other departments of the University, at any time upon examination; can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance.

The analytical laboratories are connected with this department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Freshman and Sophomore Years.

Same as the course in the department of General Science.

Junior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Agriculture—General farm economy; employment of capital, etc.

Mixed husbandry. Special farming—by sections.

Drawing—Mapping farm.

Chemistry—Fownes and Lectures.

English Literature—Shaw and Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

Agriculture—Natural History; breeding and care of farm animals; characteristics of different breeds. Beneficial and injurious insects.

Materials used in Building.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.

Chemistry—Fownes and Lectures.

THIRD TERM.

Agricultural Botany—Botanical characteristics and geographical distribution of the natural orders, with their relative importance. The genera and species having agricultural value; those having commercial or medical value; those having ornamental value, and

those which are noxious or detrimental, as weeds or poisonous plants.

Horticulture—Hot beds, their construction and use. Methods of propagation of plants by layers, by cuttings, by budding or grafting, etc. Transplanting. Varieties of plants by layers, by cuttings, by budding or grafting, etc. Transplanting. Varieties of small fruits and the best means of cultivating them. General management of orchards and nurseries. Landscape Gardening. Forestry.

Veterinary Science.

Analytical Chemistry.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.

Architecture—Drafting Farm Buildings.

Senior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Analytical Chemistry—Quantitative.

Mental Philosophy—Bascom and Lectures.

Political Economy—Walker and Lectures.

History of Agriculture.

SECOND TERM.

Agricultural Chemistry—Soils, etc.

Geology—Dana and Lectures.

Logic—Deductive, Jevons and Lectures.

International Law—Lectures.

THIRD TERM.

Agricultural Chemistry—Food, etc.

Road Building.

Draining and Draining Engineering.

Economic Geology.

Two original papers, each on the relation of some branch of science to Agriculture, will be required during the Senior Year.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The object of this department is to give students such instruction in the theory and practice of Engineering as to fit them, after

a moderate amount of work in the field, to fill the most responsible positions in the profession of the Civil Engineer.

The following is given as a specimen of the projects required for the degree of Civil Engineer:

PROJECT FOR THE LOCATION AND BUILDING OF A RAILROAD.

"The road to begin at the East Madison depot, in the city of Madison, and run to the depot in the town of Oregon, distance, 10 miles. No gradient greater than $\frac{1}{100}$, and no radius of curvature less than 600 feet. Double track with a gauge of 3 feet. Distance between tracks 5 feet, and 5 feet between outside rail of track and the sides of the excavation or embankment. Slopes of embankments 2 to 1, and cuttings $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Ballast of broken stone. Proper provision made for the passage of public and private roads and water courses.

"Full specifications and estimates for each class of work.

"Suitable profile and cross-section drawings of the road.

"The memoir, by reference to the specifications, estimates and drawings, will give a complete history of the work from its beginning to its completion."

The course embraces lectures, recitations, field and laboratory practice, and drawing room exercises.

Under the head of Descriptive Geometry, instruction is given in both elementary and higher plane problems, shades, shadows and perspective.

Stereotomy is taught in the drawing room. Drawing serves not only to illustrate subjects taught in the lecture room, but also to supply such necessary instruction as is not there given.

Great stress is laid upon the proper use of the instruments, and as much time as possible is devoted to field practice.

The requirements for commencing the course are the same as those for entering the Junior Class of the Department of General Science.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Junior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Descriptive Geometry—Church.

Elements of Mechanics—Peck and Lectures.

General Chemistry—Lectures.

Drawing—Topographical and Geometrical.

SECOND TERM.

Mechanics of Engineering—Rankine.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.

Building Materials—Lectures.

Analytical Chemistry—Laboratory Practice.

THIRD TERM.

Mechanics of Engineering—Rankine.

Physics—Deschanel.

Mineralogy—Determinative.

Drawing—Machines.

VACATION WORK.

Memoir on some selected subject.

Senior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Prime Movers—Rankine and Lectures.

Mental Philosophy—Bascom and Lectures. (Assaying may be substituted.)

Astronomy—White.

Geodesy—Rankine.

Drawing—Steam Engine and other Prime Movers.

SECOND TERM.

Civil Engineering—Rankine.

Logic—Jevons. (Metallurgy may be substituted.)

Bridges—Merrill and Lectures.

Geology—Lectures.

Drawing—Bridges.

THIRD TERM.

Water Engineering—Rankine and Lectures.

Economic Geology—Lectures.

Constitutional Law—Story and Lectures.

Railroad Engineering—Hencke and Field Practice.

Drawing—Maps of Hydrographical Surveys, and Plans, Profiles and Sections of Railroad Surveys.

Practical exercises, with the use of the instruments, and the preparations—projects of machines and structures continue through the entire course.

These are required for graduation.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

The object of this department is to furnish instruction in those branches of science a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent Mining Engineer or Metallurgist.

It is designed to give the student the option of making either Mining Engineering or Metallurgy the most important part of his course. To this end, the following parallel courses have been laid out.

To render the instruction as practicable as possible, visits will be made with the Professor of Mining and Metallurgy to various metallurgical works and mines, and, during the long vacation, students are required to prepare a memoir on some selected subject.

Well equipped laboratories are provided for practical instruction in Assaying, Analytical Chemistry and Determinative Mineralogy. Collections of minerals, ores, rocks, fossils and technical products are available to the students, and are constantly increased. In some particulars, this department of the University has facilities obtainable at only one or two other western institutions.

Students will be allowed to take any part of the course for which they are fitted.

To enter this course, a thorough knowledge of all the studies pursued by the Freshmen and Sophomore Classes of the College of Arts will be required.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Junior Year.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Mining Engineering.</i>						<i>Metallurgy.</i>
<i>Descriptive Geometry,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Church.
<i>Chemistry, Inorganic,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Lectures.
<i>Elements of Mechanics,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Peck.
<i>Drawing,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Topographical and Geometrical.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Mining Engineering.</i>					<i>Metallurgy.</i>				
<i>Metallurgy,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lectures.
<i>Mechanics—Rankine.</i>				|					<i>Physics—Deschanel.</i>
<i>Analytical Chemistry,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Qualitative.
<i>Drawing.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shades, Shadows, Perspective.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Mineralogy,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Determinative.
<i>Mechanics—Rankine.</i>				|					<i>Physics—Deschanel.</i>
<i>Analytical Chemistry,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Qualitative.
<i>Drawing,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Furnaces, Machines, etc.

VACATION WORK.

Memoir on some actual Mining or Metallurgical operation.

Senior Year.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Mineralogy,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Continued.
<i>Mental Philosophy,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bascom and Lectures.
<i>Mining Engineering—</i>				|					<i>Quantitative Analysis.</i>
Lottner and Lectures.									<i>Metallurgy—Lectures.</i>
<i>Prime Movers,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rankine and Lectures.
<i>Drawing,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Furnaces, Machines, etc.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Geology,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lectures.
<i>Mining Engineering—</i>				|					<i>Quantitative Analysis.</i>
Lotten and Lectures.									
<i>Assaying.</i>									
<i>Drawing,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mining Machinery.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Economic Geology,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lectures.
<i>Railroad Engineering.</i>									
<i>Water Engineering,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rankine.
<i>Assaying,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

The object of this department is to fit its graduates to perform the duties of subaltern officers in the regular army.

The following are the text books used in this department:

Smith's Topography.

Mahan's Military Engineering.

Mahan's Advanced Guards, Outposts, etc.

Benet's Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial.

Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery.

Upton's Infantry Tactics.

U. S. Tactics for Field and Garrison, Artillery and Cavalry.

United States Manual of Signals.

United States Army Regulations.

The board of regents at its annual sessions will forward to the governor of the state the names of five students who have gone through the above course, standing first on the list according to merit in their studies and military department, who shall be recommended to the war department as proper persons to receive the appointment of second lieutenants in the regular army.

All graduates of this course receive a suitable diploma.

Military drill is required of all able-bodied male members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes, who must provide themselves with the prescribed uniform. This uniform is cheap, neat and suitable for ordinary wear. It is expected that many students not connected with these classes will join the battalion. This is earnestly recommended as furnishing a most healthful exercise.

Those joining the battalion will be subject to all the rules and regulations; and cannot withdraw without special action of the faculty. The following are the rules and regulations for the government of the

UNIVERSITY BATTALION.

ARTICLE I.

Organization.

1. All students of the Sophomore and Freshman and those of the other classes who may so elect shall be organized into a battalion

of two or more companies, under the command of the professor of military science.

2. Each company shall be designated by a letter of the alphabet, and officered by one Captain, two Lieutenants, five Sergeants and and eight Corporals.

3. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be appointed by the president of the University in consultation with the professor of military science.

ARTICLE II.

Uniform.

1. There shall be adopted a uniform dress, to consist of a sack coat, pantaloons and forage cap.

2. The sack coat shall be single breasted, of dark blue cloth; one row of four buttons on the breast; turnover collar; three small buttons on each cuff; pockets on the inside; top button on the breast to be well up to the throat.

3. *Pantaloons.*—The pantaloons to be made of the same material and color as the coat, and made up plain, with no trimmings.

4. *Cap.*—The forage cap to be of the same material and color as the coat, of the army pattern, with a gold wreath enclosing the letters U. W. The wreath to be worked on black velvet, and the letters to be embroidered in silver.

5. *Button.*—The button of the coat and cap to be of the same pattern as that of the general staff corps of the U. S. Army, with the addition of the letters U. W. stamped upon it over the eagle.

6. *Equipments.*—The equipments and insignia of rank shall be like those worn by officers and non-commissioned officers of the same rank in the U. S. Infantry.

ARTICLE III.

Military Exercises.

Practical instruction in the school of the soldier, company and battalion; in skirmish drill and target practice.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS.

This course embraces the Ancient Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature and Philosophy, and is intended to be fully equivalent to the regular course in the best classical colleges in the country.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Freshman Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics—Higher Algebra. Loomis.

Latin—Livy and Latin Composition.

Greek—Homer's Iliad, Grammar and Composition.

Optional—Norse.

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics—Solid Geometry. Loomis.

Latin—Cicero de Officiis. Composition.

Greek—Herodotus. Grammar and Composition.

Optional—Norse.

THIRD TERM.

Mathematics—Plane Trigonometry and its Applications.

Botany—Gray's Manual.

Greek—Thucydides. Grammar and Composition.

Optional—Latin.

Themes and Declamations throughout the course.

Sophomore Year

FIRST TERM.

Conic Sections—Loomis.

Rhetoric—Bain and Lectures.

Latin—Horace.

History.

French.

Optional—Greek.

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SECOND TERM.

Zoology—Nicholson.

Greek.

French.

Optional—Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Latin—Tacitus.

Greek—Æschylus, Prometheus, Goodwin's Moods and Tenses.

Anglo Saxon or Zoology.

Drawing—Once a week for the first two years.

Junior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mechanics—Peck and Lectures.

Chemistry—Lectures.

English Literature—Shaw and Lectures.

Optional—Greek.

SECOND TERM.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.

History—Hallam's Middle Ages and Lectures.

Greek—Plato, Apology and Crito.

Optional—Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.

Latin—Quintillian or Juvenal.

Comparative Philology—Whitney and Lectures.

Senior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy—Bascom and Lectures.

Moral Philosophy—Hickok.

Political Economy—Walker and Lectures.

Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy—White.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy—Hickok.

Æsthetics—Bascom.

Logic, Deductive—Jevons and Lectures.

Geology—Dana and Lectures.

International Law—Lectures.

Natural Theology—Chadbourne.

THIRD TERM.

Constitutional Law—Story.

Logic, Inductive—Fowler.

Rhetoric—Day's Art of Discourse, (Invention.)

History of Civilization—Lectures.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS.

In this course, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give students a good knowledge of those languages and their literature, to fit them to engage in the duties of instruction, or to prosecute to advantage professional duties.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Freshman Class.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics—Higher Algebra, Loomis.

Latin—Livy and Latin Composition.

German—Whitney's German Grammar and Reader.

Optional—Norse.

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics—Solid Geometry, Loomis.

Latin—Cicero de Officiis. Composition.

German—Schiller. William Tell.

Optional—Norse.

THIRD TERM.

Mathematics—Plane Trigonometry and its Applications.

Botany—Gray's Manual.

German—Lessing. Minna von Barnhelm.

Optional—Latin.

Themes and Declamations throughout the course; also French and German Composition.

Sophomore Year.

FIRST TERM.

Conic Sections—Loomis.*Rhetoric*—Bain and Lectures.*History.**Latin*—Horace.*French*—Grammar.*Optional*—Icelandic.

SECOND TERM.

Zoology—Nicholson.*French*—Select Prose and Poetry.*History.**Optional*—Latin.*Optional*—Icelandic.

THIRD TERM.

Latin—Tacitus.*Anglo-Saxon*—March.*German*—Goethe. Egmont.*Optional*—History of French Literature.*Drawing*—Once a week for the first two years.*Junior Year.*

FIRST TERM.

Mechanics—Peck and Lectures.*Chemistry*—Lectures.*English Literature*—Shaw and Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.*History*—Hallam's Middle Ages and Lectures.*German*—H. Grimm's Raphael and Michael Angelo.*French*—La Literature Francaise Classique.*Optional*—Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Physics—Deschanel and Lectures.*Latin*—Quintilian or Juvenal.*Comparative Philology*—Whitney and Lectures.*Optional*—History of German Literature.

Senior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy—Bascom and Lectures.
Moral Philosophy—Hickok.
Political Economy—Walker and Lectures.
Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy—White.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy—Hickok.
Æsthetics—Bascom and Lectures.
Logic, Deductive—Jevons and Lectures.
Geology—Dana and Lectures.
International Law—Lectures.
Natural Theology—Chadbourne.

THIRD TERM.

Logic, Inductive—Fowler.
Constitutional Law—Story and Lectures.
Rhetoric—Day's Art of Discourse. Invention.
History of Civilization—Lectures.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

The Sub-Freshman Class of the College of Arts consists of one year's studies.

FIRST TERM.

German—Comfort's Course.
Algebra—Robinson's.
Natural Philosophy—Norton.

SECOND TERM.

German—Comfort's Course.
Algebra—Robinson.
Physiology.

THIRD TERM.

German—Whitney's Reader.
Plane Geometry—Loomis (five books).
Botany—Gray's, "How Plants Grow."

The Sub-Freshman Class of the College of Letters consists of two years' studies.

First Year.

FIRST TERM.

Ancient Classics.

Modern Classics.

<i>Latin,</i> - - - - -	Allen & Greenough's Grammar.
<i>Latin,</i> - - - - -	Leighton's Lessons. (Twice a day.)
<i>Ancient History</i> —Thalheimer.	| <i>Algebra</i> —Robinson.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Latin,</i> - - - - -	- - - - - as first term.
<i>Greek</i> —Goodwin's Grammar.	| <i>Algebra</i> —as first term.
<i>Greek</i> —Leighton's Lessons.	

THIRD TERM.

Ancient Classics.

Modern Classics.

<i>Latin,</i> - - - - -	Allen & Greenough's Selectsons.
<i>Latin,</i> - - - - -	Allen's Composition.
<i>Greek</i> —as before. (Twice a day	| <i>Plane Geometry</i> —Loomis.
	| <i>Botany</i> —Gray's, How Plants Grow.

Second Year.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Latin,</i> - - -	Cicero's Select Orations.
<i>Latin,</i> - - -	Composition and Grammar through the year.
<i>Greek</i> —Goodwin's Reader.	| <i>German</i> —Comfort's Course.
Composition. (Twice a day.)	| <i>Anc. History</i> —Thalheimer.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Latin,</i> - - -	Cicero, Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> . (Twice a day).
<i>Greek</i> —as before.	| <i>German</i> —as before.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Latin,</i> - - - - -	- - - - - as before.
<i>Greek</i> —as before.	| <i>German</i> —Whitney's Reader.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy will be admitted to the University as candidates for an appropriate degree. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents.

The studies are optional; but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in Literature and Science than it seems possible to attain in the present state of our colleges, under the ordinary class-system.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I. *Philosophy and History.*

History and Philosophy.

History and Archæology.

International Law and Jurisprudence.

Critical Study and English Literature.

Anglo-Saxon.

II. *Philology.*

Sanskrit.

Ancient and Modern Classic Languages.

Comparative Grammar.

Science of Language.

III. *Mathematics and Physics.*

Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Mechanics.

Dynamical Theory of Heat, Light, etc.

Practical Astronomy and Geodesy.

IV. *Natural History.*

Botany.

Zoology.

Comparative Anatomy.

V. *Natural Sciences.*

Mineralogy.

Geology.

Chemical Philosophy and Analysis.

SECTION VI. *Applied Sciences.*

Mining Engineering.
 Civil Engineering.
 Mechanical Engineering.
 Architecture.
 Chemical Technology.
 Metallurgy.
 Economic Geology.

LECTURES.

In addition to the lectures given in connection with the recitations, some subjects are taught entirely by lectures, the students being required to take notes, and to recite upon the lectures as from a text book.

The following are the regular courses of lectures:

To the SENIOR CLASS, on Mental and Moral Philosophy and Æsthetics, by the President; on Rhetoric and Logic, by Prof. Carpenter; on History, Political Economy, Civil Polity and International Law, by Prof. Allen; on Geology and Economic Geology; on Mining Engineering, and on Metallurgy, by Prof. Irving.

To the JUNIOR CLASS, on Chemistry and Physics, by Prof. Davies; on History, by Prof. Allen; on Mechanics and Astronomy, by Prof. Sterling; on English Literature, by Prof. Carpenter; on Analytical and Applied Chemistry, by Prof. Daniells; on Metallurgy and Assaying, by Prof. Irving, and on Comparative Philology, by Prof. Feuling.

To the SOPHOMORE CLASS, on History, by Prof. Allen.

To the FRESHMEN CLASS, on the Laws of Health and Methods of Study, by the President.

In addition to these courses, other lectures are delivered on special subjects, by members of the Faculty and other scientific gentlemen.

REMARKS.

The great advantage of professional schools for the rapid and thorough elementary training of professional men has been long since completely demonstrated, and no profession has more entirely accepted and heartily acknowledged the benefits of such schools than the legal profession.

The learning of this profession embraces almost all the relations of life, and, the result of the experience of many ages, is scattered through numerous treatises, reports, statutes and digests. To obtain the mastery of the topics embraced within the limits of the body of the law in such degree of perfection as marks the learned lawyer, requires many years of diligent study and practical experience.

The beginner needs to gain a comprehensive general view and analysis of the whole system; then to learn, without the careful reading which would occupy a lifetime, what the books contain and where to search for more particular and detailed information; and to acquire the habits and modes of legal study and thought.

This degree of attainment can be reached in the professional school in at least half the time that the student can otherwise acquire it, and with the additional advantage that there is no incumbrance of obsolete ideas or mistaken impressions, which are so difficult for any but a lawyer to distinguish from living doctrines among the great mass of legal writings.

To afford to the young men of Wisconsin and the Northwest ready facilities for such acquirements, this Department has been established.

THE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

Is for the most part by lectures, and by reading under the direction of the professors, with moot court practice. The lecture system is particularly adapted to the study of law. Few text books are written for students. The most elementary works are designed as exhaustive treatises for the use of lawyers, and embrace not only the history of the growth of doctrines, but also a discussion of objects in more detail than the student requires so early. The lectures give a clear analysis of the subject under discussion; while the instructor can refer the student to such parts of the text books and to such adjudications in the reports, as present in the best manner the principles which it is important to know. This system of reading cases in connection with text books and lectures is of the first importance.

The Moot Court is held weekly. Here the students are taught to perform, as students, what they will be required to do as lawyers. The preparation of pleadings and argument of questions—selected from actual cases occurring in practice and

designed to illustrate the subjects discussed in the lectures—under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty, afford to the student unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical familiarity with the modes of administering the law. To those who know the difficulty with which the young lawyer acquires the easy confidence necessary to successful practice, this part of the school will especially commend itself.

Additional means to the same end consist in the forming of Clubs by the Students themselves, to which the Instructors will afford every assistance.

A certificate of graduation from this Department entitles the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

The peculiar advantages which the City of Madison, as the capital of the State, affords to the student of law, deserve mention. All sessions of the Supreme Court are held here, and also one term of the United States Circuit and District Courts annually. The Circuit Court for the county of Dane holds three terms annually; so that there is almost constantly some court in session.

The Law Library of the State, which is probably the largest collection of the kind in the northwest, is at all times accessible to the students. The advantage of this library to the student can hardly be overestimated. He can here become familiarized with series of reports and with many treatises which are rarely found in private libraries.

The Miscellaneous Library of the State Historical Society, numbering over 50,000 volumes, is also open to the students of this school.

Admission.—Students will be admitted at any time; but those who are not collegiate graduates must be twenty years of age to enter this department.

Candidates will be examined in the ordinary English branches. Credentials of good moral character must be furnished.

Every candidate for graduation is required to “prepare and read before the class and faculty, within six weeks before the close of the collegiate year, a dissertation on some legal subject, or on some subject connected with the history, science, or practice of the law, which shall be approved by the faculty.”

LIBRARIES.

The University Library contains about 5,600 volumes, and is open to the students every day for drawing books, and two hours every afternoon for consultation. The best American and foreign periodicals are taken.

Students also have opportunity, free of expense, to consult the State Historical and State Libraries, the former numbering over fifty thousand volumes, the latter comprising a choice collection of miscellaneous works and a very complete law library. Each is furnished with commodious rooms kept comfortable at all hours of the day. These are library privileges unsurpassed in the west, and equaled in very few institutions in the country.

The students, by a special arrangement, are enabled to take out books from the circulating library of the Madison Institute, at a very low rate. This is a very well selected collection of about 3,500 volumes.

APPARATUS, CABINETS, LABORATORIES.

The University is provided with extensive and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinets and collections in natural history; also with well selected philosophical and chemical apparatus.

There are also chemical, mineralogical and assay laboratories, well supplied with apparatus and chemicals, affording excellent facilities for the prosecution of studies in their respective departments of science.

The regents have recently made liberal appropriations for apparatus in the several departments of natural science.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Thursday and Friday preceding the Annual Commencement; also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the first week of each term.

Sub-Freshman Class.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Candidates will be examined in the following studies: Reading,

Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Civil and Descriptive Geography, Physical Geography, English Grammar (including Sentential Analysis) and History of the United States.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The requirements for admission to the Sub-Freshman Class of the Modern Classical Course are the same as for the College of Arts, with the omission of Physical Geography and Sentential Analysis.

For admission to the Sub-Freshman Class of the Ancient Classical Course, there are also required Elementary Algebra and Plane Geometry.

Freshman Class.

Candidates for the Freshman Class in each course will first be examined in the studies required for admission to the Sub-Freshman Class of that course, as specified above. They will then be examined upon the corresponding Sub-Freshman studies, as follows:

COLLEGE OF ARTS.—Elementary Algebra; Plane Geometry; Natural Philosophy; Physiology; Botany.

German.—Comfort's Course and 30 pages of Whitney's Reader.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.—*Ancient Classical Course.*

Latin.—Grammar; Composition [the amount indicated by 35 lessons of Allen's Composition]; Allen & Greenough's Selections or four books of Cæsar's Gallic War; six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; eight orations of Cicero.

Greek.—Grammar; Composition [Jones']; Goodwin's Reader to p. 156; two books of Homer.

Ancient History and Geography.

Modern Classical Course.—Latin, German, History and Botany, as above.

N. B.—Real equivalents will be taken for any of the above.

Candidates for advanced standing in any college must, in addition to the studies named above, pass examination in those previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter, or in those equivalent to them.

Students who do not desire to graduate may enter at any time, and take any study which they are prepared to prosecute to advantage, provided they can pass an examination in the English branches required for admission to the scientific course of the College of Arts.

Ladies pursue any course or elective study in the University, and the same degree is conferred upon them as upon the gentlemen for the satisfactory completion of any course of study.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman Class under the age of fifteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

TECHNICAL COURSES.—The requirements for commencing any Technical Course are the same as those for entering the Junior Class of the College of Arts.

Applicants for admission from other colleges must present certificates of honorable dismissal.

The University is open to students from other states.

GRADUATES OF GRADED SCHOOLS.—The law of March, 1872, provides that “all *graduates* of any *graded school* of the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the Faculty of the University for admission into the Sub-Freshman class and College classes of the University, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the University.”

For the examination, under this law, the following regulations have been adopted by the Faculty:

1. The principal of the graded school shall prepare each year the questions for the examination of graduates of his school making application for admission to the University.

2. The examination shall in writing.

3. In preparing a paper, let the candidate (1) write on but one side; (2) leave one or more lines blank after each answer; (3) number answers to correspond with questions; (4) write with ink.

4. The number of questions submitted shall be, in Arithmetic, 20; English Grammar, 10; Civil and Descriptive Geography, 20; Physical Geography 20; United States History, 10; Sentential Analysis, 10; Elementary Algebra, 10; Plane Geometry, 10; Natural Philosophy, 10; Physiology, 10; Botany, 10; German, a passage translated and parsed.

5. Orthography and Penmanship shall be determined and marked from the papers.

6. The principal shall examine the papers and mark them on a scale of one hundred. Candidates must obtain at least 75 per cent. in each study, and an average of 85 per cent.

7. It shall be the duty of the principal to forward to the President of the University the questions, the examination papers of the candidate, and a certificate of the following form:

—— Graded School, —— County, Wis.
——, 187—.

This is to certify that ——, a graduate of this School, has prepared the accompanying papers under my supervision, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the examination has been fairly conducted.

Signed, ——, *Principal*.

EXPENSES.

The matriculation fee in the Law Department is \$25.00; tuition, \$10.00 per term.

To "one suitably qualified pupil from each assembly district, to be nominated by the representative of such district whenever a vacancy shall occur, who, other things being equal, shall prefer an orphan of a soldier who has died in defense of his country," and to all graduates of any graded school of the state, who are admitted to the University under the law of March, 1872, *tuition* is free.

Blank forms for nomination can be had on application to the secretary of the board of regents, or the president.

Tuition for all (except law and free students)	\$6 00
Room rent in north and south (gentlemen's) halls.....	3 00
Heating university hall, 1st and 2d terms	2 00
Heating university hall, 3d term	1 00
Board can be had in clubs from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per week. In private families from \$3 to \$4 per week. Washing from 60 to 75 cents per dozen.	

Room rent in ladies' hall (furnished)	5 00
First and 3d terms, heating and lighting public rooms in ladies' hall.	2 00
Second term, heating and lighting public rooms in ladies' hall.....	4 00
First term, heating and lighting students' rooms, in ladies' hall.....	5 00
Second term, heating and lighting students' rooms, in ladies' hall.....	8 00
Third term, heating and lighting students' rooms, in ladies' hall.....	4 00
Board in ladies' hall, including washing of bedding, towels and napkins, per week.....	3 00
Personal washing, 60 cents per dozen.	
Instrumental music, 20 lessons	10 00
Use of instrument, per term	2 00
Vocal music, 20 lessons	10 00

NOTE.—Three dollars is charged for each diploma.

Students will be charged for not less than one term, and no deduction will be made for voluntary absence. Students are allowed twelve and a half cents per hour, for work on the university farm.

Payment of all university charges for tuition, room rent, heating, etc., is required strictly *in advance*.

LADIES' HALL.

The ladies' hall, erected by the munificence of the state, is an elegant and commodious building. It contains a chapel, teachers' rooms, recitation rooms, study and lodging rooms for about eighty students, and ample accommodations for boarding.

Students' rooms are neatly carpeted and furnished with heavy furniture. Occupants are expected to provide the toilet sets needed in their rooms; also towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases, blankets and counterpanes, all of which should be marked with the name of the owner. Students occupying this building are under the immediate charge of the preceptress.

The department of Boarding is under the direction of an experienced Matron. Ladies occupying rooms in the building are required to board with the Matron.

The rooms are in suits to accommodate four students, *if unnecessarily* occupied by a less number, the additional expense of fuel, light and room rent will be charged to the occupants *pro rata*.

Competent teachers give instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POLICY.

It is the aim of the University to meet the highest educational wants of every student in the state. In the optional studies and post-graduate course, there is provision for all the demands of higher scholarship which are now made upon the institution. It is confidently expected that provision will be made for the constant growth of the University as greater demands are made upon it.

It is advisable that students should pursue the prescribed courses if possible, adding to them as they are able, from the optional studies; but, by special vote of the Regents, the Faculty may excuse a student from any study in either course and substitute for it any other of equal educational value, such action of the Faculty being a matter of record.

The whole policy of the institution is determined by the Regents, who, as a body, represent the people and no particular sect or party.

GOVERNMENT.

Students are held responsible only for good order and the diligent use of their time. Those who fail to conform to this simple requirement will be dismissed. The University is no place for those who do not propose to give their *whole time* to the work prescribed for them by the Faculty. The loss of a single recitation not only injures the student, but those connected with him.

Leave of absence will not be granted except in cases of absolute necessity.

Each Faculty has special care of its own College or Department, but all the instructors teach wherever their services are required. Weekly reports are made by each Professor to the Faculty, of the work in his own department and of all cases of delinquency.

The students and Faculty are assembled for prayers daily, fifteen minutes before the morning hour for commencing recitations. At this time, all public announcements are made, and the President gives directions and instruction to the students in regard to all their general duties as members of the University.

No student is required to attend any religious exercises of any kind.

GROWTH AND PROSPECTS.

Since the re-organization of the University in 1867, it has had constant prosperity. The Gymnasium and Ladies' Hall have been erected, Laboratories fitted up, and the instructional force greatly increased. The requirements for admission have been increased, and the courses of study improved and extended. The Law Department has already gained a high position among the law schools of the country; and the University has been placed in immediate connection with the graded schools of the state. The prospects of a continued growth are of a most cheering character.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the first and second terms, there is a public examination of all the classes of the University in the studies of the term.

During the week preceding the commencement, the several classes are examined, in presence of a Board of Visitors, in the studies of the year.

Promotion from class to class is made to depend on these examinations.

DEGREES.

A.—Academic.

The degree of *Bachelor of Sciences* is conferred upon such persons as satisfactorily complete the course in General Science—College of Arts.

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is conferred upon such persons as satisfactorily complete the course in Ancient Classics—College of Letters.

The degree of *Bachelor of Letters* is conferred upon such persons as satisfactorily complete the course in Modern Classics—College of Letters.

The degrees of *Master of Science*, *Master of Arts* and *Master of Letters*, are conferred respectively upon Bachelors of Science, Arts and Letters, upon either of the following conditions:

After three years spent in scientific or literary pursuits, upon passing a satisfactory examination, and presenting to the Faculty an acceptable thesis upon some subject previously agreed upon.

After one year spent at the University in the pursuit of scientific or literary studies, under the direction of the Faculty, upon passing the requisite examinations and presenting a satisfactory thesis upon some subject within the line of study to which they have chiefly devoted their attention.

B.—Special and Professional.

The degrees of *Bachelor of Agriculture* and *Bachelor of Mining Engineering* are conferred respectively upon persons who satisfactorily complete the courses of study in Agriculture and in Civil and Mining Engineering—College of Arts.

The degrees of *Civil Engineer* and *Mining Engineer* are conferred respectively upon such Bachelors of Civil and Mining Engineering as, after one year of additional study and practice, present a suitable project and pass the requisite examinations. Residence at the University will not be required during the year.

The degree of *Bachelor of Laws* is conferred upon those who satisfactorily complete the course of study prescribed in the Department of Law.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Literary Societies—Athenæan, Hesperian, Calliopean, Cas-
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talian and Laurean—are sustained with great interest, and furnish valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student.

These societies admit to membership only students connected with the regular classes.

ROOMS.

Private rooms, under certain restrictions, can be secured by gentlemen on application to the locating officer at the opening of each term.

No student will be allowed to occupy a room until his bills for the term are settled.

Those in the regular classes are allowed the choice of rooms, in the order of the classes.

Regular students, in previous occupancy, if on the ground at the opening of the term, are permitted to retain their rooms, unless needed for those in higher classes.

Rooms for gentlemen are furnished, except stoves, at the expense of the students, who should bring their own bedding, towels, etc. Other furniture can be obtained here second-hand or new, at moderate prices.

Students will not be allowed to board themselves, except in the North Hall. Occupants of rooms are held responsible for damages to the same.

Students not accommodated in the University, and not residing with their parents in Madison, will lodge and board in town, under such regulations as the faculty may prescribe.

CALENDAR.

'74-'75.

FALL TERM begins Wednesday, September 2, and closes Wednesday, December 16.

WINTER TERM begins Wednesday, January 6, and closes Wednesday, March 24.

SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, March 31, and closes Thursday, June 17.

ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES, Tuesday evening before Commencement.

ALUMNI ADDRESS, Wednesday evening before Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday A. M., June 17.

'75-'76.

FALL TERM begins Wednesday, September 8, and closes Wednesday, December 22.

WINTER TERM begins Wednesday, January 13, and closes Wednesday, March 30.

SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, April 6, and closes Thursday, June 23.

UNIVERSITY FARM.

REPORT OF PROF. W. W. DANIELLS.

HON. CHAS. S. HAMILTON, *President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

SIR: I submit herewith a report of experiments conducted upon the University Experimental Farm, for the year ending September 30, 1874, and a copy of meteorological observations taken at the University for the year ending October 31.

Very respectfully,

W. W. DANIELLS,
Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

EXPERIMENTS.

WINTER WHEAT.

Fultz variety. This wheat was sown upon new ground, soil, clay loam, Sept. 5, 1873. Harvested July 1, 1874. Weight of straw and grain on one acre, 6,006 lbs. Yield of grain, $35\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, weighing 60 lbs per bushel. Per centage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 35.3.

This variety has been in cultivation upon the University farm for three years, with the following yields per acre:

	bush.
1872.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873.....	20
1874.....	35
Mean.....	<u>29$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

The history of this variety is given in my report for 1871.

Diehl variety. Sown Sept. 8, upon ground prepared as for Fultz, Sept. 8, '1873. Harvested July 1, 1874. Weight of straw and grain upon one acre, 5,269 lbs. Yield of grain, 31.9 bushels, weighing 56 lbs. each. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 36.3. This wheat was slightly injured by chinch bugs.

Both varieties of winter wheat were protected upon the north and west sides by timber belts.

SPRING WHEAT.

Red Mammoth Spring. Sown by hand to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of seed per acre, April 13th. Weight of seed per bushel, $59\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Harvested, July 14th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 1,910 lbs. Weight of grain, 401 lbs., or 6.7 bushels. Weight per bushel, 56 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 21.

Odessa. Sown as Red Mammoth. Weight of seed, per bushel, 58 lbs. Harvested July 17th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 1,754 lbs. Weight of grain, 290 lbs., or $4\frac{5}{8}$ bushels. Weight per bushel, 56 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 16.5.

White Spring. Sown as two preceding varieties. Weight of seed per bushel, $61\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Harvested July 13th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 2,380 lbs. Weight of grain, 460 lbs., or 7.7 bushels. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.4.

April. Sown as preceding varieties, April 15th. Weight of seed per bushel, $58\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Harvested July 13th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 1,841 lbs. Weight of grain, 283 lbs., or 4.7 bushels. Weight per bushel, 49 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 15.4.

The following varieties, of which we had but a small quantity of seed, were also in cultivation: Oran, Bismark, Ornautka, Chamberlin's, and Eureka. The quantity was too small to make a comparison of their merits.

The spring wheat, and all small spring grain, looked unusually promising, until about June 10th, after which the combined effect of drouth and chinch bugs ruined them.

BARLEY.

The following varieties were sown April 15th, at the rate of two bushels of seed to the acre.

Manshury. Weight of seed per bushel, 46 lbs. Harvested July 6th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 2,543 lbs. Weight of grain, 975 lbs., or 20.3 bushels. Weight per bushel, $34\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 38.3.

Common Barley. Weight of seed per bushel, $46\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Harvested July 10th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 1,881 lbs. Weight of grain, 643 lbs., or 13.4 bushels. Weight per bushel, 36 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 35.4.

Chevalier. Weight of seed per bushel, $43\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Harvested July 10th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 2,144 lbs. Weight of grain, 490 lbs., or $10\frac{1}{5}$ bushels. Weight per bushel, 37 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 22.8.

Saxonian.—Weight of seed per bushel, $46\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Harvested July 10th. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 1,785 lbs. Weight of grain, 507 lbs. or $10\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Weight per bushel, 40 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 25.5.

OATS.

The following varieties were sown April 15, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed per acre,

Bohemian.—A variety without hulls. One bushel seed weighed $39\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Harvested July 10. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 2,976 lbs. Weight of grain, 256 lbs. or 8 bushels. Weight per bushel, 32 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 8.6.

Probsteir.—Weight of seed per bushel, $29\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Harvested July 18. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 3,476 lbs. Weight of grain, 677 lbs. or $21\frac{1}{5}$ bushels. Weight per bushel, $26\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.4.

A mixture of equal parts of White Norway, Black Norway, Surprise and common oats, was made and sowed in 1871, and the resulting grain has been since sown each year. Seed weighed $28\frac{1}{4}$

lbs. per bushel. Harvested July 18. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 3,414 lbs. Yield of grain, 678 lbs., or $21\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Weight per bushel, $28\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.8.

White Schonen.—Weight of seed per bushel, 27 lbs. Harvested July 20. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 3,060 lbs. Yield of grain, 733 lbs., or 23 bushels. Weight of one bushel, 30 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 24.

White Norway.—Weight of seed per bushel, $29\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Harvested July 16. Weight of straw and grain, 3,081 lbs. Yield of grain, 606 lbs., or 19 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.6.

Black Norway.—Weight of seed per bushel, 26 lbs. Harvested July 20. Weight of straw and grain, 3,108 lbs. Yield of grain, 837 lbs., or 26.1 bushels. Weight of one bushel, 31 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 26.9.

The following varieties have been in cultivation, but with too small amounts of seed to make quantitative comparisons, viz: Somerset, Houghton and Early Fellow.

CORN.

COMPARISON OF VARIETIES.

The following varieties were in cultivation upon adjacent plats, receiving the same treatment, excepting that the White Australian, being a smaller variety, was in hills $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ ft., and those of the other varieties 4×4 ft.—4 kernels to a hill.

White Australian. Planted May 9th. Harvested Aug. 24th. Yield per acre, 4,488 lbs. ears, 59.2 bushels of 75 lbs. each.

This plat was adjoining oats, and was badly injured by chinch bugs, after the removal of the oats.

Cherokee. Planted May 9th. Harvested Sept. 5th. Yield per acre, 4,735 lbs. ears, 63.1 bushels of 75 lbs. each.

Yellow Dent. Planted May 11th. Harvested Sept. 2d. Yield, 4,378 lbs., 58.4 bushels of 75 lbs. each.

Early Yellow Dent. Planted May 11th. Harvested Sept. 2d. Yield, 4,454 lbs., 59.4 bushels of 75 lbs. each.

The table below gives the yield of these varieties in bushels of ears of 75 lbs. each, since they have been in cultivation upon the University Farm:

VARIETIES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Early Yellow Dent.....	46.6	52.1	58.6	59.4
White Australian	72.5	60.7	63.2	*59.2
Cherokee	56.6	51.9	52.7	63.1
Yellow Dent.....	.....	.....	49.4	58.4

SEED FROM TIPS, MIDDLE AND BUTTS OF EARS.

In 1870, corn from the tips, butts and middle of the same ears, was planted, and each year since, the tips, butts and middle of that raised from like seed the previous year, have been again planted. The yield upon adjacent plats of equal size this season, was as follows:

Tips, 466 lbs.

Middle, 414 lbs.

Butts, 422 lbs.

No difference was visible in the quality of the corn. The result of five years experiment is, that it makes no difference from what portion of the ear seed is taken.

FERTILIZERS.

The Milwaukee Drying Company sent the University samples of three fertilizers manufactured by them, viz: "Tanking," "Mixture of Tanking and Blood," and "Dried Blood." These, and a compost of 1 part gas lime and 3 parts well decomposed swamp muck, composted in March, 1873, and well mixed, were each applied as a top-dressing to corn, at the time of its first hoeing, June 3d. The following is the yield of equal sized plats treated respectively as described:

	Pounds.
1. $\frac{1}{8}$ pint "Tanking" to a hill.....	356
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint "Mixture" to a hill	330
3. No fertilizer. Standard of comparison.....	336
4. Two tablespoonfulls "Dried Blood" to a hill	365
5. Pint gas lime compost to a hill.....	338

* Injured by chinch bug.

"B."

	Pounds.
1. $\frac{1}{8}$ pint "Tanking" to a hill.....	418
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint "Mixture" to a hill.....	428
3. Nothing.....	392
4. Pint gas lime compost to a hill.....	407
5. Quart gas lime compost to a hill.....	<u>382</u>

A severe drought set in soon after the application of these fertilizers, which may have prevented their benefiting the corn as much as they otherwise would have done. The plants upon which the gas lime compost was applied soon turned yellow, and, for a time, appeared like dying, and late in the summer its injurious effects were distinctly visible.

POTATOES.

The Snow Flake and Brownell's Beauty, two new varieties, have been in cultivation for the first time.

One pound of Snow Flake, planted in single eyes, yielded $59\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Its season is stated to be the same as that of the Early Rose. With us, it ripened one week later. The quality is excellent.

Brownell's Beauty is a late variety of excellent quality. Three pounds seed, cut to single eyes, yielded 123 pounds. Ripened September 16. All varieties planted May 9.

Other varieties yielded as follows:

VARIETY.	Time of Ripening.	Bushels per acre.	Quality.
Extra Early Vermont	Aug. 24	180	Excellent.
Early Rose.....	Aug. 23	131	Excellent.
Early Favorite	Aug. 25	169	Excellent.
Early Goodrich.....	Aug. 20	133	Medium.
Compton's Surprise.....	Sep. 10	113	Medium.
Early Rose	Sep. 4	86	Good.
White Rose.....	Sep. 10	122	Poor.

The number of varieties in cultivation has been greatly diminished by discarding those not worthy of cultivation.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

This experiment was begun in 1871, upon four adjacent plats of an acre each, to be cultivated as follows:

Plat 1, to be plowed to a depth of five inches only.

Plat 2, to be plowed twelve inches deep.

Plat 3, to be plowed twenty inches deep by trench plowing.

Plat 4, to be plowed twenty inches deep by subsoiling.

Plats 1 and 2 have been cultivated in the prescribed manner from the beginning.

Plat 3, in 1871, was plowed twelve inches deep only; in 1872 and '73, seventeen inches, and in 1874, eighteen inches, which is as deep as it has been found practicable to plow.

Plat 4 was subsoiled sixteen inches deep in 1871; seventeen inches in 1872 and '73, and eighteen inches in 1874.

The cultivation of these plats has been the same in all other respects than those mentioned.

The soil is clay, with heavy clay subsoil; the land is level and rather low. In the fall of 1873, an underground drain was laid through each of the plats, to carry away water that formerly flowed over them all, after heavy rains.

These plats have been in cultivation to corn during the entire four years. The following table gives the yield of each, in bushels of ears weighing 75 lbs.:

METHOD OF CULTIVATION.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Plowed 5 inches deep.....	55.4	43.5	53.4	53
Plowed 12 inches deep	50.6	50.3	52.8	58.1
Trench-plowed 18 inches deep	44.9	54.7	51.3	65.3
Subsoiled 18 inches deep.....	42.2	56.8	51.1	60.8

The yield this year shows the benefit of deep cultivation in dry seasons, while the smaller yield last year, on the deeply plowed plats, illustrates the injurious results, in a wet season, of deeply plowed plats in a retentive subsoil, with no outlet for the superfluous water.

GRAPES.

The vineyard belonging to the University Farm has about 900 Concord vines in the third year of bearing. From these vines, there were harvested this year 4,500 lbs. of grapes, some vines yielding 28 lbs.

ORCHARD.

The orchard of 500 trees of a few standard varieties, has made a fair season's growth, but few of the trees have borne.

My thanks are due John Ferrey, Esq., Superintendent of the University Experimental Farm, for his aid and attention in conducting these experiments.

METEOROLOGY.

The system adopted is that of the Smithsonian Institution, the hours of observation being, 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The temperature is given in degrees and tenths, F.

The amount of cloudiness is expressed by a number indicating the tenths of the sky overcast. The following abbreviations are used:

- St.—Stratus.
- Cu.—Cumulus.
- Cir.—Cirrus.
- Nim.—Nimbus.
- Cu.-St.—Cumulo-Stratus.
- Cir.-St.—Cirro-Stratus.
- Cir.-Cu.—Cirro-Cumulus.

The direction of the wind is taken for eight points of the compass, the figures accompanying represent the force on a scale from 1, a very light breeze, to 10, a most violent hurricane. In the summary of observations, the percentage of wind from each direction is given for each month, and for the entire year.

The height of the barometer is indicated by inches and decimals and corrected for the expansion above 32°.

The "force or pressure of vapor" expresses the weight of moisture in the air, by indicating in inches the height of a column of mercury that is sustained by it.

"Relative humidity" shows the percentage of complete saturation existing at the time when the observation is made.

Latitude, $43^{\circ} 5' N$.

Longitude, $12^{\circ} 24' W$.

Height above the sea, 1,088 feet.

Maximum observed temperature for the year, 96° .

Minimum observed temperature for the year, -12° .

Range of observed temperature for the year, 108° .

NOVEMBER, 1873.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain and melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.	
15	37	35	29.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
37	40	35	37.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
23	36	36	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
38	50	35	41.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
23	33	29	28.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
24	43	38	35.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
43	49	44	45.3	9 A. M.	12 A. M.	.15	.....	7
31	42	37	36.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
33	35	34	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
33	37	32	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
32	36	32	33.3	Night.	11 A. M.	.8	7.00	11
24	24	16	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
15	24	16	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
13	27	28	22.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
28	46	42	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
37	41	37	38.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
35	40	33	36.0	6 P. M.	Night.	.2	2.00	17
30	24	15	23.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
7	15	12	11.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
9	21	22	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
18	34	25	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
23	33	28	28.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
29	27	25	26.3	12 M.	2 P. M.	.1	1.00	23
23	28	34	28.3	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	.4	4.00	24
24	28	26	26.0	7 P. M.	Night.	.3	3.00	25
24	29	27	27.3	Night.	10 A. M.	.2	2.00	26
26	27	20	24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
2	12	6	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
10	21	21	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
19	31	27	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	19.00	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Av.

NOVEMBER, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	W ...	1
2	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	3	Cir-st.	S. W.	1	W ...	3	N. W.	2
3	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	2	S. ...	1	S. W.	3
4	0	.....	1	Cir	0	.....	S. W.	2	W ...	2	W ...	3
5	2	Cir-cu.	10	Cu ...	1	St	W ...	2	W ...	1	.....	0
6	2	Cir-cu.	10	Cu ...	6	Cu-st.	S ...	1	S. E.	2	S. E.	2
7	10	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S ...	1	S. E.	1	W ...	3
8	2	Cu ...	0	.....	10	Cu ...	W ...	1	W ...	1	N. W.	3
9	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	.....	0
10	10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	W ...	1	.....	0	.....	0
11	10	Nim	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W.	1	W ...	1	N. ...	4
12	0	.....	10	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	N. W.	3
13	10	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	.....	0
14	1	Cu ...	7	Cu ...	0	.....	.....	0	S. W.	2	S. ...	1
15	0	.....	3	Cir-cu	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	W ...	3
16	6	Cu-st.	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	W ...	1	S. W.	1	N. W.	2
17	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Nim	W ...	1	W ...	1	N. W.	2
18	7	Cu ...	10	Nim	2	Cu ...	N. W.	4	N. W.	4	N. W.	4
19	1	Cu ...	0	.....	10	Cu ...	N. W.	3	N. W.	1	N. W.	1
20	0	.....	4	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	W ...	1	S. E.	2	S. E.	1
21	6	Cu-st.	7	Cu ...	0	.....	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	W ...	2
22	0	.....	6	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	W ...	1	.....	0	W ...	1
23	10	Cu ...	10	Nim	10	Cu ...	N. E.	3	N. ...	3	N. ...	3
24	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Nim	W ...	1	S. ...	2	W ...	1
25	1	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	N. W.	1
26	10	Nim	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. E.	1	S. E.	3	S. E.	1
27	2	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	3
28	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N, W,	2	N. ...	1	S. W.	1
29	10	Cu ...	0	.....	10	Cu ...	.....	0	S. ...	1	S. ...	1
30	10	Cu ...	6	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	.....	0	S. E.	1	S. E.	2
Sm	5.2	.....	6.3	.....	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOVEMBER, 1873—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.102	29.036	28.942	29.027	.096	.178	.162	100	81	80	1
28.900	28.962	28.995	28.952	.199	.182	.162	90	73	80	2
29.228	29.121	28.893	29.081	.123	.129	.129	100	61	61	3
28.768	28.887	29.140	28.932	.186	.234	.108	81	65	53	4
29.273	29.259	29.155	29.229	.123	.094	.105	100	50	66	5
29.176	28.995	28.878	29.016	.129	.100	.123	100	36	54	6
28.678	28.625	28.787	28.699	.209	.272	.196	75	78	68	7
28.910	28.764	28.889	28.854	.118	.155	.157	68	58	71	8
29.004	29.072	29.101	29.059	.131	.142	.155	70	70	79	9
29.108	29.047	28.959	29.038	.168	.100	.143	89	36	79	10
28.524	28.336	28.617	28.492	.181	.191	.143	100	90	79	11
28.899	28.901	28.950	28.917	.129	.129	.090	100	100	100	12
28.912	28.892	28.971	28.925	.086	.129	.090	100	100	100	13
28.990	28.854	28.706	28.850	.078	.129	.117	100	88	76	14
28.639	28.514	28.585	28.578	.135	.169	.177	88	54	66	15
28.576	28.512	28.507	28.531	.199	.190	.178	90	74	81	16
28.435	28.204	28.291	28.310	.183	.182	.188	90	73	100	17
28.552	28.774	28.806	28.710	.111	.111	.086	67	86	100	18
28.872	28.873	28.886	28.877	.060	.086	.075	100	100	100	18
28.891	28.804	28.730	28.808	.065	.113	.118	100	100	100	20
28.868	28.892	28.953	28.904	.098	.120	.135	100	61	100	21
29.081	29.108	29.159	29.116	.123	.150	.153	100	80	100	22
29.095	28.957	28.966	29.006	.111	.147	.135	75	100	100	23
28.696	28.399	28.370	28.488	.123	.153	.175	100	100	89	24
28.725	28.864	28.930	28.839	.129	.099	.123	100	64	87	25
28.756	28.497	28.376	28.543	.129	.142	.160	100	88	100	26
28.673	28.916	29.029	28.872	.123	.093	.108	87	63	100	27
29.197	29.286	29.355	29.279	.048	.075	.057	100	100	100	28
29.382	29.340	29.388	29.370	.068	.113	.113	100	100	100	29
29.367	29.268	29.220	29.285	.103	.136	.111	100	78	75	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.886	.125	.141	.132	92	77	85	Mn.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.133	.....	.....	85	.....	Av.

Percentage of winds, S., 5; S. W., 14; W., 25; N. W., 40; N., 7; N. E., 2; E., 0; S. E., 12

DECEMBER, 1873.

DAY OF MONTH.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Am't rain or melted snow in gauge, in in's	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	32	34	34	33.3				
2	45	42	56	47.6	9½ P. M.			
3	38	37	33	36.0		Night.	.60	
4	8	13	8	9.6				
5	2	14	15	10.3				
6	8	22	23	17.6	Night.	Night.		
7	27	31	29	29.0			.30	3.00
8	33	39	37	36.3				
9	28	29	21	26.0				
10	17	30	32	26.3				
11	34	35	33	34.0				
12	29	31	26	28.6	10 A. M.	Night.		
13	18	24	18	20.0			.50	5.00
14	11	33	23	22.3				
15	28	43	38	36.3				
16	28	43	38	36.3				
17	33	39	27	33.0				
18	24	31	28	27.6				
19	23	19	17	19.6				
20	11	11	9	10.3				
21	7	17	18	14.0	7 P. M.			
22	22	23	26	27.0		Night.		
23	28	36	33	32.3			.20	2.00
24	31	34	33	32.6				
25	31	31	31	31.0	7 P. M.	Night.	.10	1.00
26	30	31	26	29.0	2 P. M.			
27	21	21	17	21.0		Night.		
28	11	27	26	21.3			.10	1.00
29	14	15	10	13.0				
30	9	30	24	21.0				
31	28	35	32	31.6				
Sm.							1.80	12.00
M'n				26.0				
Av.								

DECEMBER, 1873—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						DAY OF MONTH.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Nim..	S. E..	1	S. E..	1	S. E..	2	1
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	.....	0	S. E..	1	S.	3	2
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W..	1	.....	0	W	3	3
10	Cu ...	0	.....	0	.....	W	4	W	3	W	3	4
0	.....	1	Cir..	10	Cu ...	W	1	W	1	W	1	5
4	Cu-st..	3	Cu-st..	10	Cu-st..	N.	1	N.	1	N. E..	1	6
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Nim..	N. E..	1	.....	0	S. E..	1	7
10	Nim..	.....	Fog..	10	Cu ...	S. E..	1	S. W..	1	W	2	8
10	Cu ...	0	.....	0	.....	W	2	W	2	W	1	9
4	Cir-cu.	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W..	1	N. W..	1	S. E..	2	10
10	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	.....	0	11
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Nim..	N.	1	N.	3	N.	3	12
10	Cu ...	0	.....	0	.....	N. W..	2	N. W..	1	.....	0	13
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W	0	W	1	S. W..	1	14
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	S.	1	15
0	.....	6	Cir-cu.	5	Cu ...	S. W..	1	S.	2	S. W..	2	16
1	St.	0	.....	0	.....	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	.....	0	17
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. E..	1	E.	1	E.	1	18
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	0	.....	S. W..	1	W	2	W	2	19
10	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	0	.....	N.	3	N.	1	N.	1	20
10	Cu ...	6	Cu ...	10	Nim..	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	S.	2	21
10	Cu ...	1	Cir-cu.	0	.....	S.	1	S.	1	S.	1	22
8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	23
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W..	1	S. W..	1	N. W..	1	24
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Nim..	S.	1	S. W..	2	W	2	25
10	Cu ...	10	Nim..	10	Cu ...	N. W..	2	N. W..	1	N. W..	2	26
10	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W..	3	N. W..	2	N. W..	1	27
8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	7	Cu ...	S. W..	1	S. W..	2	S. W..	2	28
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W..	3	W	2	W	2	29
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W	2	W	1	S. W..	3	30
7	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	6	Cu ...	S.	2	S.	2	.....	0	31
222	.....	164	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sm
71	.....	5.2	.....	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M.
.....	.....	5.9	.....	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Av

DECEMBER, 1873—continued.

DAY OF MONTH.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.039	28.916	28.809	28.921	.662	.155	.196	89	79	100
2	28.691	28.673	28.566	28.643	.275	.244	.420	92	91	94
3	28.535	28.369	28.152	28.352	.186	.199	.163	81	90	89
4	28.559	28.955	29.788	28.909	.062	.078	.062	100	100	100
5	29.327	29.344	29.375	29.348	.048	.082	.086	100	100	100
6	29.397	29.554	29.350	29.367	.062	.118	.123	100	100	100
7	29.327	29.344	29.381	29.324	.147	.148	.160	100	89	100
8	28.936	28.794	28.941	28.890	.188	.238	.178	100	100	81
9	29.190	29.287	29.388	29.288	.135	.117	.113	88	76	100
10	29.311	29.104	28.904	29.103	.094	.130	.181	100	78	100
11	28.804	28.803	28.799	28.802	.155	.162	.168	79	80	89
12	28.710	28.633	28.743	28.695	.160	.155	.141	100	89	100
13	28.856	28.939	29.039	29.278	.098	.129	.098	100	100	100
14	29.073	29.078	29.099	29.083	.071	.113	.123	100	60	100
15	29.072	28.991	29.008	29.023	.098	.076	.162	100	52	89
16	28.957	28.897	28.901	28.918	.117	.186	.165	76	67	72
17	28.816	28.851	28.999	28.886	.168	.152	.117	89	63	76
18	29.029	28.974	28.966	28.989	.129	.174	.153	100	100	100
19	28.966	28.983	29.021	29.323	.123	.103	.094	100	100	100
20	29.170	29.235	29.262	29.222	.071	.071	.065	100	100	100
21	29.244	29.187	29.179	29.203	.060	.094	.098	100	100	100
22	29.172	29.116	29.109	29.132	.118	.148	.105	100	89	75
23	29.148	29.127	29.156	29.143	.153	.149	.142	100	71	70
24	29.154	29.156	29.179	29.163	.155	.129	.150	89	61	80
25	29.039	28.761	28.528	28.776	.155	.174	.174	89	100	100
26	28.399	28.398	28.574	28.457	.148	.174	.141	89	100	100
27	28.674	28.735	28.840	28.794	.113	.100	.094	100	74	100
28	28.828	28.686	28.678	28.730	.071	.111	.123	100	75	87
29	28.869	28.968	29.159	29.329	.082	.086	.068	100	100	100
30	29.265	29.217	29.076	29.186	.065	.093	.077	100	56	60
31	28.836	28.738	28.748	28.777	.117	.089	.106	76	44	58
Sm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M ⁿ	.....	.....	.....	28.216	.116	.134	.137	88	87	90
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.129	.....	.....	88	.....

Percentage of Winds.—S., 12; S. W., 22; N. W., 16; N., 11; N. E., 2; E., 1; S. E., 8; W., 28.

JANUARY, 1874.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
30	40	35	35.0					1
29	36	39	34.6					2
55	57	43	51.6	5 P. M.				3
14	12	6	10.6		9 A. M.	1.22	6.00	4
-2	16	7	7.0					5
7	24	17	16.0					6
12	28	24	21.3					7
16	33	31	26.6					8
28	27	23	29.0	Night....	Night....	.15	1.50	9
13	26	18	19.0					10
10	15	8	11.0					11
4	15	8	9.0					12
19	19	12	16.6	7 A. M.	4½ P. M.	.20	1.80	13
-7	1	-8	-4.6					14
-12	2	-3	-4.3					15
1	12	17	1.0					16
17	31	34	27.3					17
32	36	34	33.3					18
30	22	14	22.0					18
26	30	33	29.6	2½ P. M.	Night....			20
35	35	34	34.6	4 P. M.	Night....	.30	2.00	21
30	28	24	27.3	1 P. M.		.52		22
7	14	10	10.3	7 A. M.		.65	6.50	23
-6	4	-2	-1.3					24
-6	4	5	1.0					25
11	33	32	25.1					26
34	37	29	33.1	Night....	11 A. M.	.30	3.00	27
20	28	16	21.1	4 P. M.	Night....	.30	3.00	28
15	22	17	18.0					29
6	11	3	6.6					30
0	12	5	5.6					31
						3.64	23.80	Sum
			18°9'				34.00	M'n.
								Av.

JANUARY, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	4	Cu	5	Cu			S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	1
2		Fog	10	Cu	10	Cu	S	1	S	2	S.E.	2
3	10	Cu	10	Cu	10	Nim	S	3	S	3	S.W.	2
4	10	Nim					W	4	N.W.	2		
5					4	Ci-cu	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	1
6	10	Cu	4	Cu			S	1			S.W.	1
7	1	St.										
8			4	Cir-cu	10	Cu			S.W.	1		1
9	10	Cu	10	Cu	10	Cu	W	2	W	2	N.W.	1
10	4	Cu-St.	8	Cu			W	1	W	1	N.W.	3
11	2	Cu-St.					W	2	W	1	W	1
12	4	Cu-St.	9	Cu	10	Cu	W	1			S	1
13	10	Cu	10	Cu	10	Cu	S	1	N.W.	1	N.W.	3
14							N.W.	1	N.W.	2	N	2
15							N.W.	1	N	1	N	1
16	9	Cu	10	Cu	10	Cu	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	3
17			5	Cu	9	Cu	S.W.	2	S.W.	3	S.W.	2
18	10	Cu	10	Cu	10	Cu	S	1	S	2	S	1
19	10	Cu					N	3	N	2	N	2
20	10	Cu	10	Cu	10	Nim	N.E.	1	E	2	S.E.	1
21	10	Cu	10	Cu	10	Nim	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S	1
22	10	Cu	10				N.W.	2	N	2	N	3
23	2	Cu-St.			10	Nim	N.W.	3	N.W.	1	N.W.	2
24						Cu	W	2	W	2	W	2
25	10		3	Cu	3	Cir			S.W.	1	E	1
26	10	Cu			2	Cir			S.W.	1	S.W.	1
27			10	Cu	10	Nim	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	N	3
28	10	Nim	5	Cu	1	Cir	W	1	W	1	S.W.	1
29			10	Cu	10	Cu			W	1	W	2
30	10	Nim	10				N	4	N	4		
31					3	Cir-cu	N	1	N	1	N	1
Sm												
Mn	5.3		5.2		5.5							
Av.			5.3									

JANUARY, 1874—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.730	28.729	28.818	28.758	.130	.139	.162	78	56	80	1
28.818	28.735	28.576	28.709	.142	.191	.216	88	90	91	2
28.222	28.203	28.395	28.273	.376	.350	.287	87	85	100	3
28.630	29.014	29.265	28.969	.082	.075	.057	100	100	100	4
29.362	29.298	29.233	29.298	.040	.090	.060	100	100	100	5
29.124	29.021	29.052	29.165	.060	.077	.094	100	60	100	6
29.032	28.941	28.810	28.927	.075	.117	.094	100	76	73	7
28.636	28.554	28.524	28.571	.090	.113	.174	100	60	100	8
28.403	28.373	28.488	28.421	.135	.111	.106	88	75	86	9
29.519	28.572	28.791	28.960	.078	.123	.098	100	87	100	10
29.073	29.113	29.137	29.108	.068	.070	.048	100	82	77	11
29.156	29.157	29.096	29.136	.052	.063	.086	100	81	100	12
28.995	28.973	29.040	29.003	.103	.087	.060	100	84	80	13
29.194	29.178	29.189	29.187	.032	.046	.031	100	100	100	14
29.250	29.201	29.197	29.216	.026	.048	.038	100	100	100	15
29.140	29.026	28.896	29.020	.046	.075	.078	100	100	83	16
28.791	28.700	28.758	28.749	.094	.155	.155	100	89	79	17
28.678	28.567	28.607	28.617	.162	.170	.175	89	80	89	18
28.881	29.120	29.224	29.085	.148	.084	.082	89	71	100	19
29.122	28.958	28.739	28.953	.105	.148	.168	75	89	89	20
28.800	28.793	28.613	28.735	.162	.183	.162	80	90	80	21
28.718	28.774	28.608	28.703	.130	.153	.111	78	100	86	22
29.050	29.160	29.223	29.144	.060	.082	.068	100	100	100	23
29.424	29.519	29.575	29.506	.033	.052	.040	100	100	100	24
29.442	29.577	29.425	29.481	.033	.052	.055	100	100	100	25
29.065	28.927	28.810	29.267	.071	.150	.143	100	80	79	26
28.542	28.479	28.645	28.555	.168	.199	.160	89	90	100	27
29.024	29.393	29.136	29.084	.108	.099	.074	100	64	83	28
29.032	29.084	29.153	29.089	.086	.084	.078	100	71	83	29
29.207	29.291	29.331	29.243	.057	.071	.050	100	100	100	30
29.382	29.375	29.401	29.386	.044	.075	.055	100	100	100	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.978	.096	.113	.104	94	85	91	M'n.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.104	.....	.....	90	.....	Av.

Percentage of winds, S, 13; S. W., 23; N. W., 16; N., 23; N. E., 1; E., 2; S. E., 2; W., 20.

FEBRUARY, 1874.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge in inches.	Depth of Snow in inches.
1	6	21	18	15.0				
2	18	22	21	20.3				
3	17	27	22	22.0	Night.	9 A. M.	.30	3.00
4	20	27	20	22.3				
5	8	26	22	18.6	Night.	12 M.	.30	3.00
6	26	32	24	27.3				
7	16	29	26	23.7				
8	23	30	19	24.0				
9	5	21	24	16.6				
10	19	31	21	23.6				
11	6	33	27	22.0				
12	31	41	35	35.6				
13	18	22	14	18.0				
14	13	32	35	26.6				
15	34	40	23	32.3				
16	14	27	21	20.6				
17	8	25	18	17.0				
18	0	30	27	19.0				
19	31	38	34	34.3				
20	8	24	23	18.3				
21	20	28	25	24.3				
22	12	21	20	17.6	7 P. M.			
23	13	17	4	11.3		Night.	.35	3.50
24	-10	3	-1	-2.6				
25	-3	10	7	4.6				
26	11	26	18	18.3				
27	12	30	26	22.6				
28	24	39	35	32.6				
Sum							.95	9.50
M'n.				21.06				3.16
Av.								

FEBRUARY, 1874—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
3	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N...	2	E...	2	E...	2	1
10	Nim.	0		10	Cu...	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	2
10	Cu...	8	Cu...	7	Cu...		0		0		0	3
10	Cu...	6	Cir.	5	Cu...		0			N. W.	2	4
10	Cu...	0		0			0		0		0	5
10	Nim.	6	Cu...	0		E...	1	N. E.	1		0	6
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...		0		0		0	7
8	Cu...	10	Cu...	0		S...	2	N. W.	1	S. W.	1	8
0		0		0			0		0	W...	2	9
2	Cir-cu	2	Cu...	0		S. W.	2		0	S. W.	1	10
1	Cu...	7	Cu...	0			0	S. W.	1		0	11
4	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	N...	2	12
5	Cu...	1	Cir.	0		N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	13
6	Cu...	0		2	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	3	14
9	Nim.	1	Cu...	0		S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	3	15
0		0		0		N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	16
0		0		0		N. W.	1		0		0	17
8	Cu...	7	Cu...	10	Cu...	N. W.	1	E...	1	E...	1	18
10	Cu...	8	Cu...	10	Cu...	S...	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	19
0		1	Cu...	0		N. W.	1	N. W.	1		0	20
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	9	Cu...	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	21
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	N. E.	3	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	22
10		2	Cu...	0		W...	3	W...	3	W...	2	23
0		0		0		W...	1		0		0	24
10	Cu...	0		0		N. W.	2	N. W.	1		0	25
8	Cu...	10	Cu...	0		S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	26
2	Cir...	0		0		W...	1	N. W.	1	S. W.	2	27
1	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	28
												Su.
5.5.....4.6.....3.6.....												Mn
.....4.5.....												Av.

FEBRUARY, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.318	29.231	29.144	29.247	.057	.096	.082	100	85	84
2	29.093	29.056	29.065	29.041	.098	.052	.096	100	44	85
3	29.054	29.021	29.103	29.059	.094	.111	.091	100	75	85
4	29.200	29.250	29.355	29.268	.108	.093	.091	100	63	85
5	29.476	29.319	29.254	29.349	.062	.105	.090	100	75	78
6	28.964	28.811	28.826	28.867	.123	.162	.094	87	89	73
7	28.948	28.991	28.992	28.973	.090	.123	.105	100	77	77
8	29.072	29.029	29.135	29.078	.123	.148	.103	100	89	100
9	29.079	29.051	29.147	29.092	.055	.096	.129	100	85	100
10	28.875	28.856	28.899	28.877	.103	.100	.113	100	57	100
11	28.843	28.693	28.534	28.690	.057	.150	.111	100	80	75
12	28.270	28.136	28.173	28.193	.155	.235	.204	89	91	100
13	28.549	28.693	28.940	28.727	.098	.084	.082	100	71	100
14	29.005	28.993	28.781	28.926	.082	.088	.204	100	49	100
15	28.472	28.472	28.791	28.578	.155	.143	.111	79	79	86
16	28.889	28.993	29.083	28.988	.082	.076	.096	100	52	85
17	29.169	29.137	28.973	29.093	.062	.117	.082	100	87	84
18	28.995	28.869	28.747	28.870	.044	.111	.129	100	67	88
19	28.631	28.653	28.762	28.682	.136	.165	.120	78	72	61
20	28.916	28.928	29.099	29.314	.062	.094	.073	100	73	59
21	29.515	29.032	29.152	29.233	.108	.065	.100	100	42	74
22	29.151	28.156	28.809	28.705	.075	.096	.108	100	85	100
23	28.786	29.094	29.347	29.075	.078	.094	.052	100	100	100
24	29.515	29.482	29.353	29.450	.028	.050	.042	100	100	100
25	29.346	29.258	29.248	29.283	.038	.068	.060	100	100	100
26	29.095	28.952	28.999	29.015	.071	.105	.098	100	75	100
27	29.157	29.139	29.062	29.119	.075	.111	.105	100	67	75
28	29.032	28.978	28.955	28.985	.094	.152	.162	73	63	80
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n.	.....	.....	.....	28.995	.127	.116	.111	96	86	92
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.118	.....	.....	91	.....

Percentage of winds—S., 3; S. W., 29; W., 13; N. W., 25; N. 4; N. E., 16; E., 8; S. E., 2.

MARCH, 1874.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.	
33	35	35	34.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
37	46	42	41.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
37	34	33	34.6	11½ A. M.	3 P. M.	.10	.....	3
16	24	24	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
24	38	37	33.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
34	37	37	36.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
35	34	18	29.0	Night.	10 A. M.	.30	2.00	7
10	25	17	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
13	21	24	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
17	28	26	23.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
15	31	19	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	18	14	14.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
10	24	21	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
18	35	31	28.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
33	24	43	38.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
39	37	48	41.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
40	42	56	48.6	Night.	Night.	.55	.....	17
48	41	37	38.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
32	36	31	33.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
31	47	42	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
29	37	30	32.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
39	46	24	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11	19	16	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
15	32	30	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
34	43	38	38.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
35	27	22	28.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
18	34	24	25.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
17	30	23	23.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
18	35	30	27.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
31	41	29	33.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
22	28	21	23.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	2.00	Sum
.....	.....	.....	29.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	M'n.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A'v.

MARCH, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S W..	1	S W..	1	S W..	2
2	10	Cu ...	3	Cir-cu	10	Cu ...	S ...	2	S ...	1	S W..	1
3	0	Fog .	10	Nim .	9	Cu ...	N ...	1	N ...	4	N ...	3
4	0	...	7	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	N ...	1	N ...	1	...	0
5	4	Cir-cu	8	Cu ...	10	Nim .	E ...	2	E ...	2	S E..	3
6	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	E ...	1	E ...	1	E ...	3
7	10	Nim .	9	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	W ...	2	W ...	3	W ...	3
8	0	...	0	...	1	Cu ...	W ...	2	W ...	3	W ...	1
9	4	Cir-cu	8	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	W ...	1	N W..	1	N ...	1
10	10	Cu ...	0	...	6	Cu ...	N ...	1	N ...	1	N ...	1
11	0	...	4	Cir-cu	0	...	N W..	1	W ...	1	W ...	2
12	0	...	0	...	0	...	N W..	2	N W..	3	W ...	3
13	0	...	0	...	0	...	W ...	1	N W..	1	...	1
14	0	...	8	Cu ...	7	Cu ...	S ...	2	S E..	2	S E..	1
15	10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S E..	2	...	0	...	0
16	6	Cu ...	0	...	10	Cu ...	...	0	E ...	1	E ...	2
17	10	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	0	...	S E..	1	S ...	3	S W..	1
18	0	Fog ..	6	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	W ...	1	S W..	1	S W..	2
19	10	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	0	...	W ...	3	W ...	2	W ...	2
20	6	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	0	...	S W..	1	S ...	3	S ...	1
21	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	W ...	1	W ...	1	N W..	1
22	0	...	0	...	0	...	W ...	3	W ...	3	N W..	3
23	0	...	0	...	0	...	N W..	3	N W..	3	N W..	3
24	0	...	0	...	0	...	N W..	1	N W..	2	N W..	1
25	10	Cu ...	6	Cu ...	10	Nim .	S E..	1	S W..	1	S ...	1
26	10	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	W ...	2	W ...	3	W ...	2
27	10	Cu ...	0	...	0	...	W ...	1	S W..	3	S W..	3
28	0	...	0	...	0	...	N W..	3	N W..	3	N W..	3
29	0	...	0	...	2	Cir-cu	W ...	1	W ...	3	W ...	2
30	0	...	2	Cir-cu	4	Cu ...	W ...	3	N W..	2	N W..	3
31	10	Cu ...	7	Cir-cu	0	...	N E..	4	N E..	3	...	0
Sm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	4.8	...	4.	...	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Av	...	...	4.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MARCH, 1874—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZ- ING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9. P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9. P. M.	
28.929	28.795	28.832	28.852	.131	.178	.162	70	81	80	1
28.644	28.623	28.625	28.631	.183	.215	.222	90	69	83	2
28.469	28.416	28.616	28.500	.231	.196	.131	100	100	70	3
28.940	28.982	28.992	28.973	.090	.094	.094	100	73	73	4
29.005	28.898	28.903	28.868	.155	.144	.221	79	63	100	5
28.706	28.596	28.133	28.445	.175	.136	.199	89	62	90	6
28.121	28.436	28.755	28.437	.204	.120	.098	100	61	100	7
28.937	28.899	29.111	28.982	.068	.082	.094	100	61	100	8
29.153	29.134	29.108	29.131	.078	.105	.094	100	75	75	9
29.125	29.113	29.149	29.129	.094	.105	.105	100	75	75	10
29.122	29.025	28.964	29.037	.086	.064	.071	100	37	69	11
28.973	28.959	29.023	29.318	.075	.082	.082	100	83	100	12
29.143	29.147	29.198	29.162	.068	.094	.080	100	73	71	13
29.211	29.181	29.131	29.141	.082	.108	.136	84	53	78	14
29.042	28.863	28.957	28.954	.168	.180	.195	89	63	82	15
28.928	28.803	28.783	28.834	.178	.236	.182	81	70	73	16
28.628	28.554	28.700	28.627	.267	.336	.260	100	75	78	17
28.794	28.721	28.663	28.726	.212	.169	.221	100	65	100	18
28.723	28.818	28.823	28.788	.143	.149	.136	79	71	78	19
28.912	28.793	28.796	28.837	.155	.196	.177	89	68	66	20
28.994	28.941	28.894	28.943	.105	.103	.029	66	47	13	21
28.757	28.887	29.104	28.916	.090	.006	.111	38	62	86	22
29.273	29.404	29.405	29.360	.057	.055	.074	79	53	83	23
29.426	29.251	29.117	29.266	.086	.070	.030	100	39	78	24
28.861	28.730	28.773	28.788	.155	.164	.186	79	59	81	25
28.798	28.971	29.045	28.938	.108	.093	.118	53	63	100	26
29.083	28.976	29.034	29.031	.098	.120	.067	100	61	53	27
29.148	29.162	29.183	29.164	.094	.041	.123	100	25	100	28
29.176	29.101	29.015	29.197	.051	.071	.111	52	35	67	29
29.015	29.004	29.020	29.013	.100	.064	.087	57	25	54	30
29.062	29.098	29.142	29.100	.068	.099	.064	58	64	56	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sms
.....	.....	.....	28.935	.133	.123	.129	77	59	73	Mns
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.128	.....	.....	.....	.....	Av.

Percentage of Winds, S., 8; S. W., 10; N. W., 23; N., 9; N. E., 4; E., 7; S. E., 6; W., 33.
March 16, Blue birds and Robins appear.

APRIL, 1874.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	25	40	35	33.3				
2	30	37	28	31.6				
3	26	33	23	27.3				
4	13	27	28	22.6				
5	25	31	28	28.0	Trace			
6	31	42	34	35.6				
7	27	42	37	35.3				
8	37	39	28	34.6				
9	22	37	33	30.6				
10	37	57	48	47.3				
11	27	29	23	26.3				
12	30	43	38	37.0				
13	48	56	39	47.6	8 P. M.	9 P. M.	.12	
14	34	44	38	38.6				
15	30	37	34	33.6				
16	31	37	34	34.0				
17	31	47	43	40.3				
18	40	60	44	48.0				
19	43	43	36	40.6	7½ P. M.			
20	32	35	36	34.3		8 A. M.	.28	Trace.
21	35	42	38	38.3				
22	28	51	37	42.0				
23	27	35	34	32.0				
24	34	48	38	40.0				
25	36	40	42	39.3	8½ A. M.	2 P. M.	.66	Trace.
26	35	46	41	40.6				
27	36	34	34	34.6	11½ A. M.	7 P. M.	.10	1.00
28	32	44	40	38.6				
29	35	53	46	44.6	5½ P. M.	6½ P. M.	.10	
30	46	63	48	52.3				
Sum							1.26	1.00
M'n				36.8				
Av.								

APRIL, 1874—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
0	.....	0	.....	8	Cu ...	S. W.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	3	1
0	.....	2	Cu ..	0	.....	N. W.	1	W ...	2	W ...	2	2
10	Cu ..	3	Cu ..	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	N ...	1	3
0	.....	2	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	N. E.	1	4
10	Cu ..	7	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	5
0	.....	10	Cu ..	0	.....	S ...	1	S ...	1	.....	0	6
0	.....	2	Cu ..	0	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	7
1	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	W ...	2	N. W.	2	N. E.	1	8
2	Cu ..	0	.....	0	.....	E ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Cu-st.	1	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	.....	0	N. W.	1	N. W.	3	10
9	Cu-st.	2	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	E ...	4	N. E.	4	N. E.	1	11
8	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	S ...	3	S ...	3	S. E.	2	12
10	Cu-st.	9	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	S. E.	1	S ...	4	S ...	2	13
8	Cu-st.	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	S. W.	3	S. W.	3	W ...	2	14
10	Cu-st.	3	Cu ..	0	.....	W ...	2	W ...	1	W ...	1	15
0	.....	6	Cu ..	7	Cu ..	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N ...	1	16
4	Cu ..	0	.....	0	.....	N ...	1	.....	.....	.....	0	17
10	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	0	.....	S ...	2	S ...	2	S ...	2	18
10	Nim..	10	Cu ..	10	Nim..	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	19
0	.....	8	Cu ..	0	.....	N ...	3	N ...	3	N ...	1	20
0	.....	3	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	N ...	2	N ...	2	N ...	1	21
2	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	0	.....	W ...	1	W ...	2	N. W.	2	22
0	.....	1	Cu ..	0	.....	N ...	2	N ...	1	.....	.....	23
10	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	0	.....	S ...	2	S ...	1	S ...	2	24
10	Cu ..	10	Nim..	6	Cu ..	S ...	1	S ...	1	N. W.	2	25
0	.....	4	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	N ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
10	Cu ..	10	Nim..	7	Cu ..	N. E.	2	S. E.	2	.....	.....	27
0	.....	2	Cu ..	0	.....	N ...	2	N ...	2	.....	.....	28
0	.....	7	Cu ..	9	Cu ..	S ...	1	.....	.....	S ...	1	29
7	Cu ..	1	Cu ..	8	Cu ..	S ...	1	.....	.....	E ...	2	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sm
4.03	.....	4.2	.....	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M.
.....	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APRIL, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDI- TY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.895	28.786	28.808	28.829	.066	.088	.089	49	27	44
2	28.808	28.938	28.898	28.881	.076	.147	.147	45	100	100
3	28.868	28.724	28.958	28.850	.105	.058	.073	75	31	59
4	29.217	28.998	29.098	29.104	.063	.093	.099	81	63	64
5	28.880	28.706	28.791	28.792	.129	.136	.117	100	78	76
6	28.876	28.870	28.863	28.859	.136	.155	.155	73	58	79
7	29.024	28.950	28.959	29.311	.111	.134	.157	75	50	71
8	28.865	28.979	29.124	28.986	.103	.110	.082	47	46	53
9	29.159	29.027	29.045	29.076	.101	.136	.131	86	62	70
10	28.979	28.932	28.878	28.929	.136	.104	.165	62	22	49
11	29.101	29.257	29.333	29.263	.147	.087	.106	100	54	86
12	29.347	29.285	29.097	29.244	.111	.100	.144	67	36	63
13	28.936	28.658	28.472	28.688	.035	.216	.403	10	37	100
14	28.466	28.672	28.785	28.907	.309	.391	.195	85	87	82
15	28.954	29.029	29.096	29.026	.120	.196	.165	61	68	72
16	29.157	29.139	29.145	29.180	.130	.116	.175	78	53	89
17	29.149	29.188	29.192	29.176	.155	.179	.209	89	55	75
18	29.160	29.113	29.138	29.137	.203	.177	.173	82	34	60
19	29.252	29.048	28.887	29.163	.131	.142	.212	70	53	100
20	28.486	28.475	28.623	28.528	.181	.162	.170	100	80	80
21	29.035	29.031	29.049	29.138	.183	.113	.165	90	42	72
22	28.900	28.926	28.927	28.917	.165	.149	.136	72	40	62
23	28.996	28.972	28.996	28.988	.011	.142	.175	5	70	89
24	29.006	28.969	28.865	28.946	.155	.212	.165	79	63	72
25	28.743	28.722	28.903	28.789	.191	.248	.223	90	100	83
26	29.079	29.094	29.106	29.093	.162	.192	.038	80	62	10
27	29.133	29.096	29.085	29.103	.170	.196	.196	80	100	100
28	29.177	29.199	29.209	29.161	.143	.173	.160	79	60	64
29	29.244	29.117	29.008	29.123	.183	.219	.236	90	54	92
30	28.757	28.725	28.760	28.747	.238	.327	.236	77	57	70
Sm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.138	.162	.164	72	54	73
M ⁿ	.....	.....	.....	29.081	.....	.155	.....	66	.....	.....
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Percentage of winds, S. W., 11; N. W., 13; W., 11; N. E., 16; S. E., 4; S., 22; N., 17; E. 5.

MAY, 1874.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain and melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.	
43	48	44	43.6					1
44	54	43	47.0					2
42	48	46	45.3					3
41	52	47	46.6					4
49	63	58	56.6					5
45	61	50	52.0					6
45	83	73	67.0					7
68	82	70	73.3					8
63	72	60	65.0					9
58	71	65	64.6	10½ A. M.	Night.			10
59	71	64	64.6			.26		11
59	72	64	65.0					12
55	66	60	60.3					13
50	69	52	57.0	4½ P. M.	6 P. M.	.06		14
49	61	53	54.3					15
48	58	58	54.6					16
47	57	47	50.3					17
47	59	55	53.6	Night.				18
49	61	51	53.6		7½ P. M.	.47		19
51	60	54	55.0					20
51	64	57	57.3					21
67	72	62	67.0					22
61	77	70	69.3	Night.				23
66	79	63	69.3	6 P. M.	7½ P. M.	.45		24
60	70	66	65.3					25
61	77	70	69.3					26
68	90	78	78.6					27
76	77	70	74.3	2½ P. M.	3½ P. M.	.28		28
74	85	74	77.6					29
76	89	71	78.6	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	.62		30
67	75	60	67.3					31
						2.14		S'm.
								M'n
								Av.

MAY, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Cu ...	10	Cir ..	10	Cir ..	E.	3	E.	2	N. E.	2
2	7	Cir ..	4	Cir ..	10	Cir ..	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	N. E.	3
3	9	Cu ...	10	Nim..	10	Cir ..	N. E.	4	N. E.	3	N. E.	3
4	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	N. E.	2
5	0	.....	3	Cir ..	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	0	.....	2	Cu ...	5	Cu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	E....	2
7	0	.....	2	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2
9	1	Cu-st.	3	Cu ...	5	Cu ...	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. E.	3
10	8	Cu-st.	5	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	.....	0	S. W.	2	S. W.	3
11	10	Cu-st.	3	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S....	1
12	10	Nim..	5	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	S. W.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	0	.....	0	.....	3	Cu ...	S. W.	1	.....	.....	S. E.	2
14	8	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	8	Cu-st.	E....	2	E....	2	E....	1
15	4	Cu ...	8	Cu-st.	10	Cu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. W.	2
16	10	Cu-st.	2	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W.	3	N. W.	1	N. W.	1
17	0	.....	3	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	.....	.....
18	0	.....	0	.....	4	Cu-st.	N. W.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	4	Cu ...	S....	1	S....	1	N. W.	1
20	0	.....	3	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	.....	.....
21	0	.....	2	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	N....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	0	.....	2	Cu ...	9	Cu-st.	S....	1	.....	0	S....	2
23	2	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	S....	1	S....	1	S....	2
24	10	Cu-st.	4	Cu ...	0	.....	S....	2	S....	1	W....	1
25	7	Cu-st.	2	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N....	1	E....	1	.....	.....
27	0	.....	2	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	S....	1	.....	0	S....	1
28	3	Cir ..	10	Cu-st.	8	Cu ...	S....	1	S....	4	S....	1
29	0	.....	2	Cu ...	0	.....	S....	1	S....	1	.....	0
30	3	Cir-cu.	3	Cu ...	7	Cu-st.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W....	2	N. E.	2	N. E.	2
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	4	.....	4	.....	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Av	.....	.....	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MAY, 1874—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZ- ING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDI- TY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.796	28.737	28.740	28.758	.222	.189	.151	83	56	52	1
28.720	28.744	28.820	28.761	.196	.181	.186	68	43	67	2
29.012	29.026	29.012	29.016	.155	.335	.262	58	100	84	3
28.977	28.981	29.026	28.994	.199	.208	.225	74	53	70	4
29.039	28.938	28.890	29.289	.152	.327	.282	44	57	58	5
28.986	28.975	28.991	28.984	.251	.325	.258	84	61	71	6
29.018	28.946	28.876	28.946	.228	.436	.370	76	57	66	7
28.951	28.723	28.714	28.796	.403	.340	.476	67	30	59	8
28.738	28.789	28.702	28.743	.476	.325	.482	69	39	66	9
28.412	28.828	28.454	28.584	.576	.489	.518	100	62	100	10
28.922	28.960	28.965	28.949	.483	.436	.549	100	57	59	11
29.023	28.904	29.035	28.987	.500	.524	.285	100	66	48	12
29.095	29.088	29.093	29.092	.349	.259	.396	81	40	76	13
29.096	28.976	28.918	28.996	.234	.296	.308	65	59	79	14
28.832	28.812	28.810	28.818	.322	.354	.255	92	66	53	15
28.845	28.895	28.802	28.847	.285	.309	.337	85	64	70	16
28.898	28.912	29.023	28.944	.202	.191	.225	62	41	70	17
29.126	29.116	29.039	29.093	.273	.165	.243	85	33	56	18
28.987	28.902	28.889	28.926	.348	.537	.348	100	100	93	19
28.867	28.897	28.992	28.918	.296	.229	.256	79	44	61	20
29.087	28.974	28.975	28.678	.308	.285	.242	79	48	52	21
28.965	28.948	28.937	28.950	.190	.429	.312	29	77	56	22
28.849	28.764	28.772	28.795	.354	.457	.551	66	49	75	23
28.672	28.544	28.560	28.558	.639	.651	.478	100	66	83	24
28.738	28.842	28.846	28.808	.396	.487	.376	76	94	59	25
28.956	28.893	28.887	28.912	.442	.457	.416	83	49	57	26
28.832	28.822	28.852	28.852	.476	.569	.478	69	39	50	27
28.897	28.900	28.880	28.892	.731	.678	.659	81	73	90	28
28.939	29.026	29.067	29.010	.718	.650	.641	86	54	77	29
29.034	28.976	28.769	28.928	.731	.809	.759	81	59	100	30
28.912	28.894	28.923	28.919	.556	.591	.396	84	68	76	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S'm.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.377	.400	.444	75	58	69	M'n
.....	.....	.....	28.893	.....	.407	.....	.....	67	.....	Av.

Evaporation, 5.28 inches.

Percentage of Winds.—N., 2; W., 2; N. W., 18; N. E., 27; S., 29; S. W., 16; S. E., 4; E., 11.

JUNE, 1874.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	55	63	56	58.0				
2	54	60	54	56.0	1½ P. M.	Night...		
3	58	71	64	64.3			0.20	
4	64	82	65	70.3	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	0.47	
5	65	69	65	66.3				
6	62	73	64	66.3	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	0.13	
7	68	70	67	68.3	Night...			
8	62	80	76	69.3		7½ P. M.	1.40	
9	67	65	60	64.0	1½ P. M.	4 P. M.	0.19	
10	50	55	57	54.0	Night...	Night...	0.88	
11	60	58	54	57.3				
12	49	59	55	54.3				
13	58	71	60	66.3				
14	61	73	62	65.3	Night		Trace.	
15	59	75	64	66.0				
16	64	64	61	63.0				
17	65	83	71	73.0				
18	73	85	76	78.0				
19	73	85	76	78.0				
20	77	86	80	81.3				
21	78	87	75	80.0				
22	74	88	79	80.1				
23	76	90	81	82.1				
24	80	92	80	84.0				
25	78	89	75	80.6	2¼ P. M.	2¾ P. M.	0.08	
26	80	87	80	82.3				
27	79	91	81	83.6				
28	81	83	69	77.6				
29	63	75	69	69.0				
30	64	79	75	72.6				
S'm							2.85	
M'n				63.3				
Av.								

JUNE, 1874—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
1	Cu...	3	Cu...	7	Cu...	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	2	1
10	Cu-st.	10	Nim.	10	Cu...	E....	2		0	E....	1	2
9	Cu...	3	Cu...	2	Cu...		0	N. W.	1	N....	1	3
3	Cir...	10	Nim.	2	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. W.	5	W....	1	4
2	Cu...	9	Cu-st.	0		S. W.	1		0	N. W.	1	5
4	Cir-cu	8	Cu...	9	Cu...	S. W.	1		0		0	6
3	Cu...	2	Cu...	4	Cu...	W....	2	N. W.	1		0	7
10	Nim..	3	Cu...	6	Cu...		0		0	S....	1	8
6	Cir-st.	10	Nim.	8	Cu-st.	N....	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	9
10	Nim..	10	Nim.	10	Cu-st.	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	10
3	Cu...	8	Cu...	6	Cu...	S. W.	2	W....	3		0	11
4	Cu...	2	Cu...	3	Cu...	W....	3	N. W.	3		0	12
6	Cir-cu	7	Cir-st.	0			0	S. W.	1	S....	1	13
7	Cir-cu	8	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	S....	1	S....	1	S. E.	2	14
10	Nim..	7	Cu...	7	Cu...	S. E.	1	S....	2		0	15
8	Cu...	10	Cu...	0		S. W.	1	W....	1		0	16
3	Cir-cu	0		0		S. W.	2	S. W.	2		0	17
0		2	Cu...	0		W....	1		0		0	18
2	Cu...	2	Cu...	0		S. W.	1	S. W.	2		0	19
1	Cir-cu	2	Cu-st.	3	Cir-st.		0	S....	1		0	20
1	St. .	3	Cu...	0		S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	21
3	Cir-st.	4	Cir-st.	2	Cir-st.		0	S. W.	2		0	22
2	Cir-st.	1	Cu...	0		S. W.	1	W....	2		0	23
0		4	Cu...	10	Cu-st.		0	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	24
4	Cir-st.	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. W.	1	W....	4	S. W.	2	25
3	Cu...	2	Cir-cu	0			0	W....	1	S. W.	1	26
0		1	Cu...	2	Cu-st.	S....	2	S....	3	S....	2	27
0		0		0		S. W.	3	S. W.	3	W....	3	28
0		0		0		W....	2	W....	3	W....	1	29
8	Cu-st.	5	Cu-st.	2	Cu-st.	E....	2	S....	3	S. W.	1	30
...												Sm
4		4.8		4			1.2		1.7		0.8	Mn
...		4.2						1.2				Av

JUNE, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.016	28.992	28.988	28.998	.376	.416	.375	87	72	93
2	28.945	28.872	28.834	28.883	.362	.518	.362	87	100	87
3	28.762	28.851	28.765	28.792	.452	.572	.497	94	76	83
4	28.800	28.719	28.756	28.758	.529	.691	.618	89	63	100
5	28.841	28.859	28.852	28.850	.618	.599	.549	100	85	89
6	28.844	28.851	28.712	28.802	.523	.693	.529	94	85	89
7	28.669	28.721	28.730	28.707	.577	.586	.626	85	80	95
8	28.597	28.658	28.696	28.643	.556	.843	.812	100	83	91
9	28.843	29.090	28.975	28.969	.591	.618	.487	89	100	94
10	28.996	28.943	28.776	28.905	.361	.433	.466	100	100	100
11	28.654	28.694	28.724	28.690	.487	.394	.335	94	82	80
12	28.843	28.953	29.050	28.948	.297	.352	.376	85	70	87
13	29.135	29.136	29.111	29.127	.423	.576	.487	88	76	94
14	29.103	29.035	29.015	29.051	.473	.545	.556	88	67	100
15	28.837	28.722	28.707	28.755	.500	.641	.596	100	77	100
16	28.673	28.747	28.888	28.769	.529	.497	.413	89	83	77
17	28.951	28.935	28.961	28.949	.516	.447	.586	84	40	80
18	29.049	28.932	29.062	29.014	.617	.456	.491	77	38	77
19	29.044	29.106	29.079	29.076	.617	.733	.648	77	61	95
20	29.095	29.082	29.289	28.822	.601	.637	.638	65	51	62
21	29.102	29.040	29.011	29.051	.664	.583	.666	69	45	77
22	29.451	28.976	28.988	29.138	.641	.530	.731	77	40	74
23	28.979	28.966	28.969	28.971	.577	.623	.704	64	44	66
24	29.044	28.984	28.846	28.958	.758	.904	.717	74	83	70
25	28.902	28.804	28.796	28.834	.744	.855	.826	78	62	95
26	28.827	28.804	28.873	28.834	.843	.809	.800	83	59	78
27	28.772	28.759	28.585	28.705	.772	.827	.745	78	57	70
28	28.498	28.553	28.658	28.569	.787	.637	.398	74	56	56
29	28.796	28.834	28.018	28.849	.416	.532	.496	72	63	70
30	28.999	28.962	29.005	28.988	.464	.574	.591	77	58	68
S'm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	.....	.....	.....	28.878	.558	.567	.567	84	68	83
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.564	.....	.....	78	.....

Evaporation, 3.35 inches.

Percentage of winds—N., 3; N. E., 10; E., 5; S. E., 3; S., 16; S. W., 35; W., 24; N. W., 4.

JULY, 1874.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month,
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain and melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.	
74	79	72	75.0					1
69	77	69	71.6					2
68	93	86	82.3					3
81	90	72	81.0					4
71	93	82	82.0					5
83	95	85	87.6					6
83	96	71	82.6	4½ P. M.	6½ P. M.	1.56		7
75	71	68	71.3	1 P. M.	Night.	.97		8
71	80	85	75.3					9
74	77	72	74.3					10
64	72	61	65.6					11
64	79	65	69.3					12
67	85	76	76.0					13
78	90	81	83.0					14
73	78	69	73.3	Night.	Night.	1.40		15
67	75	68	70.0					16
68	82	74	74.6					17
74	86	77	79.0					18
78	88	77	81.0					19
62	73	68	67.6					20
69	79	71	73.0					21
64	82	72	72.6					22
72	88	80	80.0					23
76	91	80	82.3					24
79	90	89	86.0	Night.	Night.	.49		25
74	75	71	73.3					26
64	73	70	69.0					27
77	76	69	74.0					28
67	81	74	74.0					29
69	84	75	76.0	Night.	Night.	.58		30
73	81	74	76.0					31
.....						5.19		Sum
.....			75.4					Min
.....								Av.

JULY, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	0	.....	1	Cu ..	0	.....	W ..	2	W ..	2	S. W.	1
2	0	.....	1	Cu ..	1	Cu-st.	E ..	1	N. E.	1	E ..	1
3	4	Cir-st.	1	Cir-st.	0	.....	S ..	3	S. W.	3	S ..	1
4	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W ..	3	N. W.	2	E ..	2
5	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	E ..	2	S ..	1	S ..	1
6	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W ..	2	W ..	2	.....	0
7	1	Cu-st.	3	Cu ..	9	Cu-st.	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2
8	0	.....	10	Nim.	10	Nim.	S. W.	1	N. W.	3	N. E.	2
9	7	Cu-st.	8	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	N. E.	1
10	1	Cir-cu	4	Cu ..	2	Cu...	N. W.	2	N. W.	3	N. W.	3
11	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	N. E.	1
12	0	.....	2	Cu ..	0	.....	N. E.	1	S. E.	1	S. E.	1
13	2	Cir ..	0	.....	0	.....	S. E.	1	S ..	1	S ..	1
14	0	.....	0	.....	2	Cu-st.	S ..	2	S ..	3	S ..	3
15	9	Cu-st.	2	Cir ..	0	.....	S. W.	1	N. W.	3	N. W.	3
16	0	.....	0	.....	1	Cu-st.	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	.....	0
17	1	Cu-st.	3	Cu ..	0	.....	S ..	1	S. W.	2	.....	0
18	0	.....	7	Cu-st.	6	Cu-st.	S ..	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	1
19	9	Cu ..	1	Cir-cu.	0	.....	S. W.	2	S. W.	3	W ..	3
20	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	2	Cu ..	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1
21	1	Cir-st.	1	Cu ..	1	Cu ..	N ..	1	E ..	1	E ..	1
22	0	.....	1	Cu ..	0	.....	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	S. E.	1
23	1	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	4	Nim.	S. E.	1	S ..	2	.....	0
24	4	Cu-st.	3	Cu ..	10	Nim.	S. E.	2	S. W.	3	S ..	4
25	4	Cu ..	4	Cu-st.	0	.....	S. E.	2	S ..	2	.....	0
25	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	0	.....	W ..	3	N. W.	3	N ..	3
27	0	.....	5	Cu-st.	10	Nim.	N. E.	3	N. E.	2	N. E.	3
28	0	.....	4	Cu-st.	0	.....	N. E.	2	.....	0	.....	0
29	3	Cir-st.	2	Cu ..	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	.....	0
30	5	Cir-cu.	2	Cu ..	0	.....	S ..	3	S. W.	3	W ..	2
32	3	Cir ..	10	Nim.	9	Nim.	S. W.	3	S ..	2	W ..	2
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	2.1	.....	3.0	.....	2.5	.....	.....	1.7	.....	1.9	.....	1.4
Av	.....	.....	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	.....	.....

JULY, 1874—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.958	28.953	28.991	28.967	.545	.537	.422	67	54	54	1
29.076	29.069	29.022	29.055	.496	.527	.599	70	57	85	2
28.973	28.872	28.860	28.901	.509	.677	.518	75	60	42	3
28.862	28.866	28.957	28.895	.510	.707	.524	48	51	66	4
29.030	28.997	28.959	29.338	.537	.624	.650	71	40	59	5
28.987	28.950	28.937	28.958	.717	.597	.691	64	36	57	6
28.896	28.826	28.811	28.844	.717	.626	.608	64	37	80	7
28.847	28.824	28.824	28.831	.705	.682	.685	81	90	100	8
28.846	28.847	28.881	28.858	.609	.638	.705	80	62	81	9
28.856	28.866	28.946	28.889	.641	.457	.524	77	49	66	10
29.110	29.075	29.048	29.077	.343	.327	.354	57	42	66	11
29.046	28.966	28.963	28.991	.403	.430	.420	67	43	68	12
28.875	28.977	29.014	29.288	.457	.570	.577	69	47	64	13
29.045	28.954	28.880	28.959	.704	.665	.704	73	47	66	14
28.908	28.922	29.025	28.951	.693	.443	.496	85	46	70	15
29.110	29.068	28.914	29.030	.425	.415	.577	64	48	85	16
28.998	28.923	28.898	28.939	.443	.497	.718	65	45	86	17
28.962	28.906	28.917	28.928	.641	.596	.678	77	47	73	18
28.897	28.906	29.019	28.940	.704	.735	.457	73	56	49	19
29.173	29.167	29.142	29.160	.370	.422	.509	56	55	75	20
29.138	29.102	29.099	29.113	.496	.465	.503	70	47	66	21
29.087	28.972	28.912	28.990	.464	.425	.524	77	39	66	22
28.920	28.796	28.792	28.836	.559	.650	.717	72	49	70	23
28.833	28.754	28.764	28.783	.691	.651	.758	77	45	74	24
28.666	28.723	28.670	28.686	.856	.841	.809	87	60	59	25
28.822	28.969	29.008	28.933	.718	.554	.813	86	64	82	26
29.100	29.061	29.056	29.072	.343	.345	.385	57	42	53	27
29.097	29.047	29.032	29.058	.356	.436	.529	38	49	75	28
29.044	29.019	28.942	29.001	.489	.547	.641	75	52	77	29
28.867	28.810	28.896	28.857	.529	.746	.591	75	64	68	30
28.887	28.845	28.815	28.849	.510	.624	.604	63	59	73	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.967	.554	.572	.568	70	51	70	M'n
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.570	.....	.....	63	.....	Av.

Amount of evaporation, six (6) inches.

Percentage of winds, S., 20; S. W., 21; W., 14; N. W., 15; N., 3; N. E., 16; E., 5; S. E., 6.

AUGUST, 1874.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	65	74	67	68.6				
2	62	70	63	65.0				
3	63	71	67	60.0				
4	66	76	69	70.3				
5	61	70	67	66.0	Night.	8½ A. M.	1.07	
6	63	74	70	65.6				
7	69	78	66	71.0	6 P. M.		Trace.	
8	67	79	70	72.0				
9	74	86	71	77.0				
10	72	84	74	76.6				
12	74	93	83	83.3				
12	77	89	80	82.0				
13	64	73	65	68.6				
14	61	75	70	68.6				
15	64	76	66	68.6	6½ A. M.	10 A. M.	.07	
16	71	86	75	77.3				
17	72	81	70	74.3				
18	63	79	72	71.3				
19	72	92	81	81.6				
20	76	83	71	76.6				
21	71	87	68	75.3	Night		Trace	
22	63	72	63	66.0				
23	61	73	63	65.6				
24	62	72	64	66.0				
25	60	78	64	67.3				
26	62	76	67	68.6				
27	66	78	70	71.3				
28	66	77	71	71.3	Night	Night	.07	
29	67	70	68	68.3	11 P. M.	Night	.19	
30	67	75	66	69.3				
31	58	71	63	64.0				
Sum							1.40	
M'n.				71.1				
Av.								

AUGUST, 1874—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
0	.....	8	Cu-st.	4	Cu ...	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	N.	2	1
8	Cu-st.	5	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	N.	2	N.	1	N. E.	2	2
9	Cu-st.	5	Cu ...	8	Cu-st.	E.	1	E.	1	E.	2	3
1	Cu-st.	2	Cir ...	10	Cu-st.	E.	1	E.	1	E.	3	4
10	Nim.	10	Nim.	10	Nim.	S. E.	3	S. E.	2	S. E.	2	1
10	Nim.	8	Cu-st.	0	.....	E.	2	N. E.	1	.....	0	6
2	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	2	St. ....	.....	0	N. W.	2	N. E.	1	7
5	Cu ...	7	Cir-cu	0	.....	N.	1	N.	1	.....	0	8
4	Cir-cu	5	Cir-cu	2	Cu-st.	N. W.	2	S.	2	S.	1	0
0	.....	4	Cir-cu	1	St. ....	.....	0	S.	1	S. E.	2	10
9	Cu ...	1	Cir ...	0	.....	S.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	2	11
5	Cir-cu	0	.....	0	.....	W.	2	W.	1	.....	0	12
10	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	1	Cu-st.	N. W.	3	N.	3	N. E.	3	13
8	Cu-st.	4	Cir-cu	6	Cir-cu	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	2	14
9	Nim.	2	Cu ...	0	.....	S.	2	S. E.	1	.....	0	15
3	Cir-cu	1	Cir ...	0	.....	S.	2	S.	2	S.	2	16
0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	S. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	17
1	Cu ...	1	Cir-cu	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	S. W.	2	18
1	St.	1	Cir ...	0	.....	S.	3	S. W.	3	S. W.	1	19
4	Cu-st.	3	Cu ...	7	Cu ...	S. W.	2	N. W.	2	E.	2	20
8	Cu ...	6	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	S. E.	1	S. W.	1	N. E.	3	21
10	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	22
10	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	1	Cir-cu	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	N. E.	2	23
3	Cir-cu	1	Cu ...	0	.....	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	24
0	.....	3	Cu ...	0	.....	N. E.	1	E.	1	E.	1	25
0	.....	10	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	E.	1	E.	2	S. E.	1	26
4	Cir-cu	9	Cu ...	7	Cir-cu	S. E.	2	S. E.	3	E.	2	27
7	Cir-cu	8	Cir-cu	10	Nim.	E.	2	E.	3	E.	2	28
10	Nim.	10	Nim.	4	Cir-st.	S. E.	3	S.	1	S. E.	1	29
10	Nim.	2	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	3	N.	3	N.	3	30
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N.	1	N. E.	1	E.	2	31
												Sm
5.1	.....	4.5	.....	3.	.....	.....	1.8	.....	1.8	.....	1.6	Ms
												Av

AUGUST, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZ- ING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7. A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.839	28.744	28.903	28.828	.583	.463	.522	94	56	79
2	29.015	29.025	29.008	29.016	.529	.416	.446	77	57	77
3	29.087	29.095	29.107	29.099	.446	.403	.457	77	54	69
4	29.169	29.156	29.108	29.144	.380	.402	.398	56	45	56
5	29.051	28.896	28.952	28.966	.537	.586	.626	100	80	95
6	28.933	28.915	28.893	28.913	.543	.604	.658	94	73	90
7	28.902	28.858	28.898	28.886	.599	.583	.604	85	62	94
8	28.945	28.953	28.920	28.939	.591	.501	.551	89	51	75
9	28.940	28.939	28.795	28.891	.568	.637	.608	67	51	80
10	28.794	28.752	28.767	28.737	.631	.746	.680	81	64	81
11	28.717	28.678	28.773	28.722	.680	.847	.846	81	55	75
12	28.970	28.986	29.003	28.986	.717	.678	.677	77	50	66
13	29.115	29.146	29.142	29.134	.497	.545	.516	83	67	84
14	29.177	29.138	29.102	29.139	.442	.554	.516	83	64	70
15	29.116	29.095	29.065	29.092	.464	.305	.438	77	34	68
16	29.041	28.959	28.941	28.980	.503	.612	.415	66	90	48
17	28.978	28.997	29.056	29.010	.422	.369	.416	54	35	57
18	29.158	29.124	29.068	29.116	.416	.537	.524	72	54	66
19	29.010	28.892	28.917	28.939	.524	.362	.474	66	24	45
20	28.941	28.943	28.890	28.926	.505	.717	.644	56	64	86
21	28.865	28.779	28.880	28.841	.644	.664	.577	86	52	85
22	28.989	28.991	28.986	28.989	.478	.390	.478	83	50	88
23	28.975	28.967	28.983	28.975	.473	.376	.346	88	47	77
24	29.061	29.036	29.052	29.049	.429	.358	.433	77	46	73
25	29.109	29.068	29.082	29.086	.396	.409	.464	76	43	77
26	29.100	29.058	28.992	29.050	.491	.369	.425	88	41	64
27	28.972	28.896	28.809	28.925	.502	.550	.482	78	58	66
28	28.865	28.813	28.818	28.832	.502	.527	.608	78	57	80
29	28.793	28.793	28.791	28.792	.591	.658	.648	89	90	95
30	29.900	28.930	29.029	28.953	.591	.449	.376	89	52	59
31	29.133	29.108	29.124	29.121	.423	.371	.446	88	49	77
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mns	.....	.....	.....	28.970	.515	.512	.529	77	55	64
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.518	.....	.....	65	.....

Amount of Evaporation, 3.97 inches.

Percentage of Winds, S., 11; S. W., 10; W., 2; N. W., 15; N., 10; N. E., 22; E., 17; S. E. 13

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain and melted snow in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.	
59	83	72	71.3					1
69	80	63	70.6	4½ P. M.		trace.		2
55	61	58	58.0	Night.	7 A. M.	.20		3
56	60	61	59.0	12¾ P. M.	Night.	.32		4
55	67	63	61.6					5
65	81	71	72.3					6
69	89	77	78.3					7
74	90	77	80.3					8
70	87	75	77.3					9
69	89	76	78.0					10
70	87	77	78.0					11
75	78	67	73.3	5 P. M.				12
63	72	66	67.0		8 A. M.	.45		13
64	74	52	63.3	3½ P. M.	Night.	.26		14
46	59	55	50.0					15
52	60	53	55.0					16
56	68	62	62.0	3 P. M.		.03		17
61	64	62	62.3	8 A. M.	Night.	3.40		18
56	56	51	54.3	2 P. M.	4 P. M.	.03		19
47	60	50	52.3					20
62	63	56	60.3	8 P. M.	Night.	.03		21
65	71	61	65.6					22
59	74	64	65.6					23
59	75	66	66.6					24
61	71	67	66.3	12 M.				25
66	66	53	62.6		4 P. M.	.71		26
51	57	50	52.6	1½ P. M.	2½ P. M.	.03		27
49	63	56	56.0					28
55	64	57	58.6					29
47	62	55	54.6					30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.46	.....	S'm
.....	.....	.....	64.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	M'n
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Av.

SEPTEMBER, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Nim..	2	Cu ...	0	Nim..	.....	0	S	2	S	2
2	2	Cir-cu	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	S	2	S. W.	2	W	3
3	10	Nim..	2	Cir-cu	2	Cir...	N. E.	3	N. E.	3	N. E.	2
4	10	Cu-st.	10	Cir...	10	Cu ...	E	2	E	2	E	2
5	8	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	5	.....	W	3	S. W.	3	S. W.	1
6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	S. W.	1
7	0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	3	S. W.	2
8	1	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	0	.....	S. W.	1	.....	0	.....	0
9	1	Cir...	4	Cir-cu	2	Cir...	S	1	S. E.	3	S. E.	3
10	2	Cir-cu	6	Cir-cu	6	Cu ...	S	2	S	3	S	1
11	4	Cu-st.	7	Cu ...	0	.....	S	1	S	3	S	1
12	3	Cu-st.	8	Cir-cu	8	Cu ...	S	2	W	3	N. W.	1
13	10	Nim..	9	Cu ...	10	Nim..	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	N. E.	1
14	8	Nim..	9	Cu-st.	10	Nim..	E	1	N. E.	2	N. W.	2
15	1	St....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N....	4
16	1	Cu-st.	3	Cu ...	0	.....	N. E.	2	E	2	E	2
17	9	Cu ...	9	Cir-cu	0	.....	S. E.	2	S. E.	2	S. E.	2
18	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	S. E.	2	S. E.	3	N. W.	1
19	10	Nim..	8	Nim..	3	Cu-st.	S. W.	3	W	3	W	3
20	0	.....	1	Cu ...	2	Cu-st.	W	3	W	3	W	3
21	0	.....	3	Cu ...	10	Nim..	W	1	W	1	S. W.	2
22	4	Cir-cu	1	Cu ...	2	Cir...	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	1
23	1	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S	2
24	0	.....	2	Cir-cu	3	Cu ...	.....	0	S. W.	2	S. W.	1
25	9	Cu ...	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	S. W.	1	S	1	S	2
26	9	Cu ...	10	Nim..	0	.....	S	2	S. W.	2	.....	0
27	3	Cu ...	9	Nim..	2	Cu ...	W	2	W	2	N. W.	3
28	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	1	N	1	.....	0
29	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2
30	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	1
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	4.1	.....	4.7	.....	3.3	.....	.....	1.8	.....	2.1	.....	1.7
Av	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	.....	.....

SEPTEMBER, 1874—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.167	29.086	26.052	29.101	.469	.410	.489	94	36	62	1
29.023	29.050	29.036	29.336	.529	.561	.478	75	55	83	2
29.184	29.196	29.172	29.184	.321	.297	.282	74	55	58	3
29.102	28.974	29.169	29.081	.391	.487	.537	87	94	100	4
28.903	28.929	28.862	28.898	.376	.362	.446	87	55	77	5
28.934	28.934	28.968	28.945	.451	.362	.537	73	55	71	6
29.019	28.996	29.000	29.005	.529	.516	.577	75	38	64	7
29.061	29.009	29.024	29.031	.680	.503	.601	81	36	65	8
28.958	28.992	28.980	28.976	.621	.467	.591	85	36	68	9
28.982	28.932	28.927	28.947	.564	.556	.614	79	40	68	10
28.933	28.888	28.867	28.896	.586	.583	.564	80	45	61	11
28.916	28.932	29.028	28.958	.591	.588	.591	68	62	89	12
29.075	29.075	29.051	29.067	.543	.524	.570	94	66	89	13
28.952	28.840	28.921	28.904	.563	.568	.388	94	67	100	14
29.127	29.142	29.145	29.138	.262	.242	.243	84	48	56	15
29.191	29.115	29.047	29.117	.308	.310	.295	79	60	73	16
28.950	29.000	29.173	29.041	.391	.509	.556	87	75	106	17
29.161	28.842	28.727	28.910	.537	.563	.556	100	94	100	18
28.535	28.707	28.877	28.706	.391	.363	.296	87	81	79	19
29.081	29.129	29.173	29.127	.225	.177	.283	70	34	78	20
29.161	29.111	29.033	29.101	.125	.284	.449	22	51	100	21
28.995	28.914	28.977	28.962	.376	.436	.413	87	57	77	22
29.017	28.994	29.019	29.010	.439	.532	.433	88	63	73	23
29.063	29.058	29.062	29.061	.439	.449	.502	88	52	78	24
29.026	28.912	28.822	28.920	.473	.759	.662	88	100	100	25
28.722	28.589	28.751	28.687	.604	.639	.321	94	100	80	26
28.703	28.715	28.840	28.752	.321	.466	.309	86	100	85	27
28.911	28.905	28.843	28.886	.297	.373	.363	85	62	81	28
28.843	28.894	28.912	28.882	.376	.373	.322	87	62	69	29
29.023	28.965	28.947	28.978	.273	.370	.321	85	66	74	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sm.
.....	.....	.....	28.961	.435	.496	.452	82	61	78	M'n
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.461	.....	.....	73	.....	Av.

Evaporation, 2.83 inches.

Percentage of Winds—S., 17; S. W., 22; W. 18; N. W., 14; N. 3; N. E., 10; E., 6; S. E., 10.

OCTOBER, 1874.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	52	65	63	60.0				
2	62	58	50	56.6				
3	46	56	49	50.3				
4	44	61	50	51.6				
5	49	63	55	56.3	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	.04	
6	50	55	53	52.6				
7	46	57	53	52.0				
8	47	60	55	54.0				
9	52	61	53	55.3				
10	49	57	51	52.1				
11	41	46	42	43.0				
12	33	41	37	37.0				
13	32	49	39	40.0	Night.			
14	38	48	41	42.3			Trace.	
15	43	54	49	48.6				
16	49	64	54	55.6				
17	49	61	49	53.0				
18	43	57	48	49.3				
19	42	64	54	53.3				
20	60	71	53	61.3				
21	47	59	53	53.0				
22	51	62	57	56.6				
23	52	67	55	58.0				
24	55	61	55	57.0				
25	54	68	61	61.0	Night.			
26	61	68	55	61.3		7 A. M.	.34	
27	42	53	50	48.3	Night.			
28	50	66	58	58.0		Night.	1.06	
29	39	43	38	40.0				
30	33	35	35	34.3				
31	31	35	30	32.0				
S'm							1.44	
Mn.				51.0				
Av.								

OCTOBER, 1874—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
6	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	0	.....	S. W.	1	W ...	2	N. W.	1	1
0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	2
5	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	1	W ...	1	.....	0	3
0	.....	5	Cu ...	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	S. E.	2	4
10	Nim..	2	Cu ...	0	.....	S	2	S	1	W	2	5
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu	N. W.	2	W ...	2	N. E.	2	6
1	Cu ...	4	Cu ...	6	Cu	W	2	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	7
9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu	S	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	8
7	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	W	1	9
0	.....	8	Cu ...	9	Cu	W	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	10
6	Cir-cu.	8	Cu ...	4	Cu	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	11
1	Cu ...	5	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	12
0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	.....	0	W	1	.....	0	13
10	Nim..	10	Cu ...	10	Cu	S	2	S	2	S	2	14
9	Cu ...	7	Cu ...	10	Cu	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	15
10	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	0	.....	S. E.	1	.....	0	S	1	16
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W	1	W	1	N. W.	1	17
0	.....	1	Cu-st	0	.....	W	1	N. W.	1	.....	0	18
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	.....	0	19
2	Cu ...	0	.....	3	Cu	.....	0	.....	0	S. E.	2	20
8	Cu ...	0	.....	0	.....	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	.....	0	21
10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	8	Cir-cu.	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	.....	0	22
7	Cu ...	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	23
9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	7	Cu	.....	0	S. E.	2	S. E.	1	24
10	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	3	Cu	S. E.	1	S	1	S	2	25
10	Nim..	4	Cu ...	0	.....	S	2	S. W.	1	N. W.	2	26
2	Cir ...	0	.....	3	Cu	N. W.	1	.....	0	N. E.	1	27
10	Nim..	10	Nim..	0	.....	S. E.	2	S	2	S. W.	1	28
10	Nim..	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	29
10	Cir-cu.	10	Cir-cu.	10	Cu	S. W.	2	W ...	2	W ...	3	30
10	Cu ...	6	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	2	W ...	2	W ...	2	31
												Sm
5.8	.....	5.	.....	3.6	.....	.....	1.3	.....	1.2	.....	1.3	Mn
												Av

OCTOBER, 1874—continued.

Day of Month.	BROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDI- TY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.728	28.579	28.750	28.685	.334	.543	.295	86	79	68
2	28.815	28.883	28.998	28.965	.236	.203	.258	70	42	71
3	29.126	29.161	29.215	29.168	.286	.308	.297	92	69	85
4	29.380	29.320	29.258	29.319	.265	.325	.258	92	61	71
5	29.151	28.903	28.950	29.001	.348	.446	.376	100	77	87
6	29.039	29.075	29.156	29.090	.283	.321	.321	78	74	80
7	29.189	29.169	29.161	29.173	.286	.322	.348	92	69	86
8	29.047	28.900	28.853	28.933	.298	.283	.376	92	54	87
9	28.767	28.651	28.614	28.677	.361	.383	.348	93	71	86
10	28.584	28.620	28.777	28.660	.247	.216	.196	71	46	52
11	28.967	29.029	29.211	29.067	.190	.146	.177	74	47	66
12	29.341	29.393	29.404	29.379	.168	.169	.157	89	65	71
13	29.401	29.315	29.216	29.310	.162	.247	.131	89	71	55
14	29.126	29.031	29.088	29.081	.229	.236	.235	100	70	91
15	29.046	29.041	29.063	29.050	.254	.335	.322	92	80	92
16	29.073	28.952	28.976	29.000	.322	.394	.297	92	82	85
17	28.975	28.957	29.045	28.992	.322	.269	.322	92	50	92
18	29.073	29.005	28.988	29.022	.173	.166	.260	60	36	78
19	29.016	28.952	28.976	28.981	.222	.257	.206	83	43	49
20	28.975	28.995	29.137	29.035	.258	.374	.321	71	49	80
21	29.237	29.216	29.246	29.233	.298	.410	.348	92	82	86
22	29.216	29.151	29.145	29.170	.374	.430	.378	100	77	81
23	29.113	29.023	29.039	29.058	.361	.393	.405	93	59	94
24	29.038	29.037	29.091	29.055	.433	.442	.405	100	83	94
25	29.100	29.043	29.058	29.067	.418	.476	.413	100	69	77
26	29.011	29.016	29.102	29.009	.537	.543	.322	100	79	74
27	29.128	29.040	29.001	29.056	.267	.348	.335	100	56	93
28	28.703	28.405	28.391	28.499	.361	.639	.483	100	100	100
29	28.420	28.648	28.852	28.640	.238	.262	.186	100	84	81
30	28.855	28.971	29.019	28.948	.150	.127	.183	80	62	90
31	29.126	29.120	29.045	29.097	.100	.162	.148	57	80	89
Sm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	.....	.....	.....	28.848	.283	.328	.293	89	63	77
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.295	.....	.....	76	...

First frost, morning of October 12th.

Amount of evaporation, 1.02.

Percentage of winds, N., 6; N. E., 6; E., 0; S. E., 11; S., 14; S. W., 16; W., 15; N. W., 32.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1874.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER IN OPEN AIR.				BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				Amount of rain and melted snow, in inches.	Inches of snow.	Evaporation in inches, from an open vessel.	Amount of cloudiness.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Variation.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Precipitation.				
November.....	50	2	28.2	48	29.388	28.204	28.886	1.184	2.15	19	.....	5.8
December.....	43	2	26.0	41	29.388	28.152	28.998	1.286	1.80	12	.....	5.9
January.....	57	-12	18.9	69	29.575	28.203	28.978	1.372	3.64	24	.....	5.3
February.....	41	-10	21.0	51	29.515	28.136	28.995	1.379	.95	9	.....	4.5
March.....	47	10	29.7	37	29.426	28.121	28.935	1.405	.95	2	.....	4.4
April.....	63	13	36.8	50	29.347	28.472	29.031	.975	1.26	1	.....	4.0
May.....	90	42	59.4	48	29.126	28.454	28.893	.672	2.14	.....	2.61	4.1
June.....	92	54	63.3	38	29.451	28.498	28.878	.953	2.85	.....	3.35	4.2
July.....	96	62	75.4	34	29.173	28.666	28.967	.507	5.19	.....	6.00	2.5
August.....	93	58	71.1	35	29.177	28.678	28.970	.499	1.40	.....	3.97	4.2
September.....	90	46	64.4	44	29.196	28.535	28.961	.661	5.46	.....	2.83	4.0
October.....	71	30	51.0	41	29.404	28.391	28.848	1.013	1.44	.....	1.02	4.8
Sums ..									29.23	67		
Means.....			45.4				28.945					

Summary for the Year ending October 31, 1874—continued.

MONTHS.	FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION.			PERCENTAGE OF WINDS.							
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.
November.....	.272	.060	.133	100	86	85	5	11	23	40	7	2	.....	12
December.....	.420	.048	.129	100	44	88	12	22	16	11	2	1	8	28
January.....	.376	.026	.104	100	56	90	13	23	20	16	23	1	2	2
February.....	.285	.028	.118	100	42	91	3	29	13	25	4	16	8	2
March.....	.336	.041	.128	100	13	69	8	10	33	23	9	4	7	6
April.....	.391	.011	.155	100	10	66	11	13	11	16	4	22	17	5
May.....	.809	.151	.407	100	29	67	20	16	2	18	2	27	11	4
June.....	.904	.297	.564	100	38	78	16	35	24	4	3	10	5	3
July.....	.856	.327	.570	100	36	63	20	21	14	15	3	16	5	6
August.....	.847	.305	.518	100	34	65	11	10	2	15	10	22	17	13
September.....	.759	.125	.461	100	22	73	17	22	18	14	3	10	6	10
October.....	.543	.100	.295	100	36	76	6	6	.....	11	14	16	15	32
Sums.....														
Means.....							12	18	15	18	7	12	8	10

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Treasurer's Office,
 MADISON, October 19, 1874.

HON. C. S. HAMILTON,
Pres't Regents University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to enclose to you my report as Treasurer of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.

Yours very respectfully,
 FERD. KUEHN.

1873.		RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1	To balance on hand.....		\$9,572 43
Dec. 31	Rec'd on acc't University Fund Income.	\$1,077 58	
Dec. 31	Rec'd on acc't Ag. Col. Fund Inc.....	2,967 90	
Dec. 31	Appropriation under Ch. 82, Laws 1867..	7,003 76	
1874.	Appropriation under Ch. 100, Laws 1872.	10,000 00	
Mar. 5	Rec'd on acc't University Fund Inc.....	5,155 54	
Mar. 31	Rec'd on acc't Ag. Col. Fund Inc.....	1,965 59	
Mar. 31	Rec'd on acc't Ag. Col. Fund Inc.....	11,846 81	
June 30	Rec'd on acc't University Fund Inc.....	13,870 91	
June 30	Rec'd on acc't Ag. Col. Fund Inc.....	1,861 78	
Sep. 30	Rec'd on acc't University Fund Inc.....	5,674 92	
Sep. 30			\$61,724 79
	Total rec'ts includ. bal. on hand Oct. 1.		\$71,297 22
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	By salaries	\$30,391 04	
	Expenses of Regents.....	474 55	
	Insurance	1,551 25	
	Repairs	5,205 63	
	Incidental expenses.....	5,000 79	
	Fuel.....	4,493 75	
	Printing and advertising	1,173 45	
	Library.....	245 79	
	Furniture.....	651 55	
	Improvements	1,610 44	
	Apparatus	2,726 98	
	Cabinet.....	1,152 34	
	Experimental farm.....	5,175 17	
	Contingent expenses	100 00	
	Lewis Medal Fund Income.....	32 25	
		\$59,984 98	
	Balance, Sept. 30, 1874.....	11,312 24	
			\$71,297 22

LEWIS MEDAL FUND.

1873.	RECEIPTS.		
Oct. 1	To three U. S. 5-20 bonds, \$100 each	\$300 00	.....
Mar. 5	To p'd treas. University bal. due per warr'nt.	32 25	.....
1874.	To interest accrued on bonds to date	19 95	.....
July 1	Total receipts		\$352 20
1873.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
Oct. 1	By balance due treasurer.....	\$32 25	.....
1874.			
Sep. 30	By balance on hand.....	319 95	.....
			352 20
1874.			
Oct. 1	To balance on hand.....	\$319 95	.....

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MADISON, October 19, 1874.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MADISON, October 10, 1874.

Hon. CHARLES S. HAMILTON,

President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the financial condition of the State University, exhibiting the amount of productive funds on hand, and also the receipts and disbursements of the income of the several funds, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by Congress for the support of a University.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$1,660 95	.....
Dues on certificates.....	4,612 82	.....
Loans	2,454 50	.....
Taxes.....	1 26	.....
Penalties	3 54	.....
	\$8,733 07	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans ..		\$10,000 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		244 02
	\$8,733 07	\$10,244 02
Balance, September 30, 1873	\$2,465 43	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874		954 48
	\$11,198 50	\$11,198 50

The amount of this fund, which was productive, on the 30th day of September, 1873 and 1874, respectively, was as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$64,480 38	\$61,248 56
Amount due on mortgages.....	12,039 00	19,584 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$216,519 38	\$220,833 06

Showing an increase in the productive fund, during the past year, of \$4,313.68.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by congress to the state for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$2,395 69	
Dues on certificates.....	1,303 00	
Loans.....	1,723 66	
Penalties.....	1 74	
	\$5,424 09	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school districts.....		\$9,950 00
Invested in state bonds.....		1,000 00
	\$5,424 09	\$10,950 00
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	6,044 14	
Balance, September 30, 1874.....		518 23
	\$11,468 23	\$11,468 23

The amount of this fund which was productive on the 30th day of September 1873 and 1874, respectively, was as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$144,823 40	\$146,421 40
Amount due on loans.....	9,886 33	18,112 67
Certificates of indebtedness.....	50,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$225,309 73	\$236,134 07

Showing an increase in this fund during the past year, of \$10,824.34.

UNSOLD LANDS.

The University lands, remaining unsold at the close of the fiscal year, amount to $4,970\frac{15}{100}$ acres, and the Agricultural College lands unsold amount to $53,373\frac{8}{100}$ acres.

The University lands are sold from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre, and the Agricultural College lands at \$1.25 per acre, on ten years' time, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money being required in cash, and the balance due drawing seven per cent. interest, payable annually in advance.

The following sales have been made during the year:

SALE OF UNIVERSITY LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount Sold for.
Chippewa.	160.00	\$452 52
Clark.	40.00	120 00
Crawford.	75.60	183 60
Door.	80.00	240 00
Eau Claire.	315.40	892 31
Green.	80.00	247 00
Marathon.	240.00	497 94
Pepin.	40.00	104 40
Pierce.	160.00	468 66
Portage.	200.11	407 34
St. Croix.	40.00	143 66
Total.	1,431.11	\$3,757 43

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount Sold for.
Chippewa.	958.32	\$1,078 53
Dunn.	240.00	300 00
Marathon.	3,422.83	4,284 98
Oconto.	1,350.58	1,604 04
Polk.	359.72	427 62
Shawano.	1,087.87	1,293 99
Total.	7,419.32	\$8,989 16

THE LANDS UNSOLD are located as follows:

Counties.	UNIVERSITY LANDS.	No. of Acres,
Burnett.....		27.25
Chippewa.....		751.95
Clark.....		280.45
Crawford.....		117.42
Door.....		880.06
Eau Claire.....		775.16
Marathon.....		630.00
Pepin.....		117.90
Pierce.....		600.55
Portage.....		550.01
Richland.....		40.00
St. Croix.....		80.00
Trempealeau.....		120.00
Total.....		<u><u>4,970.75</u></u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Chippewa.....	200.00
Clark.....	198.44
Dunn.....	520.00
Marathon.....	27,709.15
Oconto.....	15,766.45
Polk.....	533.17
Shawano.....	8,445.87
Total.....	<u><u>53,373.08</u></u>

LEWIS MEDAL FUND.

This fund consists of a donation of \$200.00, made to the University by Ex-governor James T. Lewis, in the year 1866, for the purpose of distributing medals to such meritorious students as should become entitled thereto, in accordance with the standard of merit to be prescribed by the Regents and Faculty. As the fund was hardly sufficient to accomplish the object of the donor, it remained at interest by direction of the Regents, until June 17, 1873, when by resolution, the treasurer was instructed to invest the principal and interest, amounting to \$300, in such interest bearing securities as should seem to him most desirable. In accordance with his instructions, the treasurer purchased three United States 5-20 coupon bonds of \$100 each, dated July 1, 1865, bearing six per cent. gold interest, due in January and July, which bonds are now held by the treasurer as a special fund, the income therefrom to be used for prizes.

At the annual meeting in June, 1874 (with the consent of Ex-

Gov. Lewis), the Regents resolved "to give a prize of \$20 each year, at such time and under such regulations as the Faculty shall determine, to the undergraduate student who shall produce the best written essay; that the name of the prize shall be the "Lewis Prize," and that the name of the successful competitor of each year shall be published in the next issued catalogue of the University."

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, were as follows:*

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$15,531 47	.....
Income from productive Agricultural College Fund.....	18,642 08	.....
Appropriation by Chap. 82, Gen. Laws of 1867..	7,303 76	.....
Appropriation by Chap. 100, Gen. Laws of 1872..	10,000 00	.....
From students for tuition and room rent.....	8,716 70	.....
From students for diplomas.....	183 00	.....
From students for laboratory bills.....	132 00	.....
From experimental farm, on account of lots sold.	220 00	.....
From experimental farm, for rent of brick house.	137 50	.....
From experimental farm, for sale of products stock.....	737 28	.....
From sale of furniture, etc.....	21 00	.....
From J. H. Twombly, contingent fund advance returned.....	100 00	.....
Total	\$61,724 79	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For salaries of instructional force.....		\$30,391 04
expenses of regents		474 55
insurance.....		1,551 25
repairs		5,205 63
incidental expenses.....		5 000 79
fuel		4,493 75
printing and advertising		1,173 45
library.....		245 79
furniture		651 55
improvements.....		1,610 44
apparatus		2,726 98
cabinet of natural history.....		1,152 34
experimental farm.....		5,175 17
contingent fund.....		100 00
Lewis Medal Fund		32 25
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$61,724 79	\$59,984 98
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	9,572 43	.....
Balance, September 30, 1874.....		11,812 24
	\$71,297 22	\$71,297 22

The accounts audited and paid during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, were, in detail, as follows:

SALARIES.		
J. H. Twombly, president.....	\$1,079 17	.....
John Bascom, president.....	1,922 08	.....
J. W. Sterling, vice president.....	2,257 50	.....
J. B. Parkinson,..... professor.....	1,500 00	.....
S. H. Carpenter,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
Wm. F. Allen,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
Alex'r Kerr,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
J. B. Feuling,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
W. W. Daniells,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
J. E. Davies,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
R. D. Irving,..... do.....	1,902 29	.....
W. J. L. Nicodemus,..... do.....	2,000 00	.....
R. B. Anderson,..... instructor.....	1,200 00	.....
R. H. Brown..... do.....	525 00	.....
Jas. W. Bashford,..... do.....	525 00	.....
John M. Olin,..... do.....	250 00	.....
J. C. Fuller,..... do.....	150 00	.....
J. H. Salisbury,..... do.....	150 00	.....
J. R. Stewart,..... do.....	300 00	.....
Mrs. D. E. Carson, preceptress.....	1,000 00	.....
Miss Josephine Magoon, teacher.....	525 00	.....
Miss Lizzie S. Spencer,.... do.....	625 00	.....
Miss Augusta Buttner,..... do.....	226 67	.....
Miss Ellen L. Chynoweth,.... do.....	178 38	.....
Miss Mary C. Woodworth,.... do.....	100 00	.....
Miss S. A. Carver,..... do.....	150 00	.....
Miss Hattie E. Hunter,.... do.....	25 00	.....
P. L. Spooner, dean of law faculty.....	800 00	.....
H. S. Orton, professor of law.....	200 00	.....
J. H. Carpenter, professor of law.....	400 00	.....
Wm. F. Vilas, professor of law.....	400 00	.....
		\$30,391 04
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
H. H. Gray,..... traveling expenses.....	\$179 30	.....
Angus Cameron,..... do.....	33 50	.....
C. S. Hamilton,..... do.....	29 50	.....
J. R. Brigham,..... do.....	43 25	.....
A. L. Smith,..... do.....	20 50	.....
J. S. Bugh,..... do.....	35 00	.....
B. R. Hinkley..... do.....	82 50	.....
P. A. Orton,..... do.....	23 60	.....
H. G. Winslow,..... do.....	20 90	.....
A. Kentzler, livery.....	5 00	.....
M. M. Dorn, livery.....	1 50	.....
		\$474 55
INSURANCE.		
Main & Spooner, for premium.....	\$350 00	.....
Main & Barney, for premium.....	1,150 00	.....
Madison Mutual Insurance Co., for premium.....	51 25	.....
		\$1,551 25
REPAIRS.		
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	\$1,095 72	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., merchandise.....	103 98	.....

Accounts Audited and Paid—continued.

<i>Repairs—continued.</i>		
M. Joachim & Co., merchandise.....	\$126 85	.....
Frank & Mason.....do.....	257 95	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmith work.....	14 66	.....
T. A. Nelson, painting.....	1,672 98	.....
Thos. Regan, plumbing.....	186 98	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, carpenter work.....	93 25	.....
Davidson & Warner.....do.....	101 26	.....
James McDowell.....do.....	765 00	.....
Jacob Schroeder.....do.....	40 50	.....
Conrad Guntlach.....do.....	40 50	.....
John McDowell.....do.....	21 00	.....
John Dolan.....do.....	159 75	.....
John Cory.....do.....	94 50	.....
Volney Spink.....do.....	56 37	.....
Anton Peterson.....do.....	40 00	.....
E. Sharp & Son, plastering.....	332 68	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, paid for repairing bell.....	1 75	.....
		\$5,205 63
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise ...	\$308 56	.....
Alex. Findlay, merchandise.....	98 52	.....
E. B. Benjamin, merchandise.....	303 68	.....
W. J. Park & Co., stationery.....	21 00	.....
Moseley & Bro., stationery.....	74 93	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., merchandise.....	181 75	.....
Jas. W. Queen & Co., merchandise.....	39 25	.....
Chas. T. Chester, merchandise.....	28 50	.....
M. Joachim & Co., merchandise.....	24 31	.....
Chicago Alcohol Works, alcohol.....	50 40	.....
Patrick K. Walsh, for house cleaning.....	98 50	.....
Patrick K. Walsh, janitor services.....	540 00	.....
Jas. M. Ashby, janitor services.....	540 00	.....
L. Flannagan, janitor services.....	249 03	.....
John McDowell, janitor services.....	16 50	.....
John Welch, janitor services.....	68 38	.....
Hatch Lithographing Co., diplomas.....	52 00	.....
Western B'k Note and Eng. Co., steel plate.....	575 00	.....
Western B'k Note and Eng. Co., diplomas.....	68 00	.....
Thomas Dempsey, cleaning well.....	12 00	.....
Daniel Lavin, cleaning well.....	6 00	.....
Alex. Gill, watering grounds.....	11 70	.....
Alex. Gill, cleaning cesspool.....	30 00	.....
Alex. Gill, cleaning vaults.....	104 00	.....
J. H. Twombly, bills paid by him.....	176 59	.....
J. W. Sterling, bills paid by him.....	200 66	.....
John Bascom, bills paid by him.....	186 85	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, bills paid by him.....	11 53	.....
John Ferrey, bills paid by him.....	7 65	.....
Milwaukee Lith. and Eng. Co., University views...	20 00	.....
J. S. Dean, salary as secretary.....	300 00	.....
Michael Hawk, cleaning vault.....	12 75	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings and repairs ..	90 40	.....
American Express Co., freight.....	16 30	.....
United States Ex. Co., freight.....	3 05	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing.....	14 25	.....
Madison Gas Light and Coke Co., coke.....	7 80	.....
R. G. Norton, repairing clock.....	75	.....

Accounts Audited and Paid—continued.

<i>Incidental Expenses—continued.</i>		
A. Pickarts, tuning pianos.....	\$38 00	.....
B. M. Worthington, filling diplomas.....	37 80	.....
Mrs. H. Johnson, for cleaning house.....	43 00	.....
Lake City Cornet Band, music for commencement.	55 00	.....
A. Kentzler, livery.....	34 00	.....
B. M. Reynolds, expenses as visitor.....	20 00	.....
W. C. Whitford.....do.....	16 00	.....
O. F. Black.....do.....	18 15	.....
A. A. Spencer.....do.....	50 00	.....
W. H. Chandler.....do.....	8 00	.....
Arthur Little.....do.....	41 50	.....
R. W. Hubbell.....do.....	58 00	.....
T. B. Chynoweth.....do.....	30 75	.....
		\$5,000 79
FUEL.		
Conklin & Gray, for coal.....	\$1,383 65	.....
James W. Barnes, for wood and sawing.....	784 41	.....
D. A. Darby.....do.....	299 50	.....
Daniel Geary.....do.....	501 00	.....
William Dahl.....do.....	156 00	.....
Ambrose Cox.....do.....	104 69	.....
Tim. Purcell.....do.....	1,264 50	.....
		4,493 75
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
Atwood & Culver, printing.....	\$745 90	.....
M. J. Cantwell.....do.....	39 50	.....
Morrow & Brother, advertising.....	85 20	.....
University Press.....do.....	132 25	.....
Inter Ocean.....do.....	57 60	.....
Wisconsin Journal of Education, advertising.....	47 50	.....
St. Louis Democrat, advertising.....	37 50	.....
Hauser & Story.....do.....	28 00	.....
		1,173 45
LIBRARY.		
Wm. F. Allen, for books purchased.....	\$80 04	.....
B. W. Suckow, for binding.....	39 57	.....
Harrison & Warner, atlas.....	10 00	.....
Wm. J. Park & Co., for books.....	53 40	.....
F. W. Christern, for books.....	62 78	.....
		245 79
FURNITURE.		
James E. Fisher, furniture and mattresses.....	\$368 75	.....
F. B. McAvoy, fire extinguisher.....	60 00	.....
Klauber & Adler, merchandise.....	8 23	.....
R. L. Garlick, smoke bells.....	6 00	.....
Stark Brothers, carpets and matting.....	50 69	.....
Frank & Mason, stoves and pipe.....	157 88	.....
		651 55

Accounts Audited and Paid—continued.

IMPROVEMENTS.		
R. P. Elmore & Co., drain tile.....	\$136 50	.....
M. Joachim & Co., furnace castings.....	135 83	.....
Chas. E. Bross, telegraph line.....	55 00	.....
Fish & Stephens, mason work.....	146 88	.....
David Stephens, mason work.....	384 73	.....
Wm. Woodward, trees.....	93 75	.....
John Dolan, carpenter work.....	27 00	.....
Walter Deards, earth closet.....	43 50	.....
Tim. Purcell, grading.....	142 25	.....
Dan. Lavin, digging well.....	197 50	.....
Sorensen & Frederickson, building fence.....	187 50	.....
Pollard & Egge, painting fence.....	60 00	.....
		\$1,610 44
APPARATUS.		
John Browning.....chemical apparatus.....	\$788 97	.....
H. M. Raynor.....do.....	119 67	.....
Geo. H. Bliss & Co.....do.....	26 50	.....
W. & L. E. Gurley.....do.....	893 78	.....
Rohrbeck & Goebeler.....do.....	211 16	.....
E. Schroeder.....do.....	55 25	.....
Chas. T. Chester.....do.....	300 97	.....
B. Kreischer & Son.....do.....	13 75	.....
W. H. Bullock.....do.....	29 80	.....
E. B. Benjamin.....do.....	101 83	.....
W. M. McAllister.....do.....	20 00	.....
Blake Crusher Co., one crushing machine.....	40 00	.....
Western Electric Man. Co., 1 Wheatstone bridge...	100 30	.....
N. P. Jones, transparencies.....	25 00	.....
		\$2,726 98
CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.		
H. T. Woodman, marine specimens.....	532 25	.....
E. Seymour, minerals.....	100 00	.....
S. S. Strong, specimens.....	10 60	.....
Thos. Egleston, minerals.....	170 00	.....
Daniel Barclay, show cases.....	140 00	.....
John Ferrey, express charges on show cases.....	12 70	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, tables for...do.....	52 24	.....
Geo. W. Wicks & Co., hand mill.....	75 00	.....
L. Stadtmueller, minerals.....	59 55	.....
		\$1,152 34
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.		
John Ferrey, salary as farm superintendent.....	700 00	.....
John Ferrey, for pay roll of hands.....	2,185 13	.....
John Ferrey, for boarding farm hands.....	975 38	.....
John Ferrey for bills paid by him.....	56 06	.....
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	101 28	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	66 44	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co.....do.....	55 47	.....
William Murphy, digging ditch.....	93 66	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing.....	59 90	.....
Ramsdale & Hegan.....do.....	46 10	.....
Leggett & Donovan.....do.....	6 75	.....
A. J. Kentzler, manure.....	30 00	.....

Accounts Audited and Paid—continued.

<i>Experimental Farm—continued.</i>		
J. F. Genal, manure.....	\$10 00	.....
L. Nolden, manure.....	10 00	.....
H. C. Lamp, manure.....	7 00	.....
Fr. Hummel, manure.....	3 00	.....
J. J. Fuller, harness work.....	35 05	.....
R. P. Elmore & Co., drain tile.....	4 80	.....
W. C. Kiser, 2 hogs.....	35 00	.....
Thos. Hayden, service of bull.....	2 00	.....
John Hagen, gray horse.....	230 00	.....
J. H. Jaixen, painting wagon.....	3 50	.....
Agricultural Manufacturing Company, one cul- tivator.....	35 00	.....
B. K. Bliss & Sons, seed potatoes.....	5 00	.....
Fuller & Williams, exchange of mower.....	70 00	.....
David Stephens, mason work.....	18 15	.....
J. I. Case & Co., threshing machine.....	332 50	.....
		\$5,175 17
CONTINGENT FUND.		
Advance to John Bascom, to pay bills.....		100 00
LEWIS MEDAL FUND INCOME.		
Premium and interest paid in purchase of bonds ..		\$32 25
Total disbursements.....		\$59,984 98

The available income for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, may be estimated as follows:

Interest on productive funds.....	\$32,000 00
Appropriations by state	17,303 76
Tuition fees and room rent	9,000 00
	<u>\$58,303 76</u>

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. DEAN,

Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University.

DOCUMENT 7.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN

State Hospital for the Insane,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SIMEON MILLS, . . . Madison. . . . Term expires, April 1, 1875.
DAVID ATWOOD, . . . Madison. . . . Term expires, April 1, 1876.
E. W. YOUNG, . . . Prairie du Sac. , Term expires, April 1, 1877.
F. J. BLAIR, . . . Milwaukee. . . Term expires, April 1, 1878.
A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, Green Bay. . . Term expires, April 1, 1879

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

DAVID ATWOOD.

VICE PRESIDENT.

F. J. BLAIR.

TREASURER.

SIMEON MILLS.

SECRETARY.

S. D. HASTINGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID ATWOOD, SIMEON MILLS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. YOUNG, *Chairman*,
F. J. BLAIR, A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

SUPERINTENDENT.

MARK RANNEY, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D.

MATRON,

Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY.

STEWARD.

PETER GARDNER.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

Herewith, we lay before you the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

The number of patients in the hospital at the date of our last report, was three hundred and fourteen.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and forty-three, making the whole number under treatment during the year, four hundred and fifty-seven.

Thirty-one have been discharged recovered. Thirty-two discharged improved, and twenty-three unimproved. Twenty-four have died, making the whole number discharged, one hundred and ten, leaving in the hospital, on the 30th day of September, 1874, three hundred and forty-seven.

The daily average number under treatment during the year, was three hundred and thirty-seven.

The accompanying reports of the Superintendent of the Hospital, of the Treasurer, Secretary, Executive, Auditing and Visiting committees of the Board, are so full, and present so complete an exhibit of the operations of the hospital during the past year, and of its present condition, that there seems to be but little more for the trustees to add.

From a statement furnished by the Superintendent, it appears that the average cost per week per capita, during the past year was \$5.13.

The daily average number of patients was three hundred and thirty-seven.

The pressure upon the hospital is such as to render it almost cer-

tain that the daily average number for the current year will not be less than three hundred and fifty-five, and possibly more.

At the same per capita cost as last year, it will require for the current expenses of three hundred and fifty-five patients, say .	\$95,000 00
Two of the boilers, now in use, have been in service twelve years, and in the event they should hold out during the winter, should be replaced next summer. Two new boilers and setting, will cost	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$98,000 00
The hospital will receive from the counties for board and clothing of patients, say	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$68,000 00
	<hr/>

Leaving sixty-eight thousand dollars to be provided, for which amount we would respectfully ask an appropriation of the legislature.

It affords us pleasure to add, that we believe the resident officers of the hospital are all faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the institution is accomplishing the great object for which it was established.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.*

SAM'L D. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN — In preparing and presenting the annual report required by law, I am grateful for the feeling that there may be awarded to the operations and results of the institution under your care, a fair degree of success and prosperity during the year just closed. While the period has not been marked by anything of great importance outside of the usual routine of hospital life and experience, it has not afforded relief or exemption from the inseparable cares and anxieties attending the administration of affairs so complicated and peculiar. At the beginning of the year, while the number of patients was scarcely larger than the capacity of the hospital, their care was attended with few perplexities and no unusual difficulties; but, as by degrees, the number rose to an excess of forty or fifty above the proper number, and careful selection and nice discrimination were required to effect a proper classification — that being limited to six classes of each sex — and pair the two patients who could be trusted to sleep in a room designed and none too large, for one patient, and bring together the four or six who would quietly lodge in a dormitory scarcely affording more than the proper space for half that many persons, the necessity came for frequent or daily changes, and cares increased in a high ratio. This practice of crowding or overcrowding public hospitals for the insane is almost universal in this country, and scarcely a report from anyone of them reaches us in which more or less space is not devoted to setting forth the manifest ill results of such a policy. There is a seeming necessity for it while the hospitals cannot afford room for more than one half of the insane who must have public care and perhaps public support while this affliction lasts, and public and private demands must often be acceded to even at the expense of the greatest

good of some. The unanimous opinion of alienist physicians, in this country and in others, is, that the prevailing practice of crowding these institutions through failure to provide adequate accommodation does not promote the highest welfare of the insane or the community at large. The causes of the ill results, or the failure to attain the highest results under such circumstances are numerous and obvious enough, but it is not needful, I believe, to speak of them in detail. It is proper, however, to say, briefly, it appears to be well established by wide experience and the abundant observation of many distinguished men, that the practice of crowding hospitals tends to, and does prevent recovery in some cases, prolongs the duration of disorder in others, thus rendering them more liable to a recurrence of insanity in after life, makes patients less comfortable while in the hospital than they otherwise would be, resulting in giving rise to unfavorable impressions in the community regarding the character of the hospital, for various reasons sometimes retarding the admission and treatment of insane persons during the brief period while the prospects for recovery are brightest, and by diminishing the ratio of attendants to patients — unavoidable in a crowded household — less can be done for patients individually than is needful or desirable, a duly regulated mode of life cannot be carried out successfully, discipline becomes lax, and accidents of an unpleasant nature — liable to have an injurious effect upon the general household — avoidable under a more appropriate state of affairs — are peculiarly liable to occur.

Of these accidents possessing sufficient psychological interest to make them worth reporting for our own consideration, with any view to prevent like occurrences in the future, or for the advantage of others, we have had three.

A farmer's wife, stout, of plethoric habit and florid complexion, became insane in the fall of 1870, at the age of forty-one, soon after the birth of her ninth child. In January following, she was admitted into the hospital in a state of active maniacal excitement, accompanied with gloomy forebodings and thoughts of suicide. During the height of excitement, she would sometimes roll about on the floor, bark like a dog, and froth at her mouth. Five months later—not much improvement having taken place—she made a "murderous assault," the record says, upon her attendant one morning, as the latter entered her room. From this time, for several months, her excitement and violent tendencies required care-

ful watching and sometimes instrumental restraint. Then there appeared some general amelioration of all the symptoms, with intervals of such mental quietude and composure as to admit of her doing some light work. Succeeding this was a period of more marked depression, with occasional attacks or paroxysms of great mental agitation, impatience of confinement in the hospital, a disposition to accuse friends and others of wrongs against her, and groundless apprehensions that her children were suffering privation. Toward the last of November, 1873, after having appeared unusually well and improving for several weeks, her feelings towards her friends having become natural, as her husband believed, judging from recent letters to him and her deportment during a visit to her, she was prematurely taken home. Her friends would have removed her sooner, but were strongly advised not to do so. Soon after, the former symptoms of excitement, with suicidal and perhaps homicidal tendencies reappeared, and in six weeks after her removal, she was readmitted. Although somewhat restless and agitated after her return, she got quiet nights, and having a bed in an associate dormitory, her safety was supposed to be secured. Getting a little better from week to week, and continuing to sleep pretty well, she was allowed to sleep as she wished to do, in a single room. On the morning of the 7th of February, she was found on the floor bleeding from a "stab wound," penetrating the trachea, inflicted with a common table knife, which she afterwards threw out of the window. A knife had been missed from the dining-room, and some search had been made for it, and there the matter was allowed to rest by the attendants, without reporting the loss as the rules require. The loss of blood was not serious and the wound healed up kindly; but excitement seemed to be rekindled and continued unabated during waking hours, with frequent declarations that she would still accomplish her purpose. At the times when most excited, she made great efforts to fill her lungs as if she inhaled air with great difficulty, which was not the case, for when her attention was engaged she breathed naturally, and the result was a rapid pulse and a deeply flushed face. On the morning of the 3d of March, after a rather restless night, soon after coming from her room, she sunk down on the floor, became comatose and died in an hour. It does not appear to be at all certain that there was any direct relation between the attempt to commit suicide and death three or four weeks later, except through the

fact that from the time of the unsuccessful effort, the suicidal propensity was greatly increased in intensity. This case also possesses some interest as showing such a complete remission of symptoms, after active disorder of about three years duration, as to deceive friends into the belief that recovery had taken place, only to be followed by renewed activity within a few days after reaching home. If she had been allowed to remain for a few months, it is possible some permanent improvement might have been effected, though it is not probable she could ever become fully well.

A mechanic in indigent circumstances, aged fifty-six years, was admitted in November, 1873. Had drank more or less stimulants since his youth, sometimes intemperately, and was sometimes abstinent for months at a time. Had an attack of insanity twelve years ago lasting about three months; was not then treated in a hospital. Had been depressed about six weeks before his admission, and on one occasion had attempted suicide by strangulation. Upon admission, he was sad, restless, desire for tobacco very strong, begging it of every body and even searching spittoons for it, self accusative and apprehensive his family would come to want; walked the ward a good deal moaning as he walked, often going to bed in the day time and sleeping a little, while his sleep at night was a good deal abridged. Under the influence of tonic remedies combined with opium, and a generous diet, his health and sleep improved, depression diminished, he began to read, had correspondence with his friends, and was looking forward to going home, though with reference to this matter, he showed a good deal of the insane impatience.

On the morning of the 10th of April, he was a little more restless and sad than he had been for a few weeks previous, said he had not slept as well as usual, but it did not appear that he was ailing in any particular manner. A grain of opium was given him, and he went out to walk about the middle of the forenoon with a party as usual. When the party were about to return, he made an outcry and rushed into the lake. His attendant was at hand and rescued him in spite of his struggles, and with some aid brought him back to his ward against some resistance and efforts to hurt himself on the way. Being dirty and cold, he was at once put into a warm bath, and then into bed. As he appeared quiet, the attendant left him for the purpose of changing his own wet clothing. He had proceeded but a few steps when the noise of breaking glass pro-

ceeding from the direction of the patient's room induced him to hastily return to find the patient furiously beating his head against the iron guard outside of the window, and wounding his scalp by contact with the jagged edges of glass still adhering to the window sash. The laceration of the scalp was of the most extraordinary character, a portion being entirely separated and hanging to the guard. The injury was dressed as well as circumstances would permit, and for an hour or two he was pretty comfortable; then coma appeared and he died about twenty-four hours afterward.

It was a mistake, of course, to leave him alone for a moment, but, though I was not present, from all I learned it is not impossible almost any one might have felt there was no particular risk in doing so for a moment, still being near at hand. The case is interesting as showing what others perhaps as well as myself have witnessed before, that, occasionally, in the course of mental disorder attended with an inclination to suicide, even when proceeding to recovery, and considerable amendment has taken place, during a relapse apparently only moderate in degree, the suicidal inclination becomes more intense and determined than at any previous time.

A man aged about sixty-one, formerly a teacher, bookkeeper, etc., was admitted in March, 1873. An aunt had been insane. Had been subject to attacks of depression and the contemplation of suicide since he was eight years old. These attacks were generally of short duration—a few days, or a few weeks at most—and were followed by a more or less protracted interval of apparent mental health. About eight years before admission to the hospital, he attempted to drown himself. During the past few years his disorder of mind has rather increased in intensity, and so far incapacitated him that he has been the recipient of a good deal of charity; jealousy and suspicions arose, and during the attacks of depression, his friends have feared that he would not only commit suicide, but do them personal injury. The homicidal and suicidal inclination seemed to be present at the same time, and kept his family in a state of great anxiety and alarm. After admission, he continued to have short periods of depression; his health in general was rather poor, and power of endurance quite limited; sensitive to various influences, and “every untoward circumstance made him miserable.” In the intervals between his depressions he has been “amiable and genial,” though not remarkably otherwise in the opposite state. In

the latter part of last winter, he suffered a good deal with hemorrhoids and prolapsus of the rectum, and for several weeks, he was mainly recumbent and depressed. During the past summer, he had appeared full as well physically and mentally as at any period since his admission, less desponding, perhaps, than he was a year previous, still not free from it, especially if suffering from hemorrhoids or some slight deviation from his usual health. Ever since he came to the hospital, he has appeared very "thankful for all the attentions" he has received, and so free has he been from any act or suggestion looking to suicide, that any danger of it was almost lost sight of, or only remembered as a thing of the past. He had been accustomed to take the principal care of his room, and to assist the attendants in the dining-room work.

On Sunday, the 20th of September, having been cheerful during the morning, as well as during several days previous, he assisted in the work after dinner, and no one was attracted by anything unusual in his demeanor, or noticed any appearance of depression. Just as the work was about finished, supposing the knives were securely locked up, the attendant improperly left the room and the ward, intending to return in a moment. Shortly after, the patient attempted to cut his throat with a bread-knife, which it appeared he had deftly secreted for the purpose, inflicting a ragged superficial wound four or five inches long, without severing any important vessel or causing any serious loss of blood. He then fell or threw himself down the dumb waiter-way, a distance of a little more than twenty-five feet. This fall was heard, and he was speedily removed to bed in an almost unconscious condition; but, almost strange to say, no fracture or dislocation was detected. In a few hours he had rallied well from the shock, but continued delirious or semiconscious. Four days afterwards, his mind became clearer, and he spoke of the previous day as being Sunday, showing unconsciousness of the lapse of time; he also asked, after noticing the dressings on his throat, if he had cut his throat. From that time till now, he has denied all knowledge of what happened to him, except the little that has been told to him, or any recollection of any idea or intention to do himself harm in any way. This case is one of several within my experience, who, having failed to inflict fatal wounds, or were rescued from suspension, were afterwards oblivious of their act, a point not much noticed by writers on insanity. It seems not improbable that the suicidal act is as often, if not more often

committed in this state of unconsciousness than from any direct purpose or conscious intent, in a state similar or identical with the delirious state in which epileptics do some act of fury, a spasm or convulsive act, having a pathological origin of such sudden intensity of action as to deprive the victim of consciousness without affecting automatic motor power.

The considerable number of persons in every hospital for the insane who are obviously and without concealment inclined to suicide, the difficulties attending their care in the ordinary wards as generally arranged, as well as the shock sometimes given to the feelings of nervous, sensitive persons, by an attempt, or a successful suicide in their midst, afford strong reasons for the position I take and have for some time held that this class should be treated in wards by themselves,—in wards specially arranged to provide every possible known safeguard against propensities that human vigilance alone has not and probably cannot always prevent being carried into execution.

It is pleasant, however, to turn for a moment from the dark aspect of the cloud we are considering to its silver lining; for there is a bright side to hospital life and experience which, if viewed aright, throws the dark shades far into the background. A goodly number have recovered and have returned to homes and hearts made glad by their return; to fill once more the accustomed place in the family circle; to again perform duties no one else could perform so well; or, in other instances to earn the livelihood that is the right ambition of every true citizen; grateful to the philanthropy which has here provided shelter and care for some of the storms and vicissitudes of life, without which they certainly would have perished.

An equally large number have been discharged as improved, most or all of whom have so far regained their mental equilibrium as to be able to perform accustomed duties very well, or at least contribute largely towards their own support. Some of this number, we have learned, have continued to improve since leaving the hospital, and come to be regarded as well by their friends. From either of these two classes, we could select several cases whose recovery or improvement well illustrates what may sometimes be accomplished by perseverance in the course of treatment afforded in the hospital, even when symptoms wear a discouraging aspect and little or no decided improvement is witnessed for many months in

succession. One person, who seemed to fully recover, was under treatment nearly three and a half years; one, between twenty-two and twenty-three months, and two others, between eighteen and nineteen months. Less perseverance or a less unwavering confidence as to the proper course to be pursued would, it is not unlikely, have prevented recovery. Of those discharged or removed as improved, some had been in the hospital for periods varying from one to three or four years, and one for about nine years. In all these cases, a less time would hardly have sufficed to obtain such fair results. Others, again, were prematurely or capriciously removed for one or another reason, for whom much more might have been done through lengthened treatment. It is too often the case that striking results are expected from hospital treatment within a short space of time, and not being realized in the degree expected disappointment follows, and some new measures or remedies are tried, which involve, of course, a removal from the hospital. For these groundless hopes and expectations, the medical profession are, I strongly suspect, at least partly responsible. Too often I have felt it my duty to inform anxious friends that I could only anticipate but small results within the time they were prepared to look for recovery upon the basis of an incautious opinion expressed by their medical adviser.

In other instances, the friends of patients, whose disorder had long since become chronic, fixed, incurable, for want of hospital treatment, it may be assumed, have been sadly disappointed to learn that mental disorder is not as curable at a late, as during its early stages. It seems almost strange, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, during which time the reports of numerous hospitals for the insane have been annually spread broadcast over the country, that this matter is not better understood. No fact or matter of observation connected with the treatment of the insane, is better attested than this: that the curative period is a short one, scarcely extending beyond a few months, or a year at farthest; and also the fact that recovery—the most lasting recovery—other things being equal, is in direct ratio to the promptness with which appropriate treatment, which is synonymous with hospital treatment, is resorted to. A few may yet get well without, but a majority will not, and it is impossible to distinguish with certainty, in the beginning, those who will get well at home, from those who will not. In the hospital, the prospect is reversed; there,

it has been abundantly shown, the great majority will get well—seventy or eighty per cent.—and even ninety per cent. have been reported as having recovered, of cases uncomplicated with organic diseases of the brain, if, with reasonable promptitude, right action was taken during the early stages of the disorder. The position here taken is well illustrated by every year's experience in this, and most hospitals throughout the civilized world; more than half of those received during the past year, belonging to the class whose disorder had become chronic or at least incurable, simply on account of delay, and want of knowledge, perhaps, of the right thing to be done; and from a partial examination of the records relating to those remaining—the three hundred or more who are probably incurable—the conclusion is inevitable that at least a large proportion are in their present hopeless condition solely or mainly for the want of right treatment in the beginning. The friends of patients, however, are not alone responsible for this burden of incurable insanity in the state. The overcrowded condition of the hospital in past years making it difficult or impossible to admit all patients without delay, must be charged with a small share of the responsibility. It is yet to be learned by many, that it will be in the end cheaper and better for any commonwealth to provide amply for the care of the insane of its population, than to support them uncured during the fifteen years, that is about the average duration of life of this class. When the State has completed what it has begun to do, we may expect, if the public avail themselves of the advantages offered them, that the ratio of insanity to the whole population will diminish; but till then, there will be an ample excuse for reiterating these well established, general principles.

The relief from an over-crowded household, afforded by the opening of the Northern Hospital and the removal of certain patients to that institution, was only temporary. Applications rapidly succeeded each other—a portion of which were for patients whose disorder was incurable—inmates of jails and poor-houses—those who had become violent and disorderly, and were no longer safe to live with their friends or in the community at large—till the number of patients under care rose to three hundred and sixty. The average number during the year, as will be seen by a reference to the tables, was three hundred and thirty-seven. It must be remembered that the hospital has proper accommodation for only about three hundred, and beyond that number, we cannot go far without

incommoding some in a way not compatible with their highest interests. We could not receive all for whom application was made, and a score or two who were much demented and not obviously dangerous, or, who, being undoubtedly incurable, could still be taken care of in the poor-house, were declined or their reception postponed; but in no case have we declined instant admission to a patient apparently admitting of cure or much improvement.

With a full household and the utmost stretch of our accommodations, it is not probable we can do more during the coming year than to receive new cases as they arise, and perhaps not even so much without the discharge, as in times past, of some of the incurable cases now under care. This, it is generally unpleasant to do, as their destination, in most instances, must be the poor-house, already overburthened, as many are aware they sometimes are with the same class; and, moreover, as these persons may not belong to the pauper class, such a course is sometimes, as we know, one that, next to the affliction of insanity, is the saddest event in the history of a family.

In contemplating the fact, that there are, in the two State Hospitals, about six hundred patients, while there is an urgent call for similar accommodation for a portion, at least, of the nearly equal number not adequately provided for, the question is sometimes asked, "What is the cause of all this mental disorder and misery that so darkens the atmosphere of human life?" and, "What may be done to diminish it, or, at least, prevent its increase?" A consideration of the causes of insanity will point out the direction in which efforts for its prevention can only be effectual. The causes are not far to seek; they are, in fact, all about us, and are so numerous and operating so silently and insidiously, it is no wonder any particular individual does not escape, but rather more a matter of wonder that a larger number do not fall victims to the dangers in their path. Upon opening at random the reports of a half dozen hospitals for the insane in this country, I find the enumerated causes ranging in number from twenty-five or thirty to between eighty and ninety. If we were to suppose these tables of causes to be literally true—to represent well observed and ascertained scientific facts—the conclusion would be almost irresistible that no inconsiderable number of the human family are standing on a very insecure footing. While I doubt not they contain much that is erroneous—much that has no better foundation or greater value than the hasty conclusions and opinions of persons, neither by

education or experience, rendered capable of duly appreciating the worth and bearing of the incidents they record as causes, or do not give them a careful consideration and weighing necessary to distinguish between cause and effect—they illustrate in strong colors the fact, that mental derangement grows out of, or is more or less intimately connected with a great many of the trials, vicissitudes and untoward experiences of life, many of which might be averted, doubtless, by only a little wisdom and foresight. Therefore, these tables, untenable and useless as they may be as numerical lists of the causes of insanity, are not without their interest and value.

The causes of insanity are usually classed as predisposing and exciting causes, and each class may be again divided into moral and physical causes. Formerly, before cerebral physiology and pathology was as well understood as it now is through the important revelations of the past few years, and metaphysics took precedence of physiology in all questions of mental conditions and constitutions, moral causes were regarded as predominating over those classed as physical causes; but latterly the latter have come to be regarded as the most influential. Although the number of causes tabulated in the report of a single hospital was between eighty and ninety, it is noticed that the causes of a great majority of cases were classed under a few heads; ill health of various kinds, heredity, domestic and pecuniary troubles and adversities, intemperance, etc. It is probable that single causes acting alone seldom produce insanity except in some cases of gross intemperance or debauchery, or a blow on the head, or some sudden, severe grief or affliction. More often, there is an antecedent preparatory condition of organism, a departure from the individual's accustomed state of health, a hereditary or acquired predisposition, intemperance, vicious indulgences, exposures and imprudences of various kinds, rendering the operation of some incident or occurrence—ordinarily trivial enough and innocuous in its effects—swift and certain to produce insanity. In many cases, the causes are numerous and more obscure, and neither their number nor the part each one plays can be determined except through the patient unravelling of a long history, if at all.

Of all the predisposing causes of insanity, hereditary descent is perhaps the most frequent and potent. By different observers, its influence has been traced in from one-fourth to one-half of their cases, and they conclude that insanity is one of the most hereditary of

all diseases. Its effect is to predetermine a type of personality and organization as a basis of disease. It is well and widely known, I doubt not, that consumption or phthisis, is strongly hereditary in its character, and almost sure to reappear in the offspring of the first or second generation of descent. Strong as this tendency is with regard to pulmonary disorders, it seems to be even more strong in the great classes of nervous disorders. It is often transmitted direct from parents to children, sometimes with an interruption from grand parents to grand children and thence, or simultaneously, it may appear in collateral members of a family, carrying with it and reproducing acquired organic peculiarities, types of intellect, virtue or vice, till in the process of descent, there may become permanent a degenerative type of low thinking power, apathy of feeling and willing, or an erethistic nervous debility.

That which will be transmitted cannot with certainty be predicted even from an intimate knowledge of parental excellencies or defects; size and color will be subject to great variations; even healthy children may be born of diseased parents; pernicious qualities of organization may be greatly modified or disappear in the offspring; and neither intellectual or moral qualities will always be transmitted; but with greater certainty than all others will reappear in offspring organic tendencies to disease either in its primary form or some form more or less closely allied, and such defects as spring from habitual or acquired vice. And so insanity in the parent may be followed by epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, or alcoholism in offspring and descendants, and vice versa, either of these may be followed by any other; therefore, we may conclude that it may be or is as often or oftener a tendency, or bias to disease or disordered function that is transmitted rather than the disease itself. Direct transmission of nervous diseases is, however, sometimes met with in the patients admitted into all our hospitals, in examples of mania and suicidal melancholia; and alongside with this example of the law of like producing like, is sometimes witnessed the "kinship" there is between nervous disease and vice or crime. The following is a striking instance "out of many of a like kind which might be brought forward. Of five children from an insane mother and a drunken father, one was suicidal, two suffered imprisonment for crimes, one daughter was insane, the other was imbecile. Suicide, crime, insanity, and imbecility, were thus different manifestations of a morbid type in the second generation."

It is not disease or a tendency to disease, or intellectual and moral sense alone that are or may be transmitted, but the passions and appetites, as anger, jealousy, drunkenness, appear to be transmissible from one generation to another. Of those qualities just enumerated and others that might be mentioned, the most important, the one most fraught with mischief and woe to the race, is drunkenness. Few hospital directors can have failed to see, and many others have doubtless seen instances of the habitual intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, or downright drunkenness, in successive generations. Says a recent writer: "The most startling problem connected with intemperance is, that not only does it affect the health, morals and intelligence of the offspring of its votaries, but they also inherit the fatal tendency, and feel a craving for the very beverages which have acted as poisons on their systems from the very commencement of their being." The children of intemperate parents, who all died drunkards said: "We can't help it; we inherit a strong love for rum or gin." Of a large family, the offspring of intemperate parents, only one lived temperate, one committed suicide, and all the rest came to untimely ends. This inherited tendency is as ineradicable as any other inherited tendency—that to insanity or phthisis, for instance. Distinguished observers of wide experience and extensive observation, have declared they have never known this inherited propensity to drink to be cured. From whatever cause or under whatever circumstances it may arise, where once the habit is established, it is probably never eradicated; the victim may, under the force of some circumstances and influences, abstain for a longer or shorter time, or only indulge with moderation, but the appetite clings to the individual through life. This is in a marked, unquestionable degree a fact with regard to those intemperate persons who are sometimes (improperly) committed to hospitals for the insane. As has been said, they are rarely sane (or sober) except while in the hospital; and as soon as they are abroad again, a power they have inherited or acquired, immediately assumes its sway. It is not a habit alone, or always such as existed in the parent or ancestor, that is transmitted—not invariably a specific disease, as we have seen above—but sometimes an impulse, an irresistible impulse to drink, or an impulse to criminal or insane acts, which may be reckoned as disease or forms of disease. And among the results of nervous disease, or vice, or vicious habits in ances-

tors upon their descendants, we may see all sorts of mental irregularities and abnormal manifestations, often obscure and scarcely to be accounted for on moral or metaphysical grounds, but unfolding a logical sequence, examined from a physiological point of view—together with those more marked forms or groups of symptoms—still reluctantly admitted in many quarters as moral or legal excuse for crime or vice—the butt of the sneerer and the narrow-cultured—transitory mania, varieties of purely emotional disorder (moral insanity), and dipsomania. Believing these forms of disease—varieties of insanity—exist, and are not incorrectly denominated, and more often take their origin in unfavorable ancestral antecedents, it is proper, although not discussing the nomenclature of insanity, to allude to them here. Dipsomania surely is to be distinguished from common drunkenness and intemperate habits, and as these persons are not unfrequently committed to this and other hospitals, it would seem most proper that their legal status should be more clearly defined. To ordinary observers, these persons appear sane enough, as soon as they have, in a week or two, got over what is commonly called a “spree,” or a “debauch,” and not long after must, in the present state of opinion, be discharged from the hospital, only to relapse at once, or at no distant time, into former habits or course of life, squandering property and making a whole circle of friends anxious or miserable. This condition has been well described as “an impulsive desire for stimulant drinks, uncontrollable by any motives that can be addressed to the understanding or conscience, in which self interest, self esteem, friendship, love, religion, are appealed to in vain; in which the passion for drink is the master passion, and subdues to itself every other desire of the soul. The victims of it are often the offspring of persons who have indulged in stimulants, or who have weakened the cerebrum by vicious habits of undue mental labor.” These persons will, as I have known, pursue accustomed avocations—a profession, or general business, or some mechanical employment—with ordinary industry and not much lack of ability, for weeks and months, or even, under favoring circumstances, but rarely, for years, till an erethism takes away the normal self control and subverts the will, or a temptation is thrown in their way, and a fit of beastly drunkenness ensues. Any device or stratagem to ward off or prevent these results, other than the locks and keys and guarded windows of a hospital or jail, are of no avail. The

attack over, however, the individual, if not utterly degraded, usually resumes his former functions, firm in resolves and attestations that he will thus sin no more—resolves born out of the weakness of will that is a part of their intellectual nature. Among the phenomena of this sadly interesting state, less conspicuous at first than later in its course, are a perversion of the moral sentiments, and an increasing lack of power to distinguish between right and wrong. The misery and unhappiness, if not the desolation and ruin these persons bring upon families and friends, awakes no hopeful relenting regret; with a steady march, deterioration of all manly quality goes on, a state of vagabondage follows, with privation and want, till a crime or some infraction of right and order checks a career regarded as criminal, to be punished, or, one of disease from inherited or acquired tendencies, to be treated medically, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed.

The inherited tendencies of these unfortunate persons are such that they are born into the world with a weakened moral power and will, and are so constituted as to be able to make but a feeble resistance to temptation in whatever shape it may come, or to disease, when exposed to any of its exciting causes. It seems not a little singular that it should be sometimes accompanied with high intellectual power, of which biographical literature furnishes some notable examples, and others of minor note. But it is not only in producing individuals of weakened will, obtuse moral sense, a liability to insanity or other nervous disease, accompanied as it may be by intellectual brilliancy and an ill-balanced mind, all to be followed by a progressive degeneracy unless highly favored by fortune in the race of life, that the baneful effects of intemperance are shown—it is remarkably fruitful of imbecility and idiocy. Of three hundred idiots in one of the eastern states, nearly one-half were born of intemperate parents; and observations elsewhere have revealed the fact that among the intemperate class in community, not only is insanity on the increase, but that idiocy and imbecility are in a high ratio to the number of children born to these parents. A more striking and significant fact, testifying to the evils of intemperance could not be found. And it is strikingly corroborative of the other evils attributed to this cause, for an agent producing such results upon so large a proportion of children could scarcely leave the balance unharmed.

In each of these institutions for the insane, with which

I have been connected — more frequently during the past ten years than before — there have been admitted, occasionally, young persons of both sexes, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, who seemed to become insane without any adequate external cause, or for whose disorder no adequate cause was assigned. Their condition has usually been attended with few or no demonstrative symptoms; or, if maniacal at first, after a period of excitement, they settled into a state of quiet, passive hebetude to which all seemed to tend, as if the brain had lost its power of reaction, or the recuperative power and elasticity necessary to the performance of its normal functions. Recovery does not take place in these persons as we should expect, taking into view only the superficial aspect of their symptoms. Save in some of the cases the presence of self-abuse, which does not always seem primary, or in more than a few, to have given any specific character to their disorder, there is not at the outset any group of symptoms that ought to preclude the expectation of recovery. The vigor of youth and its power to resist the inroads and encroachments of disease, is in their favor; they have led lives without exciting incidents, and have, perhaps, been singularly moral, correct and free from the contaminations of vice, have neither known the pinchings of poverty or the luxuries of wealth, nor been subjected to special hardships or exposure, and yet have become insane, and do not get well; or, at best, they only partially recover. Upon penetrating the domestic veil in some of these cases, there has been found ancestral neuroses or ancestral intemperance of a kind and degree that would account for their condition better than all other attending circumstances; appearing to show that, in consequence of their inheritance, the quality of brain they possessed was unequal to the maintenance of mental integrity beyond an early period of life. The hereditary character of these cases cannot be overlooked, I think, by the careful inquirer, nor the potency of intemperance in some form in their production.

The modes of operation of the ancestral defects we have been briefly considering are numerous. Not only does a specific disease appear to be sometimes transmitted, but a tendency or bias to disease, a faulty organization, a defective constitution or degenerate quality of brain, giving rise to the most varied forms and anomalies of mental action, defective or perverted will, peculiar inequalities of temper, strange and unaccountable impulses, not so

much to be considered as insanity as a "deviation from the normal type of humanity,"—still conditions that upon the application of some exciting cause—some variation in the conditions and circumstances of life—are peculiarly liable to be kindled into overt disease.

It is known to few if any, perhaps, what adverse influences inherent in their cerebral constitution, they have to contend with in order to preserve mental equilibrium and health. "Multitudes of human beings come into the world weighted with a destiny against which they have neither the will nor the power to contend; they are the step-children of nature, and groan under the worst of all tyrannies—the tyranny of a bad organization."

It would be easy to extend the consideration of this interesting and important matter, but the limits of this report forbid. Those who wish to pursue the inquiry can find a mine of information and food for thought in the pages of Morel, Maudsley, Elam, Ray and others. No more important matter can engage the attention of the teacher, the philanthropist, the student of social science or the private individual. No less important is it to those about to unite their fortunes and interests for the voyage of life,—a union often so heedlessly and thoughtlessly entered upon, with more of sentiment and passion, than reason and foresight. A little proper inquiry under these circumstances into the organization and qualities possessed by each other—of antecedents and consequents—may avert a future of suffering the keenest mankind are called upon to endure.

The proper and necessary repairs to the building, furniture and fixtures, have been made as required, and these may be considered as in good condition and working order. It can never be fully realized, except by those personally cognizant of them, what is the amount and extent of the repairs annually needed. And yet in the aggregate, they amount to a not much greater sum in dollars and cents than would the repairs to ordinary buildings for the accommodation and shelter of an equal number of persons abroad in the world. It is a little greater, however, by reason of the mischievous and destructive propensities of a considerable portion of the patients always to be found in these institutions. As a single instance of this destructive propensity, over six hundred lights of glass have been broken and reset during the past year in the ward windows, although many of them are guarded against such mis-

chief. Costly repairs have been made on the roof to prevent leaking, with only temporary success. The roof is a poor one; the slate of inferior quality; a large proportion of them are cracked, and many are so insecurely fastened that with every high wind they are blown off, and of course leakage follows, often down into the sleeping rooms, dormitories or parlors below. Until this roof is substantially repaired, and perhaps its pitch raised, the annual cost of its repair must be large. A considerable item of expense under this head of repairs has been for the renewal of plastering that had fallen down or was loose and in danger of falling. This was the case in almost all the wards. A portion of the plastering from the ceiling of one of the dining rooms fell unexpectedly one day while the patients were sitting at table, injuring the scalp of one severely, and inflicting minor injuries on another. Several articles of table furniture were broken by the fall; and as the plastering was an inch thick, and came down in large pieces, it would not have been surprising if the consequences had been fatal. Under this head also have been charged the cost of five new corridor guards to protect windows and plants; nearly one hundred secondary windows for protection against cold in some of the most exposed places, which seemed to serve a most excellent purpose last winter; a new cistern and connections, including pump in wash-house, for holding the water from the roofs of the laundry, boiler and engine house, and carpenter shop, for a supply for the wash house; new cocks and fittings for the bath-rooms and water-closets; raised marble door sills for the same rooms to prevent any overflow from running into the wards; stone flagging for the blacksmith shop; repairs to boilers and steam heating apparatus, including new condense pipe from the engine and connection with the drying coils in the drying room; repairs of the wash house floor, to prevent leaking; repairs to carriages, etc., etc.

Experience during the past year leads me to make the following recommendations:

1. The undue proportion of associate dormitory room over single room accommodation, in those wards numbered 1, 3 and 5, in each wing, suggests the propriety of dividing two of the three dormitories in each of those wards, into single rooms. This will leave two rooms adjoining the attendants' rooms, and communicating with them, in each ward, for such patients as may be suicidal, besides a dormitory for three or four persons. With the present arrange-

ment, it is quite difficult to select the persons who can and are willing to occupy these dormitories together. The persons who occupy these wards are mainly those who desire and require, at times, those opportunities for retirement and privacy we all feel are indispensable to our comfort, and which are unattainable in the associate dormitory. It is often the case that patients become attached to their single room, perhaps take the sole care of it, decorate it with pictures, flowers or autumn leaves, or articles of their own handwork, and altogether feel a home interest in it. This state of feeling is always desirable, and should always be cultivated; but it seldom obtains with the occupants of a dormitory, in the same degree, at least; and I have frequently found that patients strongly preferred to stay in some less pleasant ward, with a single room to lodge in, and sit in when it would be agreeable, and not harmful to be alone, rather than to have a bed in an associate dormitory with others who were comparative strangers. I will not urge several other reasons that might be given in favor of the proposed change, but simply add that these twelve small dormitories can be divided into twenty-four rooms on the front side of the house, from each window of which is to be had the almost unrivaled prospect for which this location is celebrated. The cost of carrying up the division walls from the basement to the attic, will be not far from seven hundred and fifty dollars.

2. Four of the ward floors, Nos. 3 and 5 of each wing, two being of maple and two of soft pine, or at best a poor quality of pine, are in a poor condition, and should be replaced by something better. The floors of the twelve dining-rooms stand in equal need of renewal, and the same may be said of three or four of the parlor floors of other wards. The ward floors, including the parlor or sitting room and the recesses, contain about twenty-three hundred square feet, and the dining-rooms about four hundred feet. I would recommend that the present floors be taken up, and new floors of well selected and seasoned oak or birch, or southern pine put down. The present floors might be a good foundation for the new floors, and when finished, such a floor would have the advantage of being more solid and less sonorous than the present ones. This course would be less expensive than the other, I think. Whenever these wards are repaired in the manner suggested, they will also need to be repainted, and in a large degree refurnished.

3. It seems to me very desirable that direct communication be-

tween the different stories and the fourth story dormitory and sleeping rooms, be provided, so that they may be reached without going through other wards. This may be done by taking down an unnecessary partition in the space between the 1st and 2d sections of the wings, and the 2d and projected 3d section, and putting up a circular iron stairway. Such a change would also afford a security against the present danger of any occupants of the fourth story being cut off from all chance of escape, if a fire should, by any accident, get into the present wooden stairway leading from the third to this fourth story. I do not know the cost of four such iron stairways, but I have been told, it will not be very great. This change would afford desirable facility of access over the present mode.

4. The present means for heating water for cleansing and bathing, or all the purposes for which hot water is needed, are quite inadequate. There seems to be needed, and I would recommend that there be procured an additional hot water tank, or heater for each wing. The cost, with fittings, and setting, will probably be not far from five hundred and fifty dollars.

5. As soon as the rear addition to the administrative department is prepared for use next season, a sum will be needed to put the present kitchen and other portions of the centre building now occupied by employes, into condition to fit them for other uses. I would recommend that the necessary means for this purpose be provided. Some of the purposes for which the room then to be vacated may be desirably used are new dining-rooms for the two 5th wards, visiting rooms where patients may receive their friends, a sewing room, store rooms, etc.

It gives me pleasure to say that the Excelsior gas machine for lighting the hospital, adopted and procured by the board, gives an excellent, steady and reliable light, and so far as we can judge from the experience of a month, is most likely to prove entirely satisfactory.

The institution has been kindly remembered by a few friends during the year. From Miss D. L. Dix, a kaleidoscope, stereoscopic views, and patterns for fancy work; from Miss Marie McDill, a box of rare, exotic house plants; all of which were most acceptable, and will long continue to be enjoyed by many of the household.

The publishers of the following newspapers have gratuitously sent their publications, which have often brought to the mind of

some patient pleasant memories of home, and former recollections, while perusing their contents. I return, in their behalf, thanks for the thoughtful consideration, and beg to solicit a continuance of the favor.

Green Bay Advocate.
 Fond du Lac Commonwealth.
 Waupun Leader.
 Brandon Times.
 Watertown Democrat.
 Watertown Republican.
 Sheboygan Times.
 Richland County Republican.
 La Crosse Republican and Leader.
 Chippewa Herald.
 Portage Register.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Racine Journal.
 Racine Advocate.
 Burlington Standard.
 Monroe Sentinel.
 Kenosha Telegraph.
 Grant County Herald.
 Waukesha Plaindealer.
 Waukesha Freeman.
 Journal of Education.
 Maine State Press.
 State Gazette.

Accompanying, are the usual tables prepared by the assistant physicians.

To all who have in any way aided in carrying on this great work—and I could name some who have given much devoted and faithful aid—I return my thanks. To you, gentlemen, I feel that I, or my successor, may look with continued confidence for advice and counsel. Bespeaking the favor of the overruling Providence, I commend the hospital and its philanthropic work to the continued fostering care of the state.

MARK RANNEY,
Superintendent.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 30, 1874.

TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in hospital, September 30, 1873	149	165	314
Admitted during the year	73	70	143
Whole number treated	222	235	457
Discharged recovered	11	20	31
Discharged improved	13	19	32
Discharged unimproved	7	16	23
Died	12	12	24
Whole number discharged	44	66	110
Remaining September 30, 1874	179	168	347
Daily average number under treatment	166	171	337

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions and discharges from beginning of Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	1,047	961	2,008
Discharged recovered	312	293	605
Discharged improved	237	178	415
Discharged unimproved	191	202	393
Died	133	115	248

TABLE No. 3.

Number at each Age in the Year.

Age.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years	3	1	4	3	2	5
20 and 30 years	22	20	42	25	24	49
30 and 40 years	17	22	39	20	20	40
40 and 50 years	18	11	29	17	8	25
50 and 60 years	10	5	15	5	6	11
Over 60 years	2	11	13	2	9	11
Total	73	70	143	73	70	143

TABLE No. 4.

Number at each Age from beginning of Hospital.

Age.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years	7	7	14	16	15	31
Between 15 and 20 years ..	50	49	99	77	76	153
20 and 30 years ..	341	311	652	317	316	633
30 and 40 years ..	237	267	504	217	253	470
40 and 50 years ..	230	172	402	200	145	345
50 and 60 years ..	107	97	204	87	70	157
Over 60 years	70	55	125	36	35	71
Unknown	4	4	8	96	52	148
Total	1,046	962	2,008	1,046	962	2,008

TABLE No. 5.

Nativity of Patients Admitted.

NATIVITY.	Within the year.	From the be- ginning.	NATIVITY.	Within the year.	From the be- ginning.
Germany	25	367	Wisconsin	15	144
Ireland	10	238	Maine	1	37
England	9	104	New Hampshire		35
Norway	15	115	Vermont	1	53
Wales	3	29	Massachusetts	2	38
Scotland	3	30	Connecticut	3	35
Canada	3	45	Rhode Island	1	3
Nova Scotia		9	New Jersey	1	9
Switzerland	2	24	Maryland		2
Denmark	2	15	Indiana	2	13
Cuba		2	Michigan		5
Bohemia		23	Illinois	2	15
New Brunswick	1	6	North Carolina		2
France		4	Missouri		3
Bavaria		10	Virginia	1	5
Holland		1	Kentucky		4
Poland		9	Tennessee		1
Sweden	2	15	South Carolina		2
Isle of Man		2	Iowa		1
Belgium		1	New York	25	344
Pennsylvania	4	57	On ocean		2
Ohio	9	62	Unknown	1	87
Total				143	2,008

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of Patients Admitted.

RESIDENCE.	Whole No admitted.	Rem.	RESIDENCE.	Whole No admitted.	Rem.
Adams...county....	10	5	Manitowoc...do.....	36	.....
Ashland...do.....	.....	.....	Marathon...do.....	3	.....
Barron...do.....	2	1	Marquette...do.....	12	.....
Bayfield...do.....	.....	.....	Milwaukee...do.....	193	48
Brown...do.....	25	.....	Monroe...do.....	12	5
Buffalo...do.....	12	4	Oconto...do.....	14	.....
Burnett...do.....	4	2	Outagamie...do.....	20	.....
Calumet...do.....	12	.....	Ozaukee...do.....	22	.....
Chippewa...do.....	9	3	Pepin...do.....	4	2
Clark...do.....	4	2	Pierce...do.....	14	4
Columbia...do.....	82	13	Polk...do.....	7	5
Crawford...do.....	24	7	Portage...do.....	17	.....
Dane...do.....	192	34	Racine...do.....	62	15
Dodge...do.....	75	.....	Richland...do.....	24	5
Door...do.....	4	.....	Rock...do.....	106	19
Douglas...do.....	1	1	St. Croix...do.....	19	6
Dunn...do.....	13	5	Sauk...do.....	62	16
Eau Claire...do.....	18	8	Shawano...do.....	3	.....
Fond du Lac...do.....	84	.....	Sheboygan...do.....	33	.....
Grant...do.....	88	24	Trempealeau...do.....	15	5
Green...do.....	47	12	Vernon...do.....	20	9
Green Lake...do.....	19	.....	Walworth...do.....	78	11
Iowa...do.....	64	10	Washington...do.....	31	.....
Jackson...do.....	9	2	Waukesha...do.....	82	17
Jefferson...do.....	70	.....	Waupaca...do.....	19	.....
Juneau...do.....	24	8	Waushara...do.....	8	.....
Kenosha...do.....	34	6	Winnebago...do.....	47	1
Kewaunee...do.....	3	.....	Wood...do.....	4	.....
La Crosse...do.....	36	13	State at large.....	20	10
La Fayette...do.....	46	8			
Total.....	.....	.....		2,008	347

TABLE No. 7.

Civil Condition of those Admitted.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	40	26	66	531	264	795
Married	27	34	61	440	595	1,035
Widowers	6	.....	6	32	.....	32
Widows .....	.....	10	10	.....	85	85
Divorced .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	41	14	55
Total	73	70	143	1,046	962	2,008

TABLE No. 8.

Duration of Insanity before Entrance of those Admitted.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	28	24	52	323	251	574
Between 3 and 6 months	9	11	20	119	149	268
6 and 12 months	8	11	19	127	131	258
1 and 2 years	7	8	15	103	106	209
2 and 3 years	6	4	10	62	63	125
3 and 5 years	7	5	12	65	64	129
5 and 10 years	3	3	6	48	60	108
10 and 20 years	4	4	8	21	27	48
20 and 30 years	1	.....	1	7	7	14
Over 30 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	171	102	273
Total	73	70	143	1,046	962	2,008

TABLE No. 9.

Recovered of those attacked at the several ages from the beginning.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 yrs.	12	11	23	2	5	7	16.66	45.45	30.43
Bet. 15 and 20 yrs	50	56	106	30	25	55	60.00	44.64	51.88
20 and 30 yrs	347	315	662	106	107	213	30.54	34.00	32.17
30 and 40 yrs	238	268	504	74	69	143	31.51	25.50	28.37
40 and 50 yrs	229	167	396	52	49	101	22.70	29.34	25.50
50 and 60 yrs	98	93	191	25	19	44	25.50	20.43	20.04
60 and 70 yrs	54	33	87	20	9	29	37.04	20.27	33.33
Over 70 yrs.	14	17	31	1	6	7	7.14	35.28	22.58
Unknown	4	4	8	2	4	6	50.00	100	75.00
Total	1,046	964	2,008	312	293	605	29.82	30.39	30.12

TABLE No. 10.

Recovered after various durations of disease before treatment from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 mos.	320	253	573	148	124	272	46.25	49.01	47.48
Bet. 3 and 6 mos.	121	148	269	56	60	116	46.28	41.66	43.12
6 and 12 mos	124	133	257	29	38	67	23.38	28.57	26.07
1 and 2 yrs .	103	107	210	12	17	29	11.65	15.89	13.80
2 and 3 yrs .	64	60	124	10	9	19	15.62	15.00	15.32
3 and 5 yrs .	63	64	127	6	11	17	9.90	17.19	13.38
5 and 10 yrs.	50	60	110	2	3	5	4.00	5.00	4.55
10 and 20 yrs	21	28	49	2	1	3	9.90	3.57	6.12
20 and 30 yrs	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 yrs.	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	172	101	273	47	30	77	27.38	29.70	28.20
Total	1,046	962	2,008	312	293	605	29.91	30.45	30.12

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered from the beginning.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	96	57	153
Between 3 and 6 months.....	100	96	196
6 and 12 months.....	80	90	170
1 and 2 years.....	27	34	61
2 and 3 years.....	6	11	17
3 and 5 years.....	2	5	7
5 and 10 years.....	1	.....	1
10 and 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....
20 and 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	312	293	605
Average duration of treatment.....	Mos. 7.12	Mos. 8.52	Mos. 8.32

TABLE No. 12.

Whole duration of disease of those recovered from beginning.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	31	13	44
Between 3 and 6 months.....	58	49	107
6 and 12 months.....	90	93	183
1 and 2 years.....	52	60	112
2 and 3 years.....	15	24	39
3 and 5 years.....	9	14	23
5 and 10 years.....	5	7	11
10 and 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	49	31	80
Total.....	312	293	605
Average duration of disease.....	Mos. 15.38	Mos. 15.49	Mos. 15.43

TABLE No. 13.

Number of Deaths from the beginning, and the Causes..

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		1	1	9	30	39
Exhaustion from chronic mania....	4	4	8	26	30	56
Exhaustion from acute mania.....		2	2	15	11	26
Exhaustion senile.....	1		1	3	1	4
Exhaustion of feeble and worn out cases				5	5	10
Purpura				1		1
Epilepsy.....	1	2	3	10	8	18
Typho-mania	1		1	3	2	5
Gastritis					1	1
Bony tumor of the brain.....					1	1
General paralysis	2		2	28	1	29
Marasmus				2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				5	3	8
Apoplexy		2	2	2	3	5
Suicide	1		1	5	2	7
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis.....					1	1
Dropsy				1		1
Chlorosis					5	5
Gastro enteric fever				2	1	3
Valvular disease of heart				2		2
Phlegmonous erysipelas				1		1
Organic disease of brain.....	1		1	5	2	7
Peritonitis				2	1	3
Chronic diarrhœa		1	1	2	1	3
Inanition				1	1	2
Cystitis				1		1
Cynanche maligna				1		1
Intemperance	1		1	1		1
Total	12	12	24	133	115	248

3—St. Hos.

(Doc. 7.)

TABLE No. 14.

Ages at Death.

Ages.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 15 years.....						
Between 15 and 20 years.....				1	1	2
Between 20 and 30 years.....	2	2	4	28	29	57
Between 30 and 40 years.....	2	3	5	29	29	58
Between 40 and 50 years.....	6	3	9	32	19	51
Between 50 and 60 years.....	1	1	2	25	18	43
Between 70 and 70 years.....	1	2	3	13	12	25
Over 70 years.....		1	1	6	6	12
Total.....	12	12	24	133	115	248

TABLE No. 15.

Ratio of Deaths from the Beginning.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Per cent. of admissions.....	12.73	12.07	12.03

TABLE No. 16.

Remaining at the end of the year—Prospects.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Curable.....	15	30	45
Incurable.....	164	138	302
Total.....	179	168	347

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1874 (Hospital year ending September 30), for each year.

WHOLE NUMBER.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
Admitted	45	106	89	123	42	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	2,008
Discharged	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	1,661
Recovered	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	605
Improved	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	415
Unimproved	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	23	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	393
Died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	248
Treated	45	147	192	54	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	2,008
Remaining at end of year.	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	.....
Males admitted	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	1,046
Females admitted	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	89	70	962
Males discharged .....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	868
Females discharged	4	21	23	22	66	46	42	53	58	38	80	86	65	123	66	793
Males died .....	.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	133
Females died	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	115
Males recovered .....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	312
Females recovered	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	27	18	20	293
Daily average each year .....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For the Year ending September 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.		
Music	\$283 70	.....
Masks	9 95	.....
Billiard cloth, cues, tips, etc.....	49 05	.....
Croquet	5 00	.....
Playing cards	26 25	.....
Miscellaneous	41 70	.....
		\$365 65
CLOTHING.		
Boots and shoes.....	\$751 22	.....
Material.....	2,352 05	.....
Ready made	2,526 22	.....
		5,629 49
DRUGS AND MEDICINES		742 23
FARM AND BARN EXPENSES.		
Farm	\$468 26	.....
Tools	299 35	.....
Blacksmithing	137 40	.....
		905 01
FUEL.		
Coal, 1,350 ⁷⁵⁵ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	\$9,713 92	.....
Wood, 774 cords.....	3,279 01	.....
Freight on same	679 00	.....
		13,671 92
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
Crockery and table ware.....	\$766 50	.....
Bedding	931 40	.....
Brooms	78 10	.....
Brushes.....	117 09	.....
Mops	19 17	.....
Sponges	11 20	.....
Wooden and willow ware.....	66 88	.....
Sheeting, toweling, etc.....	1,210 61	.....
Stone ware.....	42 12	.....
Tin and hardware.....	604 21	.....
Miscellaneous articles	246 89	.....
Furniture	133 94	.....
		4,228 11
LAUNDRY.		
Soap.....	\$667 92	.....
Starch	64 08	.....
Indigo.....	4 30	.....
		736 30
LIVE STOCK		200 00

Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

LIGHTS.		
Gasoline, 7,555 gallons.....	2,013 88	.....
Freight on same.....	86 48	.....
Sperm oil.....	97 10	.....
Candles.....	22 22	.....
		\$2,219 68
LIQUORS.		
Whisky, 84½ gallons.....	262 76	.....
Wine (Sherry), 20 gallons.....	51 20	.....
Wine (sour) half dozen.....	3 00	.....
Alcohol, 1 gallon.....	2 50	.....
Beer.....	215 75	.....
Ale, 1 dozen.....	3 25	.....
		583 46
REPAIRS.		
Plastering.....	\$305 33	.....
Work on boilers.....	1,107 69	.....
Cement and lime.....	192 42	.....
Paints, oils, putty, etc.....	339 95	.....
Glass.....	268 23	.....
Brick, fire clay, etc.....	424 34	.....
Mason work and stone.....	805 25	.....
Iron, nails, steam fittings, etc.....	844 51	.....
Iron guards.....	517 68	.....
Lumber.....	110 24	.....
Cistern.....	386 72	.....
Marble sills.....	99 00	.....
Flagging.....	205 20	.....
		5,606 56
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.....		767 42
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Officers.....	\$6,099 84	.....
Attendants, male .. 16.....	4,928 08	.....
Attendants, female .. 19.....	3,831 85	.....
Seamstresses..... 1.....	377 13	.....
Cooks..... 7.....	1,160 14	.....
Housemaids..... 5.....	513 48	.....
Laundresses..... 1.....	1,154 33	.....
Baker..... 1.....	480 00	.....
Engineer..... 1.....	900 00	.....
Firemen..... 2.....	860 00	.....
Carpenters..... 2.....	1,370 00	.....
Painter..... 1.....	660 00	.....
Farmer..... 1.....	600 00	.....
Laborers..... 4.....	1,019 58	.....
Teamsters..... 4.....	1,197 33	.....
Porter..... 1.....	300 00	.....
Gardeners..... 2.....	308 00	.....
		25,759 76
SUBSISTENCE.		
Flour, 605½ bbls.....	\$3,271 22	.....
Crackers and corn starch.....	123 82	.....
		3,395 04
Meal..... 58,871 lbs.....	\$656 62	.....
Bran..... 19,594 lbs.....	123 44	.....
		780 06

Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

<i>Subsistence—continued.</i>			
Butter	15,879½ lbs.	\$3,276 59	.....
Coffee	4,464½ lbs.	1,239 95	.....
Eggs	5,827 doz.	716 48	.....
Fruit, dried.....		1,317 98	.....
Fruit, green.....		308 79	.....
			6,859 79
Meat—			
Beef, on foot..	184,642 lbs.	\$7,399 52	.....
Mutton	12,018 lbs.	444 39	.....
Pork.....	3,624 lbs.	170 85	.....
Pork.....	6 bbls.	96 00	.....
			8,110 76
Fish, fresh	13,033½ lbs.	\$652 53	.....
Fish, salt		712 05	.....
Oysters		51 20	.....
			1,415 78
Poultry.....			193 26
Sugar—			
White	11,145½ lbs.	\$1,270 53	.....
Brown.....	12,736 lbs.	1,250 77	.....
			2,521 30
Tea.....	1,819 lbs.		1,067 85
Potatoes	528½ bus.		451 06
Ham.....	65½ lbs.	11 54	.....
Cheese.....	580 lbs.	80 79	.....
Rice.....	2,889 lbs.	279 19	.....
Syrup	455½ gals.	290 98	.....
Vinegar.....	563½ gals.	124 51	.....
Spices and sundry groceries		564 56	.....
			1,351 27
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Tobacco, 649 lbs.			330 52
Postage.....			206 99
Newspapers and periodicals			217 70
Chaplain.....			204 00
Express and freight.....			147 82
Stationery.....			197 24
Library			243 04
Plants and seeds.....			169 75
Returning elopers			67 20
Patients' expenses home			103 40
Storm sash		\$259 25	.....
Brackets, etc.....		78 74	.....
			337 99
Throat piece and gutter.....			165 89
Completion of carpenter shop and ice house			3,504 68
New boiler and vault light.....			1,575 50
Rent of Farwell farm.....			300 00
Work on rear building and new house.....			2,543 68
Gas machine and repairs			305 79
Livery			106 50
Trustees' expenses, including per diem of Building committee			1,506 05
Expenses of chairman of Visiting committee			83 00
Sundry small accounts			184 42
			\$100,017 92

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTIONS

Of the Farm and Garden with their estimated value for 1874.

	<i>At.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1,440 bush. corn,		
2,400 bush. oats,		
160 tons tame hay,		
60 tons corn stalks,		
} will be fed on farm.		
404 bush. wheat.....	\$0 70	\$282 80
750 bush. potatoes.....	60	450 00
100 bush. carrots.....	50	50 00
250 bush. parsnips.....	50	125 00
150 bush. tomatoes.....	75	112 50
100 bush. onions.....	75	75 00
239 bush. beets.....	40	95 60
100 bush. string beans.....	1 50	150 00
40 bush. sweet corn.....	75	30 00
27 bush. green peas.....	1 00	27 00
35 bush. summer squash.....	50	17 50
150 bush. early turnips.....	40	60 00
4 tons Hubbard squash.....	20	80 00
200 bush. apples.....	1 00	200 00
1,000 bunches celery.....		50 00
3 bush. strawberries.....	5 00	15 00
2,000 heads cabbage.....	6	180 00
821 heads cauliflower.....	10	82 10
250 heads German greens.....	5	12 50
85 tons straw.....	4 00	340 00
29,172 q'ts milk.....	5	1,458 60
20,150 lbs. pork, live weight.....	5 00	1,007 50
11,200 lbs. beef.....	4 00	448 00
24 turkeys.....	75	18 00
50 chickens.....	30	15 00
160 gallons maple syrup.....	1 00	160 00
Pie-plant, lettuce, asparagus, currants, cucumbers, etc.....		200 00
		\$5,742 10
Paid for labor on farm.....		2,108 00
Blacksmithing.....		100 00
Repairs, tools and machinery.....		867 61
		\$8,075 61

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.

GENTLEMEN — The undersigned, executive committee of the board, would respectfully report: That they have had a general oversight in the management of the hospital during the past year, and feel satisfied that diligent care has been exercised by those having the institution in charge, to render the unfortunate inmates as comfortable and happy as persons in their condition can be made; and that as large a proportion of them have been permanently improved, as can reasonably be expected, will be the case.

In matters of improvements committed to our charge, we would say, that everything has progressed to our satisfaction. The finishing up of the laundry building and the carpenter's shop has been completed, and your committee feel confident the manner in which the work has been done, will meet with your approval, as well as with that of the people of the state; and that few institutions of the kind are better supplied with this class of buildings, than is our own insane hospital.

In regard to increasing the supply of water for use in and about the hospital, the committee has given the subject considerable attention; and has caused a survey to be made, and finds the bottom of the well to be just about upon a level with the water of the lake. Three holes have been drilled from the bottom of the well to a depth varying from forty to eighty feet; and while these do not materially increase the volume of water in the well, that can be reached by the pump as heretofore used, it has been found that, by lowering the pump and running a pipe down one of these holes, the supply of water is ample for all uses, if not inexhaustible. From the experiments made, the committee is clearly of the opinion, that by a permanent adjustment of the pump, so as to draw the water from a hole several feet below the bottom of the old well, an abundant supply of water will be furnished for all the wants of the hospital;

and that this method will be by far the easiest, most economical and practical way of securing this desirable result.

The procuring of a new process for furnishing the hospital buildings with gas, was committed to the discretion of this committee. After considerable correspondence on the subject, and the visiting of several different machines designed for this purpose, and making careful examination of their operations, the committee came to the conclusion, that the Excelsior Gas Machine, manufactured at Warren, Massachusetts, was best adapted to the wants of our institution, and caused one of these machines to be placed in position for its use. Since about the middle of September, the buildings have been lighted with gas furnished by this machine, and it has proved eminently satisfactory to those in charge of the hospital. The light produced is as brilliant as that from any coal gas in the country; and the labor of producing the gas is very simple and requires but little time. From the experience thus far, the committee is satisfied that this machine will prove ample for lighting the hospital in a very complete manner, and at small cost.

The contracts for the new kitchen enlargement, provided for by the last legislature, have all been let on favorable terms, and to good men. The foundation to the water table is now about completed. The work is done under the general superintendence of D. R. JONES, Architect, and it is believed to be done in a very substantial manner. No doubt is entertained but the entire building will be completed within the time fixed by the law authorizing its construction, and that the appropriation made for it will be ample for the purposes contemplated.

Other improvements have been made about the buildings and grounds that add considerably to their attractiveness, as well as to the comforts of the patients committed to the care of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ATWOOD,
SIMEON MILLS,

Executive Committee.

MADISON, October 21, 1874.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Building committee respectfully report that contracts have been entered into with all of the parties whose proposals were accepted by the board at their last meeting, for materials and labor on the enlargement of the hospital; and the contract for plumbing and gas fitting has been given to Thomas Regan, on his bid, after having been first awarded to each of the lower bidders, who failed to respond and comply with the requirements stated in the advertisement for proposals.

The work has been commenced and carried forward as fast as was required by the specifications and contracts.

The gas house has been completed, and the house at the depot will probably be ready to occupy within the next thirty days.

We have arranged with the architect, D. R. Jones, to do all the work required, for 3 1-3 per cent. upon an estimate of \$30,000.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON MILLS,

Chairman Building Committee.

MADISON, Sept. 30, 1874.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

MADISON, Oct. 21, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN: The auditing committee have carefully and critically examined in detail all the books and vouchers of the secretary, the treasurer and the steward; have criticised the prices paid for the several items of expenditure; have, in each particular, examined the extensions for items, and the footings of columns of amounts, and are happy to state that every farthing spent has its proper voucher, the accounts are praiseworthy for correctness, and the condition of the several funds is precisely as stated in the books above named.

E. W. YOUNG,

F. J. BLAIR,

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—As chairman of the visiting committee to the State Hospital for the Insane, for the past year, and in accordance with the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have visited the hospital each month, in company with one or more members of the board, since and including the month of November, 1873, excepting the month of August, 1874, during which month, I was unavoidably prevented from making the usual visit.

At these visits, your committee have endeavored to make themselves as familiar as possible with the management of the institution, and the condition and treatment of the inmates. We have examined the culinary department to see as to the quantity, quality and preparation of food. We have observed the patients at their meals, to see if their food was properly served and in suitable quantity. We have examined the beds to see if they were clean and comfortable. We have noted the temperature of the wards and have watched for the presence of odors or other evidence of uncleanness or want of pure air. We have observed the inmates in their habits and tendencies, and have listened to their complaints of ill treatment and unjust detention in the hospital, for there are always more or less of such complaints in an institution of this kind. We have seen them at their amusements, and inquired into the means adopted for their diversion. We have seen the officers performing their duties in the coercive administration of food and medicine, to see if any undue force or violence was exercised toward the patient. We have taken notice of the amount and mode of restraint put upon refractory or dangerous ones. We have examined so far as we are capable, into the medical treatment of the patients, to see if it is up to the most advanced point of medical knowledge of the present day. We have noticed the attendants on duty, to see their modes of controlling the

noisy or turbulent ones, and we have observed as closely as we could the conduct of both officers and attendants, and their modes of dealing with the inmates and the evidence of respect and friendliness in which they are regarded by them. These are some of the more prominent matters to which your committee have directed attention, and it affords us pleasure to be able to testify to the general good conduct of all connected with the institution. We have seen no evidence of dereliction of duty on the part of any officer or attendant. We have seen no evidence of any *avoidable* untidiness in the wards or about the building. We have not been able to detect evidence of mismanagement on the part of those in authority, and in every way, so far as we have been able to judge, the institution is and has been during the past year, conducted in a satisfactory manner, and is yielding substantial benefits to society in general, and to the unfortunate inmates in particular, commensurate to the large expenditures necessary for its support.

Personally, I have to return thanks to the board and to the officers of the institution for their uniform, respectful consideration and many kindly attentions.

M. WATERHOUSE,
Chairman Visiting Committee.

October 21, 1874.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

The undersigned, treasurer submits his annual report. At the close of the last fiscal year, there was in the treasury of the hospital a total cash balance of \$9,072.38. This amount was made up of the unexpended balances of various appropriations, as follows:

For the erection of carpenter shop and ice house.....	\$3,611 13
For the purchase of fire apparatus.....	633 97
For the purchase of improved live stock.....	1,626 00
For increasing supply of water.....	1,788 25
For current expenses.	1,413 03

Total, as above.....	\$9,072 38
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I have received, during the year, from the State Treasurer—

For current expenses	\$76,567 08
On special appropriations	10,000 00
From the steward of the hospital.....	2,113 07
From other sources	203 20

Total.....	\$97,955 73
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There have been orders drawn upon, and payments made out of the various funds, as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$80,295 98
For carpenter shop and ice house.....	3,611 13
For increase of supply of water	6 00
For enlargement of hospital.....	2,501 23
For gas machine and repairs.....	434 09

Total.....	\$86,848 43
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Leaving balance in treasury of.....	\$11,107 30
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This amount is made up of the following items:

Current expense fund	\$0 40
Gas and repair fund.....	4,565 91
Building fund (enlargement of hospital).....	2,498 77
Water fund	1,782 25
Stock fund	1,626 00

Total.....	\$11,107 30
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Herewith is a detailed statement of disbursements from the several funds as above stated.

In paying the appropriation for the current expenses of the Hospital for the year 1873, the late state treasurer gave me a check upon the Bank of Madison for ten thousand dollars, after, as appears from subsequent evidence, the bank had become insolvent.

Upon that check I received no money, but obtained collaterals of the bank, upon which I collected the amount for the use of the Hospital. Subsequently the assignee of said bank in bankruptcy, commenced suit in the United States District Court, for the recovery of the money so collected from the Bank of Madison upon the check of the late state treasurer, and the court held, that the money deposited in the bank by the state treasurer was private funds and not the money of the state, and rendered judgment against me in favor of said assignee for the amount I had thus collected on said check for the use of the Hospital. Thus it will be seen that ten thousand dollars of the appropriation for current expenses of the Hospital for 1873, has never been received from, and is still in the hands of the late state treasurer, although I stand charged with the amount upon the books of the secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON MILLS,

Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith lay before you a report of the finances of the hospital, as they appear on the books of the secretary:

1873.		
Oct. 1	Balance in the hands of the treasurer.....	\$9,072 38
Oct. 3	Cash received from state treasurer... ..	13,486 75
1874.		
Jan. 10	.....do.... Peter Gardner, steward	100 37
Jan. 22	.....do..... state treasurer.....	28,080 33
Jan. 26	.....do..... Peter Gardner, steward	500 00
M'h 19	.....do..... state treasurer.....	15,000 00
Ap'l 13	.....do.....do	15,000 00
Ap'l 24	.....do.....do for gas repairs....	5,000 00
Ap'l 28	.....do..... Peter Gardner, steward	700 00
July 7	.....do..... state treasurer.....	15,000 00
July 15	.....do.....do	5,000 00
Sept. 30	.....do..... Peter Gardner, steward	812 70
	.....do..... all other sources	203 20
	Total	\$107,955 73

Orders have been drawn on the treasurer, on claims audited by the superintendent, the board of trustees, or the executive committee, from No. 1 to 357, inclusive, amounting to \$100,017.92.

When the orders are all paid, it will leave a balance to the debit of the treasurer, on the books of the secretary, of \$7,937.81.

Herewith is presented a list of the orders drawn on the treasurer during the past year, with the amount, the names of the persons in whose favor, and the purposes for which they were drawn.*

Respectfully submitted,

SAML. D. HASTINGS,

Secretary.

MADISON, Oct. 1, 1874.

* The list of orders above referred to have been stricken from the printed report, and recorded in the office of secretary of state, in accordance with chap. 32, laws of 1874.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Northern Hospital for the Insane,

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. M. SKEELS,	Ripon.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON,	Green Bay.
J. T. KINGSTON,	Necedah.
D. W. MAXON,	Cedar Creek.
THOMAS D. GRIMMER,	Oshkosh.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:

C. D. ROBINSON.

SECRETARY:

A. M. SKEELS.

TREASURER:

THOMAS D. GRIMMER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT:

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN:

JAMES H. McBRIDE, M. D.

STEWARD:

JOSEPH BUTLER.

MATRON:

Mrs. L. A. BUTLER.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

Northern Hospital for Insane,

OSHKOSH, Oct. 21, 1874.

To his Excellency, Gov. WM. R. TAYLOR:

SIR—The trustees for the Northern Hospital for the Insane have the honor to present their report for the current year, together with the annual reports of the superintendent, secretary, treasurer and other officers.

We are gratified to be able to state that the year now past has been a most fortunate one in the management of this hospital, unattended with any serious reverses, and successful in the leading labor of the institution, which is the treatment of its patients, and their care, improvement, and recovery. The management of the hospital has been severely taxed during the year to respond to the excessive demand for the reception of patients—a much greater number of whom than was anticipated being found to exist in the district assigned to this hospital. As was stated in the last report, the hospital as it now stands was at first designed to accommodate 150 patients. As it approached completion, however, and preparations began to be made for its opening, the applications for admittance began to show that there was a much greater insane population in the district than had been expected, and when the board of apportionment met for the purpose of dividing the state into two districts and assigning a quota of patients to each, it was agreed that this hospital should accommodate 215 patients according to the following schedule:

Brown	13
Calumet	6
Dodge.....	24

Fond du Lac	13
Door	3
Green Lake	7
Kewaunee	5
Manitowoc	17
Marathon	3
Outagamie	9
Ozaukee	7
Portage	5
Shawano	2
Sheboygan	19
Waupaca	8
Waushara	6
Winnebago	19
Wood	2
Oconto	4
Marquette	4
Jefferson	17
Washington	12
Total	<u>215</u>

This number, 215, however, proved to be wholly unequal to the necessities of the district. In gathering statistics as to the insane population of the district, it was found that it would reach certainly the vicinity of 500, and although it was evidently impossible to take care of anything near that number, it was agreed that the utmost available capacity of the building should be utilized, and that the best efforts should be made to take in at least that class of insane which promised recovery under treatment. With this end in view, all available space in the building, including the attics, and other places not originally designed for patients' quarters, were fitted up and brought into use; extra bedding furniture and other appliances were added, and we now find that the hospital contains upwards of 250 patients. This has been necessarily done at an expense beyond the estimates for last year, but we can point to the exhibits of expenses accompanying this report, with assurance that the most rigid economy in every department has been observed, and that no institution of the kind in this country can show a greater amount of service rendered or results accomplished at the same cost.

In this connection, a glance at the provision to be made for the 300 and more insane people now unprovided for in the district, will be appropriate. The legislature at its last session appropriated \$90,000 for the erection of the walls and roof of the south wing of the hospital, which, when completed, is designed to be the counterpart of the present north wing, and to double the capacity of the present building. A contract was made on the 8th of May, 1874, with Fellenz, Bentley & Co., to erect the walls, complete the roof,

and make the building ready for the finishing next year, at a contract price of \$84,449, and a subsequent contract was made with them to give additional depth to a part of the foundation, and for further extra labor and material, at a contract price of \$1,689.39, the whole to be completed on or before the 1st day of December ensuing. At this time the walls are completed, the roof in process of construction, and there is every prospect of the contract being fulfilled within the time agreed upon. It is proper for us to say, also, that this work has been faithfully performed in the best manner, and gives promise that the whole hospital, when finally completed and equipped, will not be second in general design and fitness for its uses, to any in the United States. Estimates for its completion and equipment are herewith submitted; and it is believed that if the necessary appropriation is made at an early day in the coming session, the completed building can be brought into use by the first of October next. This will be a consummation highly gratifying to us, and we doubt not to the state. It will take most, if not all, the unfortunate insane now languishing in the jails and poor houses of the district, and place them in clean, comfortable and healthy quarters, where the probabilities of ultimate recovery will be largely increased.

We respectfully call the attention of your Excellency and of the legislature, to the annual report of superintendent Kempster accompanying herewith. It so fully covers the subject of the affairs and management of this hospital, as to render unnecessary any extended report from us, and it contains also such a presentation of matters connected with the treatment of insanity, as to show his eminent fitness for the responsible position he occupies, and the good fortune of the state in obtaining his services. After the lapse of another year of his superintendency, we can repeat with emphasis the language of our last report that "we are gratified to bear testimony to his untiring industry, his evident culture and skill in his profession, his unvarying kindness in treating his unfortunate patients, and his general adaptation to the difficult and responsible duties to which he has been called." We also endorse, in the fullest manner, the testimony in his report to the personal worth and valuable services of assistant physician McBride, steward Butler and the matron, Mrs. Butler, and other assistants, in the management of the hospital. It is to their industry, faithfulness and intelligent

discharge of duty, that the success of the institution is proportionately due.

The products of the farm and garden, under the intelligent and energetic management of the steward, Mr. Butler, will be found summarized in his report which is appended. Considering the difficulties which have been encountered, as in the case of all new land—and the insufficient appliances for farm work which have resulted from lack of money, the results of the year have been most satisfactory. Among the crops have been 840 bushels of corn, 758 bushels of oats, 65 tons of hay, 776 bushels of potatoes, 31,415 qts. of milk and quantities of garden products, amounting to a total in value of \$8,683.97; the value of these garden products, however, can scarcely be estimated in this way; the location of the hospital precludes the possibility of obtaining a supply of needed vegetables from outside sources, and their value, as an element in restoring sick bodies and minds, cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

We are gratified in being able, with some confidence, to say that in all probability the supply of water from our artesian well will be sufficient for the needs of the completed hospital. The problem of obtaining an ample and unfailing supply of good water has been an anxious one with us, and we regard the result of the boring of the well as a fortunate one, if it should give a supply to that half of the building now in use; but it seems to have enlarged its flow from time to time, until now it gives promise of being adequate to future demands. Its water, however, though well adapted for drinking and culinary purposes, is not suitable for the laundry nor for making steam, and it is highly necessary to provide softer water for these purposes. We can get an ample supply of rain water (by constructing cisterns), to come from the roof of the hospital, and estimates therefor are herewith submitted.

We refer to the superintendent's report for the statistics of the medical operation of the hospital; they will be found on a parallel, in point of success, with those of the older hospitals of the country, notwithstanding we have been at the disadvantage in the outset, of having to receive a large installment of cases of long standing from the Madison hospital, and large numbers of chronic cases from the district, who from want of facilities remained without proper treatment. We call attention, also, to Superintendent Kempster's

remarks upon the adaptation of hospitals to the reception of *all* insane cases, with plans for enlargements; to his recommendations for the supplying of facilities for pursuing scientific investigations appropriate to the treatment of insanity; his practical observations upon heating the buildings; his statement as to the building of a coal house and its accommodation for other purposes; the manufacture of gas; providing for safety against fire; the utilizing and beautifying of the hospital domain; the addition of some needed machinery for the economical carrying on of certain classes of work, and his many other practical and appropriate suggestions for making this institution of the highest use in its sphere. We would also renew and emphasize a part of our report of last year, which asked for the providing of certain scientific apparatus needed in the pursuance of investigation, on the cause and cure of insanity. This institution will have done a great work, if it shall succeed in sending to their homes, "clothed and in their right minds," a liberal proportion of those who came to it sick and in trouble, but it will have done a much greater service to humanity, and brought additional lustre upon the fair fame of Wisconsin, if it shall have brought out new and more direct paths to the prevention of insanity.

Herewith are submitted estimates for the ensuing year:

Estimated cost of completion of south wing, air ducts, heating apparatus, rain water reservoir, gas fixtures and sewerage	\$98,700 00
Estimated cost of furnishing south wing for 250 patients	18,750 00
Estimated cost of maintenance of 250 patients for six months	29,250 00
Estimate for current expenses of present hospital, etc., repairs included:	
Maintenance of 250 patients	58,500 00
Furniture	4,000 00
Farm, garden and improvements	4,450 00
Apparatus for laboratory	2,000 00
Machinery for carpenter and machine shop	1,200 00
Pig sty	800 00
There is also required to pay expense incurred in 1873, for preparing additional room for 50 patients by order of Gov. Washburn	5,000 00

It should be explained that while the cost of maintaining patients *per capita* may seem large, it should be borne in mind that there enters into the account of current expenses, a great variety of other outlays, including extra bedding, furniture, repairs, furnishing, finishing, etc., which cannot be recapitulated in this brief statement, but which are as necessary in the getting of the building ready for use as the walls and roof of the building itself. In conclusion, sir, we thank you for the interest you have already displayed in the

progress and success of this new institution, and remembering the long and valuable services you have rendered as one of the managers of the Madison hospital, we look for similar good offices in favor of its younger counterpart here.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SKEELS,
J. T. KINGSTON,
D. W. MAXON,
T. D. GRIMMER,
C. D. ROBINSON,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the act organizing the hospital, the Superintendent herewith respectfully presents the second annual report.

The record of admissions and discharges for the year ending September 30, 1874, is as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment, September 30, 1873.....	102	103	205
Admitted during the year.....	54	47	101
Whole number under treatment.....	156	150	306
Discharged.....	30	26	56
Discharged recovered.....	10	5	15
Discharged improved.....	8	6	14
Discharged unimproved.....	2	3	5
Discharged not insane.....		1	1
Died.....	10	11	21
Remaining under treatment, September 30, 1874.....	126	124	250

There has been a gradual increase in the number under treatment each month during the year, the monthly average being as follows:

October, 1873, average hospital population.....	209
November, 1873.....do.....do.....	215
December, 1873.....do.....do.....	218
January, 1874.....do.....do.....	228
February.....do.....do.....do.....	234
March.....do.....do.....do.....	233
April.....do.....do.....do.....	234
May.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	234
June.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	242
July.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	247
August.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	252
September.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	249

The highest number in hospital at any time was two hundred and fifty-three.

To accommodate these persons, it has been necessary to resort to the dangerous expedient of making beds in some of the corridors during the night.

The worst crowding has been in the wards devoted to the care of women, and particularly in the ward devoted to the care of the noisy and violent.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the house, no accident or injury of any kind has occurred, but at times grave apprehensions have been felt that some terrible calamity might happen at any moment where so many turbulent and violent patients are congregated.

The health of the household has been good, no epidemic has occurred, and but a small per centage of the patients have been obliged to remain in bed for any length of time.

Reference to the tables herewith appended will show that the greatest number of admissions were cases of chronic mania; forty-five had been insane for from one to twenty-four years previous to admission, but the disease having assumed a more dangerous character, as it not unfrequently does after many years of insanity, it became necessary to remove them from home to prevent injury to other members of the household, or destruction of property. A number of the chronic or demented cases were old and infirm, but so noisy as to render their stay in the family impossible. Six of the cases admitted were decidedly consumptive, and to this cause the insanity was attributed. Seven cases, among the young men, were made insane by the continued habit of masturbation. Six were epileptics. Eight cases presented a history of intemperance and vice as a cause, although twenty of those admitted were said to use liquor and tobacco to excess. One man had both feet amputated, having been severely frozen while wandering about in the woods, making the second case of this kind admitted since the hospital was opened, both being in hospital at this time.

One person had committed homicide, ten had attempted it and two had threatened. By attempted homicide is meant, an actual assault with a deadly weapon; and by threatened homicide is meant threats coupled with arrangements to carry out the threat. Three had committed arson, one had attempted, and one threatened arson; one committed arson and threatened homicide, and one

attempted arson and homicide. By attempted arson is meant that a fire was made, but discovered and extinguished before the building was destroyed. Seven had attempted suicide. In all, twenty-eight persons had either committed, attempted or threatened homicide, arson or suicide.

The large number of cases who had committed or attempted arson is remarkable; there are now in the institution sixteen persons admitted from the first, who have burned down buildings or made direct attempts to do so. The form of insanity, under which these persons were suffering when admitted was, chronic mania, six; acute mania, two. In some instances, this attempt to destroy the property of others was attributed to motives of revenge for actual or fancied wrongs, but in the majority of cases, the attempt appeared to be the direct result of delusion; several of the persons destroyed their own property. All were known to be insane before the act was perpetrated, but they were not regarded as dangerous.

Of the 101 admitted during the year, seven died; one of paralysis of the heart, two of consumption, one of general paresis, one of pyæmia, one of gangrene, and one of Bright's disease.

The other deaths occurred among cases of chronic mania, or long continued insanity of some form. A table in the appendix gives the duration of insanity of those who died, and the age at death.

We have been unable to receive all who applied for admission, owing to want of room, but we have not turned away a single acute case, twenty-four being the number admitted during the year. Only forty cases of acute insanity have been received since the opening of the institution; of this number 17 have already been discharged recovered, and seven more are convalescing so rapidly that we may reasonably hope to discharge them recovered before the end of the common year; the balance are yet too insane to admit of a direct statement concerning their future prospects; the majority, however present no unfavorable symptoms. These statements are made to show the importance of early treatment, and to induce the removal of those who become insane, at once, to one of the hospitals for proper medical treatment.

We have had the same difficulty this year in obtaining the removal of chronic cases. There is no place for them to go, and they cannot live with their families or be permitted to go at large.

The table of causation shows that there were but ten persons admitted who did not present well marked evidences of physical dis-

ease, and in these cases we were unable to obtain any history relating to the origin of the attack. In nearly all instances, the physical disease was clearly apparent before the outburst of insanity, and its successive stages could be traced up to the time that the mental disturbance manifested itself. The term "general ill health" used in the table referred to, indicates a gradual breaking down, the person perhaps presenting no special symptom indicative of clearly marked disease, but nevertheless constantly deteriorating, no particular attention being paid to the condition, until prolonged sleeplessness or other alarming "nervous" sensations, induced by want of nourishment of the nerve centers, produces some form of mental aberration. The symptom then presented is often regarded as the cause of the insanity, and treated as such, the underlying and long continued bodily deterioration being lost sight of. Not infrequently, the noisy, boisterous, insane person subsides into quietude shortly after admission, upon being supplied with a generous quantity of nourishment, without the employment of medicine.

A marked case of the kind admitted during the year will illustrate the point.

A middle-aged man who had been "running down" for some time, became violently insane, and was confined in irons in jail. While there, he beat his head against the wall, cutting and bruising it severely. He was extremely noisy and violent when admitted, and had been without a full meal for some days; he was induced to take milk punch and essence of beef in quantity, and the first night of his admission, slept all night, which, according to the information obtained on his admission, he had not done for more than ten nights previously. He rapidly improved, and at the end of three months, left the hospital, well.

Ill health from over work presents symptoms allied to those above described, but the term is used to indicate more directly the cause of the mental disorder. To these causes there are among the women frequent uterine complications superadded to the other physical disorders, accelerating their deterioration and hastening the final attack of insanity. If to these causes we add those cases dependent upon hereditary transmission, nearly one-third of the number of admissions, and those who were more or less injured by the use of liquor, twenty, we shall closely approximate the whole number of admissions. These causes, excepting the single factor of hereditary, are apparently wholly under the control of the persons affected,

and yet the same melancholy spectacle appears year after year, men and women by scores and by hundreds rendered most unhappy by this terrible disease, induced by their own voluntary act, through ignorance or inattention to the laws that govern them.

No effort should be spared to bring the knowledge of these facts before all men, that they may not rush on blindly, or at least, that if they will persist in doing those things that will end in mental ruin, they may do so with a full understanding of the terrible consequences. At present we have the mournful sight of forty seven cases of prolonged insanity admitted during the year, retained at home as elsewhere, until the golden period for treatment has passed, and they have become a permanent burden upon the state.

At this point, a pertinent question presents itself. How far is the state responsible for this amount of chronic lunacy, and how many of these poor creatures became chronic lunatics through inability to procure proper treatment in hospital at the right time? It would be useless to speculate upon a question of this kind, but knowing the fact that inadequate hospital accommodation will certainly tend to increase chronic lunacy, and add to the burden of state taxation for their support, the practical question is, what is the duty of the state in relation to the matter of providing for the accommodation of all insane in the future? To this question there would appear to be but one answer.

It is unfortunate that there is not ample accommodation for them all now. This would not be the case if the wing in process of construction was complete to-day. From statistics received from the several counties in this hospital district since the institution was opened, it is painfully apparent that there are nearly three hundred insane now in receptacles of some kind, in this district alone. We frequently receive urgent appeals from various quarters, requesting us to admit certain patients—chronic cases—whose violence renders their stay in present quarters dangerous to the inmates, and their almost ceaseless noise producing turbulence and discontent and unhappiness in the other residents.

In looking over the reports issued by the Board of State Charities and Reform, it will be found that in nearly every county in the state, there are sane, and insane, men, women and children occupying the particular receptacle provided for the unfortunate and indigent population; some in poor houses, where these institutions are established, and where they are not, then they must go to the county

jail for safe keeping, receiving such care and treatment as the humanity and knowledge of the keeper may prompt him to provide; at best we cannot expect that the insane will receive such efficient treatment as the nature of their disease, whether acute or chronic, demands. Humanity requires that ample provision for all the insane be made at once. The state, having assumed the care of its unfortunates, cannot, with propriety, reject or refuse to take care of those who, by reason of continued infirmity, require continuous supervision. It is a cold charity, nowhere commended by religion or reason, which would thrust out a human being as unworthy of further care, because human art or science has failed to lift the burden of disease. Nor can the state with justice, neglect to provide for the proper care and maintenance of those whom we call chronic. Each property holder is taxed equally for the care of the insane, and the tax payer can with perfect propriety, demand that his son or daughter, wife or mother, shall be at least decently cared for, and not compelled to associate with criminals or disreputable persons because the room they occupy in either of the hospitals is demanded for a more recent case.

People generally realize that the insane, whether acute or chronic, demand peculiar care and attention—such care and attention as it is not possible for them to receive at home, no matter how willingly their wants might be supplied, or how able the friends may be to provide for them. In conformity to the dictates of Christianity and humanity, the state has commenced to make noble provision for this most unfortunate class of sufferers, but its whole duty will not have been performed until it has provided for them all.

It has been said that no state or nation has ever been impoverished in its efforts to relieve the distressed within its borders. On the contrary, the country which has made the best provision for them seems most prosperous. Whether this be arguing from cause to effect, or the reverse, it is not necessary to consider. The question of economy, considered in the abstract, should not enter into consideration; but it can easily be shown that, looking at the subject in this light, it is most economical to make provision for all.

The American Journal of Insanity, for January, 1870, contains a computation bearing directly upon this point. In 1865, it was computed that 1,253 insane persons, then in the jails and poor houses of New York, would remain insane for eighteen years, the average duration of life of the chronic insane. Assuming that the

average weekly cost of caring for them would be \$1.50 each, the cost for one week would be \$1,879.50, or for one year \$97,734.00. For the eighteen years, or average life, it would reach the sum of \$1,759,212.00. As stated in the first report of this hospital, the cost of caring for a case under treatment for seven months, the average length of time that those who recover require treatment, is \$140.00.

The average cost of keeping the individual chronic insane person for the eighteen years of life would be \$1,296.00. Another feature to be considered, since we call attention to the dollars and cents, is the fact that the insane person who recovers becomes a producer and adds to the wealth of the state, while the chronic case remains a burden while life lasts.

"Any attempt to save money by failing to provide for the insane, is indeed poor economy and worse philanthropy." True economy is to be found in providing for all. This statement is not a mere assumption, but is verified by reference to what are known in England as the "Blue Books," where we find that the latest statistics, for the year 1873, show that there had been a diminished proportion of new cases of insanity to the whole population, an increase in the ratio of recoveries, and a less number of deaths than have been heretofore reported. This statement cannot but cheer every one who has the interests of the insane at heart, for if this can be the case in a country where there is a total insane population of 60,296 (this includes the idiotic), or about one insane and idiotic person in every 400 of the entire population, and where, for a number of years past, the most strenuous efforts have been made by the government to provide for the enormous numbers of insane demanding care, how much more comforting it is for our communities, where the ratio of insanity has not yet reached this appalling proportion, and where we are acknowledged, even now, to be better provided with means to care for the insane, so far as we have gone, than the older European countries.

What better or more effectual argument can be used to impel prompt action than this: these are facts, that can not be controverted nor set aside; an absolute certainty presents itself. Ample provision for all the insane is not only the best way because it is humane, but because it is the most economical—the cheapest. Provision of this kind made now will lighten the burden of state taxation—procrastination will as certainly add to it.

This too is leaving entirely out of the question the right, for having assumed to provide for one, we can not stop short of providing for all. As a matter of strict expediency, we are obliged to send away those whose chances of recovery appear to be slight; they must be relegated to the jail, but it is not right to do this, and the tearful pleading of one mother beseeching that her child may not be removed and incarcerated with felons, will refute a whole volume of argument, no matter how speciously worded, as to the expediency of providing for a more recent case.

In view of the fact that it is right, just, economical and wise to provide for *all* the insane, the question next arises, how is this best done? What further steps are necessary to secure so desirable an end? It is a fact beyond dispute that with this hospital finished, and filled to its utmost capacity, and with the State Hospital at Madison completed, there would still be in the state at large at least three hundred insane unprovided for remaining in jails and poor houses.

It is established by statistics gathered from communities where these matters have been carefully studied for many years, that at least one person in every three thousand of the population will become insane during one year. Wisconsin, with a population of 1,054,670, and this rapidly increasing, will have to provide for three hundred and fifty-one who will become insane during the year 1875, in addition to those already in hospital or unprovided for.

Of those who become insane, if promptly provided with accommodation in hospital, within one month of the date of the attack, we may reasonably hope that seventy-five per cent. will recover within six months; from six to ten per cent. will probably require hospital accommodation for a year or eighteen months, and of the balance, a certain per centage will die, from six to eleven per cent.

As it will be impossible to receive this number into the existing hospitals, if those now in them are retained, what shall be done to accommodate them? Two ways are open, either to build another hospital, or add to those already built.

Many years ago the association of hospital superintendents adopted a series of propositions embracing the principles of construction, and organization of hospitals for insane. They concluded that hospitals should not be constructed to accommodate more than two hundred and fifty patients, and the usual accompaniment of employees. This plan, no doubt, would be most advantageous, if

we could have things just as we wanted them. Since that resolution was adopted, numerous hospitals have been erected, and nearly all of them have been built, originally, to receive from four to six hundred, or they have been increased in size so as to accommodate that number. This association has, also, in a series of resolutions, passed, after extended discussion, promulgated the idea that the chronic insane should not be separated from the recent cases, or placed in receptacles built expressly for them — a provision I believe to be wise, and calculated to enhance the best interests of all the insane. The only state that made separate provision for the chronic insane (New York) has abandoned the original plan and the institution built expressly for them at Willard, N. Y., now receives without discrimination, both acute and chronic cases. It already contains between eight and nine hundred insane.

The general opinion of those, both in this country and in Europe, who have made insanity a special study is, that it is unwise to build separate receptacles for chronic cases.

In the Irish Blue Book for 1872, this question is fully discussed by the inspectors, who have devoted especial attention to the subject in view of erecting another institution, their conclusions are forcible; they say that "notwithstanding the continued draining of the population by immigration to the United States of America and elsewhere, so far from the numbers of insane being on the decline as might naturally be expected, they would seem on the contrary to be decidedly on the increase. * * * * With a numerical diminution of the active, intelligent and energetic portion of the masses of society, the mentally affected who have been left at home, appear, relatively speaking, to increase in proportion to the extent of emigration. Taking the last twenty years, our numbers have probably fallen two millions, principally out of the rural population at the same time that the insane have remained at home. Hence, making allowance for incidental cases of lunacy which spring up from time to time to the human family, there is now quite as large, if not a larger aggregate of insanity among a population of perhaps little more than five millions then there was in 1854, when the population was over six millions."

Notwithstanding this fact, and the very great burden imposed upon the tax payers in caring for the insane, where economy in management has been carried out to its fullest extent, and where they have already 18,177 lunatics in the various institutions, and

yet require more room, we find the inspectors saying: "Taking a broad view of lunatic accommodation it is obvious, for many reasons, that the most suitable place for *every* demented person, lunatic or idiot, harmless or otherwise, is an institution specially devoted to the care of the insane, under the superintendence and management of experienced officers and attendants who are practically acquainted with the treatment of mental disease in every form, and directed and controlled by that department of the public service to which the supervision of all matters relating to such establishment properly belongs, and we regard the question as deserving the consideration of the executive, namely: Whether the time may not have arrived for making provision for the complete separation of the insane poor of *every class* from the sane portion of the community, which, whilst effecting a moral duty towards the latter, would insure for the insane poor, idiotic or imbecile more care and comfort than they can possibly have in ordinary workhouses."

Some years since, the Scotch commissioners in lunacy strongly recommended and eventually succeeded in carrying out, a plan of discharging the quiet and harmless cases from the hospitals proper, and hiring their board in families who were willing to receive them for a small amount paid weekly for their support, hoping in this way to provide greater accommodation for acute cases. In this country, a plan of this kind would be impracticable. In the place of its birth the method does not appear to meet with favor, for in the fifteenth annual report of the Scotch commissioners, we find it stated that it was supposed that this arrangement (boarding out) would have the effect of increasing the number of discharged unrecovered harmless cases. But it appears that this was not the case, for in the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, the number of discharged persons of this kind gradually lessened, and one visitor who observed the working of this arrangement says, that instead of keeping those whose mental state is that of disease, weakness and abnormality in its midst, the tendency is in the opposite direction. "Modern society and modern life will not tolerate them in its midst. The old barbarous society killed some and petted the rest; the new will lavish all that money can buy on them, but it will not live with them, and will in time, no doubt, prevent them from propagating their kind."

In England again, the experiment has been tried repeatedly, and the result has been invariably the same. In a recent report of the operations of the hospital for insane in Somerset, the superintend-

ent says that several cases have been discharged at the request of the Board of Guardians. The cases were selected from among the quiet and orderly chronics. The experiment was tried of removing forty-seven of these; nineteen were returned, and the majority greatly deteriorated in mental and bodily condition. The board conclude then that for the purpose of providing for the chronic cases, "it is the most economical and expedient course either to add to the present asylum, or to erect a detached building on some part of the adjoining grounds."

Dr. T. Harrington Tuke, president of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, in his annual address delivered before that body in 1873, after reviewing the condition of the insane and the methods of treatment at present adopted in the mother country, says: "I shall not enter into details of the methods by which these large asylums may be improved; they are still in a transitory state, and the boarding out of selected cases, of building pavilions, of a more extended intercourse between the sexes, are all questions under consideration. Admitting that the first cost of these asylums has been too great, and has unduly pressed upon the rate payer, the present expenditure is very carefully regulated, and in some institutions the result has been all that could be desired. Let there be no more Gheel colonies, no material change in a system that at its best is so successful."

In our own country, these questions have been well settled, and the oldest and most experienced superintendents have repeated time and again their adherence to the plan of caring for all insane in one structure; even as late as 1873, Dr. Kirkbride in his annual report says: "Cities and counties should be expressly prohibited from keeping their own insane, unless they are willing to provide institutions fully up to the knowledge of the times, and having a special medical organization—hospitals in reality as well as in name. What are frequently spoken of in public documents as 'county hospitals,' often have not the first characteristic of such institutions." In the light of the recent investigations of the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania, on the condition of the insane in some of these "county hospitals" in that state, these words of Dr. Kirkbride have a peculiar significance.

It thus appears, from the observations of those who have had the most experience in the treatment of the insane, that the acute and chronic cases should not have separate institutions provided

for them, and that *all* the insane should be removed from county receptacles to institutions.

In making provision for all the insane in this state, is it best to build an additional institution, or enlarge those already built?

While it is true that small hospitals, that is, those containing from two hundred and fifty to four hundred patients, are more easily supervised, we cannot overlook the fact that some of the foremost institutions in the world have more than six hundred patients. Success in treatment does not so much depend upon the small number under observation, as it does upon good management, proper classification, and a thorough knowledge of each case. Without these fundamental principles being properly carried out, success in treatment cannot be obtained, no matter how small the hospital. In large hospitals thus conducted the percentage of recoveries is as great as in the smaller structures. The larger number of course implies a corresponding increase in the numbers of the hospital staff by the employment of more assistant physicians. Thus, in a hospital containing six hundred patients there should be four assistants. The general form of the hospitals already built in this state is well adapted to an increase in size, as wings can be projected *en echelon* to conform to the present plan, or they could be projected to the rear, being connected with the main building by a fire-proof corridor. As strict economy must be considered, the latter plan would perhaps be preferable, as the expensive cut-stone work could then be dispensed with without detracting from the appearance of the structure, simply relieving the outer walls by carrying out the same kind of brickwork projections about the windows, which forms a feature in the present building, dispensing altogether with the belt course, quoins, window caps and other expensive stone trimmings.

In accordance with your request, I have prepared a sketch of the hospital showing the proposed wings, and also have obtained estimates of the cost of building the extension. The wings are designed to be three stories high, and will accommodate one hundred additional patients of each sex.

With an extension on each of the existing hospitals, accommodation could be made for at least four hundred more patients at a very moderate expense, as the structures would cost, when completed, less than five hundred dollars *per capita*.

Estimates of the complete building in accordance with the plan

herewith submitted, have been prepared. The cost at present prices would not exceed forty-six thousand five hundred dollars for each wing.

The central and rear building of this hospital are sufficiently commodious to accommodate the extra staff help necessary. The kitchen and bakery are large enough to cook and bake for the increased number. There is room in the present wash house for additional washing machinery, and the engine is large enough to drive it; the boiler house can easily be arranged to receive the extra boilers necessary for heating purposes, and the pumps are of sufficient capacity to supply the entire building and proposed extension with an abundant supply of water.

A wall built on each side of the connecting corridor, uniting the center and rear buildings, twelve feet from the present wall, would give us opportunity to make room for the necessary extra help, a matter which is even now pressing itself upon our notice, as the space devoted to employés is too limited.

The objection to this plan is, that where large numbers of insane are aggregated, their individuality is lost, and they do not receive the care and attention their condition requires. This objection implies that the staff of such an institution is not large enough to give such attention as may be necessary to render proper care to each patient. I believe a large staff is beneficial to an institution. More care is exercised in every department, there is a spirit of emulation as to who will succeed best in his respective division, and study and research are stimulated.

There must be a limit to the number cared for in one institution, but, in my opinion, six hundred or six hundred and fifty, are not too many to be economically provided for, and efficiently and properly treated in one hospital thoroughly equipped and supervised.

The association of medical superintendents at a recent meeting, when considering the necessity for increased accommodation for the insane in the several states, so far modified their expressed views of twenty years ago, as to state that hospitals for six hundred patients could be made efficient, but would recommend that none larger than that should be constructed. The plan of enlarging the present hospitals would appear to be the speediest and most economical way to provide for the insane now demanding care and treatment. It is a subject which is pressing itself upon the attention of those who devote thought to this matter. After carefully considering

all the points and presenting them in their true light, the matter must be left for decision, to those who alone have power to relieve the vast amount of suffering now daily inflicted upon hundreds of human beings, whose hopes and prospects were once as bright as the fairest.

Who can think of the number of unfortunate beings now confined in the receptacles of the different counties in this state, and realize in the most remote degree, the sorrowing hearts their misfortunes have created; of the hopes once bright, now dashed; of the ambitions which lured them on to deeds beyond their strength, and led to bitter disappointment and despair; of life's work begun but left unfinished; of affections ripened only to be blasted—who can consider these calamities of our fellow mortals, rendered insane perhaps by no act of their own, unwittingly thrown upon the charity of the state, bound by the unyielding fetters of a terrible disease, knowing not how soon it may be our turn to take our place among these pitiable creatures; who can think of these things, and turn idly away, closing eye and hand, withholding that which is known to be required to make life comfortable? We can conceive no argument economical or humanitarian that can be adduced to show why aid should be postponed; why the sufferer must be compelled to suffer on.

An examination of the tables appended, having reference to the causation of insanity and its direct dependence upon some recognizable lesion, fully sustains the remarks made upon this subject one year ago. Twenty-four cases of Acute Mania, twelve men and twelve women, presented unmistakable signs of bodily ailment in one form or other. They were largely the result of overwork, loss of sleep or insufficient diet, indicated by deterioration of the physical strength of the person affected. Eight cases of Sub-Acute Mania, each presenting a marked departure from the normal health standard, and of those who were Melancholic when admitted, six men and four women evinced certain indications of diseased action. In this particular form of mental disturbance, every case gave a history of derangement of the digestive organs for some years prior to the insanity. Constipation was also a prominent and persistent symptom; and there had been loss of flesh noticed. Sixteen were cases of Dementia in which the insanity could be directly traced to physical ailment. The cases of Chronic Mania, and by this we mean those who had been unquestionably insane for more

than one year and presenting symptoms peculiar to this form, numbered thirty-one. Six were cases of Paroxysmal Mania, one of Periodic Mania, one Imbecile, the result of scarlet fever, one congenital idiot, and two were cases of General Paresis; the previous history of both of these men was that they had given loose rein to all their passions, and in their younger days had lived "fast lives."

As will be observed by the table cited, the great majority of those admitted indicate some form of disease of a special type. Some cases were so generally broken down, that no other term more appropriate than general ill health can be found to class them under, for it appeared upon close physical examination that the action of nearly every organ in the body was perverted, and, to use the expression of one person admitted, "it seemed as though the bottom had dropped out of everything."

I have observed that where there is a general disturbance of this kind, insanity, with depressing delusions, is apt to supervene; particularly is this the case when the lungs are seriously involved. So marked is this, that the fact of Melancholia being present, particularly if the mental impairment is of long duration, leads me to make close physical examination of the lungs; and although, in some instances, physical exploration fails to elicit the usual signs, appropriate treatment for this complication alleviates the condition.

Chronic insanity, of whatever type, frequently ends in pulmonary complication. Reference to the table of mortality will show how large a proportion of the deaths are referable to this one form of disease.

The experience acquired here does not differ from that of other hospitals in the country, or indeed throughout the world. Wherever pathological investigations have been carried out systematically, this condition has been recognized.

When we consider the intimate relations that exist between the brain and every organ in the body, it is remarkable that brain disturbance does not more frequently occur whenever there is departure from the natural action of the organs.

The nerves, given off from the great central nerve mass, extend by many fibres to heart, lungs, stomach, kidneys, etc., each being intimately connected with the other, and each affected by disturbance or disease of the other, reacting one upon the other; thus, the influence of the disease of any organ upon the brain is incalculable,

and if, by prolonged departure from a healthy condition of the organs of the body, that are thus intimately connected with the brain, not only by means of the nerve fibres but also through the instrumentality of the circulation of the blood; the same blood that washes a diseased lung, liver or kidney, bathing the delicate nerve-cells of the brain, it is not to be wondered at that the brain eventually succumbs to the double influence, and gives expression to its abnormal state, by inducing abnormal acts. No organ in the body is more abundantly supplied with blood for the purposes of nutrition and repair than the brain; a constant waste goes on in this organ, which must be repaired, in order that a proper equilibrium may be maintained, and all its functions properly performed. When therefore we have unhealthy blood sapping the very source of all nerve action, and this unhealthy condition is long continued, we must expect to find an unhealthy action of the part so freely supplied, and as this part is the organ that enables man to give outward expression to the operations of the mind, the operations will appear abnormal, transformed and distorted.

To control the difficulty, we must go to the source of the trouble, and there attempt to correct it. To believe that the insanity of a person can be argued away from him, or that he can be persuaded to give up his delusions by moral means alone, would be as unreasonable as it would be to try to argue the hasheesh eater out of his reveries, denouncing him for his whims while he is plied with the drug. Remove the cause and the desired result will follow.

Quite recently a classification of insanity, based upon the underlying pathological condition, was made by the late Dr. David Skae, for many years at the head of the Royal Edinburg Asylum. Heretofore, insanity has been generally classified according to the mental manifestation, such as Mania, Melancholia, Dementia, etc., words that do not imply the underlying physical difficulty. The proposed classification supplies this deficiency, in part at least, and we have Phthisical insanity, Epileptic insanity, insanity of Pubescence, Hysterical insanity. Insanity of lactation, Climacteric insanity, Senile, Rheumatic, Malarious, Syphilitic, Anoemic insanity, etc., the pathological condition upon which the abnormal mental manifestations depend being indicated. While there are some objections to the method as it now stands, it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and will find favor with those who have given special attention to the pathology of this disease. It is the method

which an experienced physician, skilled in the treatment of insanity, naturally follows when a case is presented to him for examination. To such an one, it is not so much a matter of importance whether it is a case of Acute Mania or whether it is Melancholia, whether the person has grand ideas or whether he is weighed down by delusions of his own unworthiness, the physician of experience knows that these outward indications are but manifestations of disease and not the disease itself. That the element which gives rise to these external expressions lies behind them, and that they are dependent upon some definite pathological condition which he seeks to fathom, and which experience enables him to compare with other cases, thus enabling him to speak with some degree of definiteness as to the probable course and termination of the disease.

The student of insanity made no progress as long as the disorder was believed to belong especially to the domain of the metaphysician and philosopher, and it is not yet entirely free from the influence of these hindrances. In certain quarters vigorous attacks are occasionally made upon those who have labored long and earnestly to divest its study from the trammels of false philosophy and metaphysics. There are but few who are engaged in the treatment of the insane, who do not believe that insanity is a disorder of the brain, and whatever may be the difference of opinion concerning the immaterial nature of the mind or the spiritual part, it is generally conceded that the brain is the organ of the mind, and upon which it acts. The brain being free from disease, the mind manifests itself normally; the brain being diseased, the mind manifests itself abnormally. The pathological conditions that have been mentioned, as underlying certain disordered mental manifestations, present symptoms common to nearly all cases, so that without a perfect knowledge of the previous history of a case, the physician is enabled to decide with some degree of certainty upon the causation. It is my firm belief that the day is approaching, when from the symptoms manifested in a given case, the exact pathological state can be made out, at least as accurately as we can make out the pathological conditions in other disorders of the body.

Particular attention to this important branch is now attracting the notice of some engaged in the study of brain diseases, but it is not as general as could be wished. As intimated in the first report, microscopic investigations into the condition of the brains of

the insane, have been continued during the past year. These investigations were commenced by myself, while I was connected with the New York State Lunatic Asylum, and were the first of the kind made in any asylum in this country; the results obtained here bear out the experience acquired there. In certain forms of insanity, conditions are found common to that form in every case thus far examined, and in no case have I failed to find distinct lesions, absolute departures from the healthy condition. The number of cases examined enable me to speak with some degree of confidence relative to this important matter, and stimulates a desire to continue my researches in this direction, and I am led to hope that we may be enabled to further our opportunities by receiving an appropriation during the coming winter sufficient to enable us to procure all necessary apparatus to carry on the work. This hospital is the first in the United States, where microscopy and photomicrography have been from the date of its organization systematically carried on, and it is my earnest desire to maintain the position taken, and not allow others to outstrip us in a work projected by myself, and which I have labored hard to perfect. That this matter is fully appreciated by some of the most prominent medical men of the state whose attention has been called to the subject, I herewith transcribe portions of the reports of the visiting physicians made since our organization:

"Having now completed my quarterly examination for this year, I would, both as a medical examiner and as a citizen to whom the success of this institution is very dear, call your attention to what I consider the *great* duty of the board of trustees, viz:

"To make a complete success of any institution of this character, they must with all their other duties become also *nurseries* for *scientific attainment*, I say right where the experience is, there let the difficulties of whatever nature be sought out. I would herewith most earnestly entreat that there be facilities furnished to the superintendent to inaugurate and organize the systematic carrying out of all chemical and microscopic examinations, also photography and photo-micrography, for I most firmly believe that this will prove the great *highway* whereby we may arrive at the *highest* and *best* treatment of insanity.

"Thus you may be benefactors not only to the unfortunates within your walls, but to the whole scientific world.

"With thanks for your kindness, Respectfully,

"D. COOPER AYRES, M. D."

* * * "Believing, however, that the investigations through the agencies of the microscope and photography of the brain and nervous system of the insane, pursued by the superintendent are of paramount importance, showing in all cases of insanity a pathological condition of the brain, thereby justifying the use of appropriate remedies for the restoration of this most important of all organs to a physiological and consequently sane state; placing the treatment of insanity on the same basis as other disordered functions of organs. In this light, the importance of such investigations cannot be overestimated.

"In alluding to this subject, my object is to impress, as far as I can, its importance on the minds of the board of trustees, that the necessary means—both time and money—be furnished the superintendent for prosecuting his investigations in this almost totally unexplored but most interesting field of inquiry." * * *

"E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D."

* * * "I would most earnestly recommend that every possible aid and appliance necessary to perfect the valuable microscopic researches of the diseased brain structure, at different stages of insanity, (be supplied) as an invaluable means of not only perfecting this branch of medical science, but also as a means of actual prevention.

"G. F. WITTER, M. D."

The precise information acquired relative to other forms of bodily infirmity has been gathered from experience obtained in general hospitals, and it is from this source alone that we can hope to obtain precise knowledge upon this subject which will aid us to a full and complete understanding of this terrible infirmity, and enlighten us as to the best methods of alleviating, or at least ameliorating the condition of these unfortunates. The brain is not the only organ we have to deal with in the insane; other portions of the organism are involved, and present symptoms usual to these abnormal states, but so masked and covered up by the neurotic element as to pass unobserved, unless special training in the wards of a hospital shall have fitted the observer for detecting the course of the disease. To make these institutions successful, inducements should be held out to men of character and education to engage in the study of the specialty, and fit themselves in every way to accomplish the most satisfactory results. As this is an important point, and has particular reference to the future welfare of this and other

institutions of like character, it deserves more than a passing notice. We can do no better than to use the words of a writer commenting upon this subject in the *Journal of Mental Science*. He says:

"In a properly organized asylum, the medical officers have remarkable opportunities for engaging in original work of the most interesting description. Yet it cannot be denied, nay, on the contrary, it is universally admitted and deplored, that they do not sufficiently avail themselves of them. If medical superintendents desire to create an enthusiasm in their assistants for the specialty, let them encourage them to do original work. There are, unfortunately, some men unable or unwilling to undertake real scientific labor; they are content to get along as easily as possible by a strict attention to routine duties; their ample leisure they fill up with desultory reading and social enjoyments. It is doubtless very pleasant for a junior officer to be entertained at dinner by his senior; but without omitting socialities, a real benefit would be conferred on the assistant, did the superintendent but urge him to improve his time and opportunities. When we consider their relations, the medical superintendent labors under a grave responsibility in regard to the manner in which he directs the work, reading and thought, of his junior, a man, as a rule, fresh from college, and rather apt, perhaps, to relax somewhat in his devotion to study. It is greatly to be feared that some really able men have been driven from the specialty, and that others, industrious and eager for work, have been forced into unpleasant relations with their senior officers, because of a disinclination on the part of the superintendents to facilitate the efforts of their assistants in the prosecution of genuine work. Is it to be wondered at that a man quits a specialty when he sees his senior utterly absorbed in studying the quality of shoe ties, the cut of a cap, and the immensely important subject whether a woman's dress has six or seven hooks upon it."

We trust, for the honor of our specialty, that these remarks may not be permitted to apply to this hospital, for lack of opportunity to carry on the scientific work referred to, especially as all concerned are not only willing, but anxiously awaiting the time when we shall have means furnished to enable us to prosecute this work efficiently. It will certainly redound to the credit of the institution and to the honor of the state.

Reference to the table showing the statistics of hereditary trans-

mission, will indicate what a direct bearing heredity has upon the causation of insanity. Nearly one-third of all admitted had insane ancestors or insane relations (brothers, sisters of first cousins), showing that the "insane temperament" existed in the family.

The statistics show that hereditary influence was transmitted as follows: from the paternal side, two men and one woman had Acute Mania, one man Sub-Acute Mania, one man and one woman Chronic Mania, one man Melancholia, two women Dementia, and one woman Epilepsy. From the maternal side, one man and three women had Acute Mania, five women Chronic Mania, one woman Melancholia, one man Dementia, and one man Paroxysmal Mania; where both paternal and maternal ancestors had been insane, two men had Melancholia. While of those who had insane relations, three women had Acute Mania, one man and three women Chronic Mania, and one man Melancholia; in all thirty-two out of one hundred and one admissions; doubtless there are others whose insane ancestry we have been unable to trace, owing to the ignorance of those bringing the patient or the unwillingness of friends to reveal the existence of insanity in the family.

The numbers ascertained, however, indicate plainly how large a share of the population of the hospital have descended from insane ancestors. Could we strike out hereditary influence and intemperance, the two great factors in the production of this disease would be removed, and these are causes which a moment's reflection will show are wholly within the sphere of mankind to remove.

In reference to the subject of intemperance, we find on consulting the statistics that twenty of the persons admitted were acknowledged to use liquor and tobacco in excess, and it was to the excessive use of these stimulants that the friends ascribed the foundation of the nervous difficulties which resulted in insanity; abundant proof is at hand to show that intemperance does have a direct influence upon the production of this disease. One of the most striking instances showing the direct dependence of insanity upon intemperance is mentioned by the superintendent of a large hospital for the insane in Glamorgan county, Wales. In a recent report, he says that during the second half of the year 1871, the admission of male patients numbered 24; while there were 47 and 73 in the preceding and succeeding half years. In 1873, during the first quarter, there were 10 admissions; while in the preceding and succeeding quarters there were 21 and 18. No difference was observed in the

admission of females. During the same period, an experience precisely similar was noticed in the local prison; a less number of men were admitted as criminals than there had been hitherto or subsequently in the same period of time.

In seeking for the cause of this exceptional period, it was found that at that time, the population, who are largely employed in coal and iron working, were engaged in a general strike, and that the miners and others having no money to spend in drink, were obliged to be temperate, and there was a marked decrease of insanity and crime. There can be no doubt that intemperance does produce insanity, even where no predisposition to the disease exists; add to this habit the condition known as an insane temperament, or direct hereditary predisposition, and the individual is doubly liable to an outbreak of disease, which experience demonstrates is more persistent and less liable to end in recovery, than most of the so-called curable forms.

It is not my purpose to enter into a disquisition upon the evils of intemperance generally, but so far as it concerns the subject of insanity, it is a duty we owe to mankind to present the facts as they exist, particularly when the remedy is in their own hands. One writer (Maudsley) has said, that if it were possible to eradicate at once all hereditary tendency to insanity, it would assuredly regain its hold again by intemperance and other excesses.

The untold miseries that exist from this cause before the final outburst of insanity is developed is incalculable. Children begotten by drunken parents almost invariably acquire very early in life an appetite for that which will certainly produce some form of "nervous" complication, and they impart again to their offspring a still more highly developed stage of the nervous disorder, and a greater degeneracy of bodily organs. Degeneracy of families addicted to excess is certain. Deaf mutism, idiocy, and innumerable nervous complications owe their origin to this one cause, at last insanity, usually of the most persistent type develops itself. Children born of parents who have recovered from this form possess a strong predisposition to mental impairment, and although they may escape an attack, their offspring again may succumb, and the disease go on spreading in ever widening circles.

By avoiding intemperance in all things, men predisposed to insanity may do much towards lessening the amount of suffering in the world, and by wise foresight and education they can, if they

will, go far towards rendering their own lives more even, avoiding excitement, cultivating regular habits, directing their thoughts in regular channels, and controlling passions which, if given license to, will involve them in mental ruin. Self control in all things is the principal element which will enable mankind to avert calamities of this kind. Education is the means by which self control may be acquired; the want of knowing how to live has plunged many a one into the vortex of the very thing he had hoped to avoid.

I believe that the education of children upon points within their comprehension concerning their own surroundings, and the proper exercise of their mental faculties will aid materially in retarding the production of insanity. To know the law of one's own being, to realize and practice the conditions known to favor healthy development of body and mind, cannot fail to produce favorable results. Every individual, no less in mental than in physical condition, is a standard of himself; he must be judged by himself; he must be educated to regard his own peculiarities, whether inherited or acquired. To state that he does not know the natural laws which influence him, does not prevent those laws from continuing to act; he must bring himself into harmony with them; he must study them, he must know how they operate and how to bring himself into proper relations with them, and train his mind so as to develop its best and highest good. But it may be asked, if insanity is a disease, how can a man, by properly training the action of the brain, avert the attack?

The general law holds good here as in all other diseases. A person who is affected with disease of the heart, avoids excitement, knowing that fatal results sometimes follow an outburst of passion; those again, who inherit a tendency to lung complication, train themselves to develop healthy action of the lungs, and avoid all those things which are apt to act perniciously. It is precisely the same plan that is recommended to those who inherit a tendency to insanity; whether insanity is inherited or not, training the mind to avoid that which is known to act unfavorably, will unquestionably produce happy results.

No system of education can be called complete that does not inculcate a knowledge of the operations of mind, and the influences which affect it.

It is not my province to formulate a system of education, but it is far from a perfect system that fails to teach how the mind is influenced.

The mind educated to watch its own workings, will the more easily detect the first deviation from its normal condition, and be the better prepared to resist the encroachments of those depressing moral agencies which so easily affect it.

The passions well controlled, the emotions understood and guided, will enable the possessor to pass over gloomy experiences with far more fortitude than those who give loose rein to passions and emotions, and who do not possess the foundation of mental equilibrium—self-control.

The well trained, well balanced mind is far better able to resist the encroachments of disease than those who have no training, and when the shock of disease is so severe as to overcome, the well-trained mind is the first to regain. The exercise of the power of self-control is almost the first indication of improvement in those who recover from attacks of insanity. It has been observed that the uneducated are less likely to recover from an attack of insanity than those who have been liberally educated, while the symptoms of disease, in each case may be equally severe. In communities where most of the population have received a good education, the percentage of recoveries is greater than where the population has not had the advantages of common school training. The members of the foreign population who cannot read or write do not recover from an attack so readily as their more fortunate educated companions.

The power of self-control, exercised by the insane when they have an object in view, is great. If the exercise of this power had been brought to bear on former acts, an incalculable amount of misery might have been avoided. But the exercise of this power, so far as it concerns the prevention of insanity, must be a slow development, and it should be inculcated from earliest childhood, especially in those who inherit a tendency to insanity.

It is a sad commentary on the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century, that this disease is yet regarded by many as something to be covered up, as though it was a heinous crime; and the fact of hereditary predisposition kept away from those who should be taught to guard against it, until it is too late, and the time for exercising the power of self control has passed by.

The prevention of insanity is a subject fraught with interest to the human race, and should engage the serious attention of the student of social science. Two of the prolific causes of insanity

have been mentioned—hereditary transmission and intemperance. It is within the scope of man's own efforts to eliminate entirely both of these causes. When he shall by his own effort cease to do evil, and learn to do well, by living temperately and bringing his passions and emotions into subjection, one of these sources will have been eradicated.

The other depends upon his own act of self-denial. It may be that mankind will never reach such a state of perfection that he will voluntarily relinquish the idea of marriage in order that he may not be the means of increasing the sum of human misery, by entailing upon his offspring the seeds of a terrible disease; but this should not deter us from setting forth the facts that his own act, if he inherits a tendency to this disease, will with unerring certainty cause an increase in the number of mentally impaired.

There are certain laws which, if transgressed, inevitably bring punishment upon the transgressor. Mankind should not be permitted to transgress a law unknowingly; the facts should be made so conspicuous that all may know them, and then, if transgressed, it will be with a full knowledge of the consequences of the act.

How far society at large may be concerned in proscribing marriage between persons who are liable by reason of inheritance to attacks of insanity, is not a question to be discussed; we desire simply to call attention to facts, to point out consequences. It is too much to expect that persons inheriting mental infirmity will refrain from marriage merely to benefit the society in which they live, but we may hope to decrease the sum of human misery by suggesting, that when men marry, they take to wife those who do not inherit a tendency to insanity, as there is abundant evidence to show that the mother's influence in the transmission of this disease is more direct than the father's, and is communicated to a greater number of children. Men are not willing to lower the grade of their horses and cattle, by breeding from poor stock, or those likely to transmit vicious propensities; the constant effort is to raise the grade; but when it comes to the selection of a wife, the question of health is rarely considered, the welfare of humanity is set aside, and the well being of human souls does not enter into consideration. He who takes to wife a person directly descended from insane ancestry, or who has herself been insane, assumes a terrible responsibility, not only so far as it affects his own happiness, but the happiness and future welfare of his offspring. Could this one

fact be brought home to every person contemplating marriage now, and could they be made to realize the consequences liable to follow from an alliance with a companion possessing a tendency to insanity, an untold amount of suffering and sorrow would be prevented in the next generation. It has been said that the discovery of an agent that would cut short an attack of insanity would prove one of the greatest blessings to humanity that the Angel of Mercy ever bore to earth; and the prevention of this disease would cut away the roots of untold crime and sin and social misery. We do possess now the knowledge which would enable mankind to prevent a large proportion of the evils produced by this disease; but notwithstanding this knowledge, the same errors are committed, the same lack of judgment prevails, and the same results are constantly presenting themselves in all their hideous proportions, and will continue so to do until, by education, mankind shall have learned to properly manage brain and mind and the other organs and functions committed to his keeping.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

There will be a slight deficiency this year, notwithstanding the fact that we have not expended the entire amount of appropriation made by the legislature of 1874. That the matter may be fully understood, I will briefly mention the facts. The legislature of 1872-3 made an appropriation for the care and maintenance of 150 patients, but before the summer of 1873 was half over, we had already received upwards of 200 patients, and these we were obliged to feed and clothe from the original fund, making heavy inroads upon our current expenses. In addition to this demand, was the still more serious one of paying for the additional work done to accommodate the extra number. As we stated on page 15 of the first annual report, the rooms marked infirmary and museum on the plans, were so arranged as to accommodate fifty additional patients; this change involved an expenditure for all purposes of five thousand dollars, and this sum of money was promised us, that the rooms might be made available for the increased number of patients. The money was not furnished, but the necessary work had been done, and we were obliged to draw from our already depleted current expense fund, to meet payments for making the alterations, and for furniture, bedding, etc. This matter was fully explained to the legislative visiting committee at

their annual visit in 1874, and it was also brought before some of the members of the legislature of 1874, but no action was taken, and we are still carrying that amount. The changes mentioned were recommended by the Governor, after a personal examination, and it was for the purpose of taking as many of these unfortunates from jails and poor houses as possible, that led to the alteration, particularly as so large a number could be provided for at such a moderate outlay. The rooms thus arranged contain at present 50 patients, and the institution has been permanently enlarged so that instead of accommodating 150, we now have 250 in the hospital. We shall require five hundred dollars to put a permanent bath room in ward 13 (the room marked museum on the plan), and to change the stairs leading to the ward, which are now obstructed by the dumb waiter passage. With this addition, these two wards (13 and 14) will be as comfortable as any in the building. In the south wing now in process of construction, the plans have been so arranged as to include the corresponding wards in the completion of the work, and when it is finished, they will be ready for occupancy. It will be necessary to ask for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to make good our current expense fund.

The detailed statement of expenditures and the steward's vouchers for purchases made during the fiscal year, are appended.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The steam drums for which an appropriation was made by the last legislature, were put on as soon as it was possible, after receiving authority to do so; they have proved entirely satisfactory, obviating the principal difficulty, that is, they prevent the water from escaping from the boilers. Steam can be kept at a more even pressure, and it is dryer when it enters the main supply pipe. After one steam drum had been put on, the boilers were all used, each one being supplied with the same amount of water and fuel. The boiler supplied with a drum carried steam more evenly, that is, a uniform pressure was more easily maintained.

During the past summer, the amount of fuel consumed to do the ordinary work required, has been considerably less than it was last year, when the daily average consumption was three cords. This year the daily average has been a little less than one cord and a half.

During the winter of 1873-4, we tried burning wood as compared

with coal. The tests were not carried out satisfactorily, but I am satisfied that for spring, summer and autumn months, the most economical fuel, at present prices, is slab wood; the only objection to its use in winter is the cost of handling it, and the necessity of employing a large number of firemen, which would make the total cost nearly, or quite, as much as coal. For use during the coming winter, we have purchased a supply of bituminous coal.

In view of the extension of the hospital, it will be prudent to take into consideration the best method of heating the south wing. From personal observation, I am led to believe that the system now employed under the north wing is not as economical or as efficient as some other plan. It is generally conceded that it is not best to use high pressure for heating purposes, as it is more dangerous, and more expensive than the low pressure system. Since the introduction of steam heating, various devices have been employed for warming buildings. Among the first in use was what is known as the steam coil, similar to the coil now in use under the north wing. To warm thoroughly as many coils as there are under that wing, requires a pressure, in winter, of from sixty to eighty pounds to the square inch of boiler surface. There are other forms of coils and radiators that do not require so great a pressure of steam to warm them. One form of radiator has been sufficiently well tried to receive the commendation of several hospital superintendents, and merits your careful consideration. It is a modification of Gold's radiator. From the testimony of experienced gentlemen, well versed in these matters, and from personal observation, I am led to believe that this form of radiator will prove efficient and economical.

They are more easily put up than coils, and as they are not enclosed in brickwork, quite a large item of expense is avoided originally, and repairs can be made more easily. The radiator presents a large heating surface, and can be maintained at a given temperature with a smaller pressure of steam than coils, like those under the north wing.

As an instance of this, I will cite an observation made by myself in an institution where these radiators are used.

At six o'clock A. M., the thermometer out of doors indicated ten degrees below zero. One radiator tested was 540 feet distant from the boiler; pressure of steam indicated on steam gauge, 21 pounds. The thermometer placed under the radiator in the cold air passage

stood at 48° ; over the radiator at the entrance of the hot air flue the thermometer stood at 122° .

At another point 300 feet distant from the boiler, and near where the cold air came into the duct, the thermometer stood at 15° under the radiator, and over the radiator at the entrance of hot air flue it marked 140° . At both radiators the return pipe for conveying away the condensed steam could be held in the hand.

The system employed at present under the north wing can be made efficient, but it will require a high pressure, from 60 to 80 pounds, and consequently a much larger quantity of fuel will be burned; this with the extra strain upon the boilers, in carrying so high a pressure, will add materially to the cost of heating.

Acting upon the recommendation of one of your members, I have ordered three of the radiators above described for the purpose of testing their merits.

With the appropriation for a coal house, we have put up a building two hundred feet long and sixty-six feet wide. There is a center building and two wings, the wings extend the entire length of the building, and are eighteen feet wide. The center portion is eight feet higher than the wings. It is planked on the inside of the studding, and boarded outside, the joints covered with battens. It is so arranged that cars can be run into the center part and the coal thrown into the wings so as not to require re-handling. It will hold a sufficient supply for the entire hospital for one year. At one end of the wing a wood room has been arranged in which to keep kindlings and wood for the baker's oven. In the upper part of the center is the carpenter's shop, and in the rear of that there is space for storing lumber, farm machinery, etc. It is so situated that by means of shafting and belt, such machinery as will be necessary to put into it can be driven by the engine.

At the date of the first annual report, no extended trial had been made of the gas works, and as therein mentioned (page 44) the retorts leaked considerably. With the advent of cold weather, the household was subjected to great inconvenience and danger from two sources. The retorts were seriously cracked, caused by the settling of the bench, but the most serious obstacle that presented itself was the breaking of the iron pipe in the retort.

In the manufacture of gas from naphtha, the naphtha is conveyed to the back of the retort through an iron pipe; this pipe was con-

stantly giving out, and we were obliged to resort to the use of candles frequently. Several plans were tried to prevent this annoying accident, but with no good result, and, in mid-winter, we were more than half the time without gas. By your direction, estimates were prepared to determine the cost of changing the works so as to manufacture gas from coal. It was found that the change could be made and the necessary apparatus procured for a sum which would not exceed the unexpended balance of the appropriation for building the gas house. Early in the spring, a temporary purifying house was built, and the necessary changes made and apparatus furnished by Mr. James H. Walker, of Milwaukee, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars. Since that time we have had no trouble whatever; the apparatus has worked satisfactorily, and we have had an abundance of good light. A permanent purifying house has been recently finished, and arrangements completed for the winter.

Since the last report, a direct communication has been made between the artesian well and the large steam pump, by means of a three-inch galvanized iron pipe. As soon as the fittings were completed, the steam pump was started and kept moving all day, but we were unable to exhaust the supply of water, or to lower it in the well more than four feet. The well appeared to flow more abundantly after the continued pumping than before. An overflow pipe has been put in between the artesian well and the large reservoir, so that when water is not being taken from the artesian well, it can flow into the reservoir. There is also a connection between the large reservoir and the steam pump, so that water can be taken from either place independently, or from both at the same time.

I would respectfully suggest that a trench be dug and pipe laid from the large reservoir to the garden, so that the overflow may be utilized, and in dry seasons like the present, the garden may be irrigated without employing a team to draw water. From present indications, there would be an abundant overflow, more than sufficient to supply the demand, unless the season should be very dry.

The great objection to the artesian well water is its hardness. It is fully impregnated with carbonates of lime and magnesia, rendering it unfit for washing purposes, or for use in the boilers. If there were cisterns of sufficient capacity to hold the roof water,

we should in ordinary seasons get a sufficient quantity to wash with. The only water saved, however, is that from the rear buildings; all the rest is conducted into the sewers. There should be two or three large cisterns constructed at points convenient to receive the water from the entire roof, this would add materially to the efficiency of our laundry.

The fire apparatus has been added to by the purchase of hose and also eight champion fire extinguishers which are located in different parts of the building, where they can be instantly reached by employés. Occasionally an employé takes one of the extinguishers and uses it on a fire, so that they may familiarize themselves with the use of the extinguisher and also see that it is in proper order.

To our supply of hose an improved nozzle has been added; it is so arranged that by withdrawing a collar on the end of the nozzle, fine streams of water are projected laterally, enabling a person to approach nearer a fire with the main stream, and they also protect the nozzle holder from the effects of hot air and smoke. This nozzle has been adjusted to all our hose. The hose has been tested and where practicable is kept constantly coupled. With the present arrangements, we are as well protected against fire as we can be without purchasing additional and more expensive machinery.

When the south wing is completed, an additional supply of hose will be needed, and there should be some more extinguishers. It would be judicious to purchase a portable two-wheeled fire extinguisher, to be kept in readiness, in case of a fire in the outbuildings; at present we have no adequate means of extinguishing it if there should be one.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our farming operations have been much more satisfactory this year than they were last. We started in the spring under more favorable circumstances, and were better prepared to overcome some of the difficulties mentioned in the first report. A large amount of ditching has been done, particularly in the piece of ground set apart for garden purposes, but much more remains to be done before the land can be called well drained and made to yield as it should.

The garden has been well laid out and well worked. The weeds which had, in years past, been allowed to flourish, although at one time threatening to choke everything, have been overcome,

and not permitted to seed. The gardener has prepared the land with reference to crops for another year. Large quantities of stone have been removed and the soil well plowed.

Since early spring the tables have not been without fresh vegetables of some kind in abundance. Reference to the table of garden products will show that we have a good supply of them for consumption during the winter. I consider this a matter of importance. It is frequently asked by those interested, does gardening pay, when connected with public institutions of this character? Even if the production of the vegetables was attended with an outlay of money equal to their market value, it would pay to raise them, because they could be had when wanted, and they would be fresh; but aside from this consideration, it pays.

Quite a number of inmates, as soon as relieved from the more acute stages of their malady, and while convalescing, seek some form of employment. Our population being largely composed of those from agricultural districts, find congenial employment for a few hours each day in the garden. Certain chronic or paroxysmal cases, during the period of quiet, find pleasure in gardening. Thus, while there is no compulsory labor of any kind, there are almost always some who are not only willing, but anxious, to take part in out-of-door work. Generally there are more persons who ask to be allowed to go into the garden than it would be prudent to permit to work. Patients who are strong enough, are more contented and cheerful when allowed to go out. Financially, it pays also. The cost of raising the garden crops reported by the steward, including gardener's wages, man and team, manure and seeds, was \$862.70. The market value of the garden produce, \$4,278.58.

The manure is made on the premises, and we have utilized the sewage to a certain extent. The team and man are the same as those employed on the farm, so that it was not necessary to procure them for this particular work. It would be almost impossible to procure in this vicinity such a supply of fresh vegetables as we have raised this year.

A large quantity of underbrush has been cut away, and a portion of land covered with small wild growth has been cleared, making the field to the south of the hospital more sightly and more easily tilled. About ten acres of land bordering on the lake shore south of the hospital has been cleared of coarse rushes and rubbish, and

converted into meadow land; the past season it yielded an excellent crop of good hay.

A roadway has been cut through the trees on the lake shore from the rear of the hospital buildings to the point of land that extends westward into the bay, a distance of a mile or more. The scenery all along this drive is very fine, and there are many nice grassy places where our people can go and sit for an hour or two in summer and enjoy themselves. The road requires a little more work upon it before it can be called good, but we hope to accomplish this soon.

Realizing the necessity of properly arranging the grounds in front of the hospital, we have this year plowed up the land in front of the north wing on both sides of the main road. It is the intention to grade it and put in necessary ditches, and prepare it properly for lawn and flowers. This will take time and money, but the amount of money required is limited, and we hope it will not be withheld. It is not worth while to attempt to prepare the grounds in front of the south wing until after building operations are completed; they can then be laid out symmetrically and arranged according to the general plan.

Some additional fencing is an absolute necessity. It is impossible to expect good crops from fields liable to invasions of cattle. As stated last year, there were no fences on the property when the state came into possession, and we have been obliged to put up brush fences, and make shifts, which present no obstacle to cattle not even unruly, as we have had abundant opportunity to witness during the past season. The sight of 20 or 30 head of cattle marauding in a field of oats, corn or potatoes, or browsing among thrifty young cabbage plants, is not calculated to inspire either farmer or gardener with ambition, particularly when there seems to be no immediate remedy; the amount asked for this purpose could not be more economically expended in any other direction.

The farm crops, notwithstanding the draw backs mentioned, have been good. The dry weather affected the growth of potatoes, but the yield has been fair.

Aside from legitimate farm work done, our men and teams have been employed 104 days drawing slab wood from the dock to the house, in helping to unload coal, and in removing the old barn near the farm house to a place where it can be made serviceable.

They have also been employed in road making, moving stone from the fields for a foundation to coal shed and ice house, drawing sand and doing other work necessary to the management of the household.

They were also employed (5 men 23 days) in helping to raise and board up the coal house, the work upon which was mainly done by our own help.

No appropriation was made last year for a pig sty. There are more than one hundred pigs to keep through the winter and no place to keep them in. The amount asked for is greatly needed.

There should be provided for the carpenter shop a circular saw, a small lathe and plainer. With these machines, our carpenter could not only keep up the necessary repairs, but he could add to the furniture of the building. The engineer needs a lathe, and one or two other small machines to enable him to make repairs connected with the heating and water works. Should you decide to have the engineer put in the heating works under the south wing, it would be absolutely necessary to have the machines spoken of in order to carry on the work.

A large amount of work has been done in the way of repairs, to keep the building in good condition.

Last year, attention was called to the necessity of painting the walls of the stairways leading to the wards in the rear. This would be a great improvement and prevent the unsightly appearance they sometimes present, caused by contact with soiled beds. There should also be a coat of paint on the coal house. It will prevent the boards from warping and splitting, to say nothing of improved appearance. This would not seem to be a legitimate charge to the current expense fund.

Our slate roof was seriously damaged last winter. We have replaced a large number of slates, and there are several hundred more that need replacing. I am satisfied that flat slate roofs are not adapted to this climate. Should the roof to be put on the south wing prove satisfactory, it would be prudent to arrange for covering the north wing and center building with the same material.

For the use of the patients during the week and to convey the attendants to church on Sunday, an omnibus has been purchased; it has already proved a valuable addition to our means of providing recreation. The attendants generally avail themselves of it and attend church services in the city on Sabbath. Other conveyances

are needed; we do not possess even a horse and buggy, and when it is necessary to go to town, we are obliged to take a farm team, often times hindering farming operations.

It may be interesting for you to know the number of visits made by the members of your board during the past year. Aside from official visitations, there have been fifty-eight visits made by the several members, some of them lasting more than one day. To these are to be added the monthly visitations of one of your members accompanied by a physician. We have kept a partial record of the number of persons visiting the hospital during the year. In October, 1873, 888; Nov., 396; Dec., 452. Jan., 1874, 688; Feb., 834; Mar., 570; April, 619; May, 836; June, 818; July, 1,349; Aug., 707; Sept., 523. These are simply transient visitors, and do not include the friends of patients, state officials, or those more directly interested in the welfare and management of the institution. This will serve to show how many persons have made themselves acquainted with the condition and appearances of the household.

During the year, services have been held in the chapel as usual, the meetings have been well attended and apparently appreciated by a majority of those who attend. We have had no regular chaplain, the services being conducted by the officers and employes of the household.

The dances have been continued and afford much amusement and recreation. I believe them to be beneficial. During the warm weather, they have been held once a week, except in August, and in cool weather twice a week. The usual games have been introduced upon the wards, and for additional amusement and instruction during the winter, a lantern for the exhibition of pictures has been purchased.

The subject of amusements is an important one; our limited resources do not permit us to do all I should like to in the way of procuring books, papers and amusements, but a beginning has been made. Billiard tables and bowling alleys have long been recognized as healthful recreations, and it would be a pleasure to record the name of some person of generous impulses, who would place either of these means of amusement at the disposal of our inmates.

The following persons have donated books, papers and magazines, and in behalf of our household, we desire to thank them:

Dr. I. Kezertee, bibles; Mrs. J. A. McCourt, Mrs. J. A. Loper, Mrs. A. C. Perkins, Mrs. C. A. Powell, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Miss

Lizzie Sharp, Rev. W. A. Chamberlin, Miss M. J. Gammon, O. F. Swift, Mrs. Jas. Gould, Erwin Heath, Mrs. H. B. Jackson, Mrs. A. McMillen, Dr. Turner, R. Guenther, Miss E. Owens, Rev. R. N. Park, J. T. Reve, Esq., Mrs. G. M. Derby and Hon. C. D. Robinson.

Mr. Dow Maxon presented three fine turkeys; Mr. J. Boles, three fowls, and Mr. Carl Fehring seven fowls.

In June last, Miss D. L. Dix, who has spent her life in doing good, laboring incessantly for the welfare of the insane, visited our hospital.

In the evening of life, when most persons seek the quiet repose of home, her interest remains unabated, leading her to travel thousands of miles to speak words of advice and comfort to those whose interests she has made her own. Although unable to thank her now, in the hereafter many, whose sorrow and suffering she has mitigated here, shall rise up and call her blessed. Since returning to the east, she has presented the hospital with a handsome mounted Kaleidoscope.

The editors and proprietors of the following newspapers have furnished the hospital with copies of their papers:

Brandon Times.
Oshkosh Daily Northwestern.
Appleton Crescent.
Green Bay Advocate.
Oshkosh Times.
Winneconne Item.
Green Bay Gazette.
Neenah Gazette.
Menasha Press.
Ripon Commonwealth.
Winneconne Herald.

We desire, in behalf of the household, to thank these gentlemen for their kind remembrances. The visits of these papers are anxiously looked forward to, and could we impress upon the publishers throughout the state the real enjoyment newspapers confer, the list of donors would be extended.

One of the great difficulties experienced in institutions of this character is, to procure efficient, conscientious employes. Every hospital has its own standard of proficiency, and must necessarily be its own training school. When once obtained, it is almost impossi-

ble to keep the corps full, as there are but few persons in this country who are willing to devote their whole life to the work.

In an English report, lately received, in speaking of the attendants, the superintendent says, that the most recent addition made to the number of his attendants had been with him five years, and several had been in the employ of the hospital for twenty years and upwards. It would be a great benefit to the institutions of this country, if inducements could be offered to keep employes for a term of years.

No matter how much care may be bestowed in securing attendants, incompetent and unworthy persons are sometimes employed; others, who mean well, and endeavor to do their duty, lack the necessary tact to manage the diverse characters with which they come in contact, and constantly provoke discord. Hence, it becomes necessary to change, and the unpleasant duty of removing the incompetent or unskillful not unfrequently provokes unkind criticism. It is our highest duty, however, to see that the best possible care is taken of those who are committed to our keeping, irrespective of the number of changes made to secure this end.

In the year past, several changes have been made, and I am pleased to be able to report that the changes have, almost without exception, been for the better. As at present constituted, our corps of employes is efficient, intelligent, and imbued with the spirit of kindness, and deserve the thanks of the officers of the institution, and of the friends of those who are retained here. I take pleasure in thus publicly thanking them for their efforts in behalf of the afflicted.

Dr. W. A. Gordon resigned his position in February last. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Dr. James H. McBride, who has proved himself thoroughly competent to perform the duties incumbent upon him; his previous hospital experience, acquired in one of the largest general hospitals in the country, enables him to discharge the routine duties of hospital life acceptably. He has been prompt, energetic and unceasing in his efforts to relieve the suffering and promote the well-being of the inmates.

Mr. Joseph Butler continues as steward and administers the affairs pertaining to his department wisely and well; to his good management and sound judgment, we owe much of the success obtained in out of door work.

Mrs. Butler remains as matron, and her persevering industry and devotion to the welfare of the patients, merits your approbation.

I desire to tender to my associate officers my thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties, contributing by their efforts in no small degree to the success and well being of the institution.

To you, gentlemen, I am greatly indebted for your support and assistance, and for the kindly interest you have always manifested in the welfare of the Hospital and in all things pertaining to its management. Your frequent visits have kept you fully informed of all matters pertaining to the internal administration, and your interest and continued confidence have made me ambitious to perform all my duties acceptably. Fully appreciating the responsibilities imposed upon me, it will be my constant effort to add to the efficiency of the hospital, and to the comfort and happiness of those committed to my care.

WALTER KEMPSTER.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
September 30, 1874.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing movement of household during the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1874.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1873	102	103	205
Admitted during the year	54	47	101
Whole number under treatment.....	156	150	306
Discharged.....	30	26	56
Discharged recovered.....	10	5	15
Discharged improved.....	8	6	14
Discharged unimproved	2	3	5
Discharged not insane.....	.....	1	1
Died	10	11	21
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1874.....	126	124	250

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the form of insanity in those admitted.

	Men.	Wom'n	Total.
Acute mania	12	12	24
Sub-acute mania.....	4	4	8
Chronic mania.....	15	16	31
Melancholia	6	4	10
General paresis.....	2	.....	2
Dementia.....	11	5	16
Paroxysmal mania.....	4	2	6
Periodic mania.....	.....	1	1
Imbecile .....	.....	1	1
Idiot .....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	54	47	101

TABLE No. 3.

Showing probable exciting cause in those admitted.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	8	.....	8
Phthisis.....	3	2	5
Masturbation.....	7	.....	7
Ill health from grief.....	1	3	4
Ill health from overwork.....	2	5	7
Ill health sequelae jaundice.....	.....	1	1
General ill health.....	5	4	9
Injury of head.....	3	2	5
Lightning stroke.....	1	.....	1
Privation.....	3	.....	3
Scrofulosis.....	1	1	2
Bright's disease.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Chronic meningitis.....	3	.....	3
Rheumatism.....	.....	1	1
Uterine derangement.....	.....	7	7
Sequelae of fever.....	5	.....	5
Climacteric.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal.....	.....	10	10
Epilepsy.....	4	2	6
Senility.....	1	.....	1
Idiocy.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	1	1	1
Unknown.....	6	4	10
	54	47	101

TABLE No. 4.

Showing statistics of hereditary transmission.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Paternal branch.....	4	6	10
Maternal branch.....	5	9	14
Paternal and maternal branch.....	1	.....	1
Insane relations.....	2	5	7
	12	20	32

TABLE No. 5.

Showing duration of Insanity previous to admission.

	Men.	Women	Total.
1 week.....	3	.....	3
2 weeks.....	4	3	7
3 weeks.....	.....	1	1
1 month.....	2	4	6
6 weeks.....	2	5	7
2 months.....	1	2	3
3 months.....	.....	4	4
4 months.....	5	1	6
5 months.....	1	.....	1
6 months.....	1	2	3
7 months.....	2	.....	2
8 months.....	2	2	4
10 months.....	1	.....	1
11 months.....	.....	1	1
1 year.....	2	.....	2
1½ years.....	2	1	3
2 years.....	4	3	7
2½ years.....	1	.....	1
3 years.....	1	1	2
4 years.....	2	.....	2
5 years.....	2	3	5
6 years.....	2	1	3
7 years.....	4	1	5
8 years.....	2	.....	2
9 years.....	.....	1	1
10 years.....	3	2	5
11 years.....	1	.....	1
12 years.....	.....	2	2
14 years.....	.....	1	1
15 years.....	.....	1	1
16 years.....	.....	1	1
17 years.....	1	.....	1
20 years.....	1	.....	1
24 years.....	.....	1	1
Imbecile.....	.....	1	1
Idiot.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	54	47	101

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Age of those Admitted.

	Men.	Women	Total.
10 to 15 years.....	.....	1	1
15 to 20 years.....	2	2	4
20 to 25 years.....	3	3	6
25 to 30 years.....	12	10	22
30 to 35 years.....	10	9	19
35 to 40 years.....	4	9	13
40 to 45 years.....	3	6	9
45 to 50 years.....	5	2	7
50 to 55 years.....	6	4	10
55 to 60 years.....	4	1	5
60 to 65 years.....	4	.....	4
65 to 70 years.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	54	47	101

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Occupations of those Admitted.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Housekeepers.....	.....	35	35
Farmers.....	20	.....	20
Laborers.....	15	.....	15
Servants.....	.....	5	5
Teachers.....	2	2	4
Farmers' daughters.....	.....	2	2
Farmers' sons.....	3	.....	3
Workers in wood.....	3	.....	3
Seamstress.....	.....	1	1
Type setter.....	1	.....	1
Clerks.....	2	.....	2
Tailors.....	2	.....	2
Railroad conductor.....	1	.....	1
Machinists.....	2	.....	2
Fisherman.....	1	.....	1
Bricklayer.....	1	.....	1
Druggist.....	1	.....	1
No occupation.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	54	47	101

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Germany	16	21	37
New York	7	10	17
Ireland	7	5	12
Wisconsin	6	4	10
Massachusetts	3	3	6
Norway	3	2	5
Denmark	2	.....	2
New Hampshire	1	1	2
England	1	1	2
Canada	1	.....	1
Austria	1	.....	1
Vermont	1	.....	1
Maine	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania	1	.....	1
Ohio	1	.....	1
Wales	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	54	47	101

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the degree of Education in those admitted.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Collegiate	1	.....	1
Academic	1	2	3
Common school	45	33	78
Read and write	2	3	5
Read	4	3	7
Unascertained	1	1	2
None .....	.....	5	5
Total	54	47	101

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Civil Condition of those Admitted.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Married	26	26	52
Single.....	25	14	39
Widowed.....	1	5	6
Divorced.....	1	2	3
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	54	47	101

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Cause of Insanity of those who Recovered.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Ill health from grief and anxiety.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis (chronic).....	1	.....	1
Injury of head	1	.....	1
General ill health.....	1	2	3
Masturbation.....	2	.....	2
Post puerperal.....	.....	1	1
Ill health from overwork.....	3	2	5
Intemperance	1	.....	1
	10	5	15

TABLE No. 12.

Showing duration of Insanity before admission in those Recovered, and time under treatment.

	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
One week	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Three weeks	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Four weeks	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Six weeks	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Two months .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Three months .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Four months	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Six months	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Seven months .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Eight months .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nine months .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ten months .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eleven months .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Twelve months	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Thirteen months .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	10	5	15	10	5	15

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the cause of death in those who died during the year, and the form of Insanity in each case at the time of admission.

FORM OF DISEASE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.	Phtisis.		Serous Apo-plexy.		Epilepsy.		Apoplexy.		Cancer of Liver, Peritonitis and Pleuritis.		Cancer of Stomach.		Aneurism of Aorta.		General Paralysis.		Pyæmia.		Cardiac Paralysis.		Gangrene.		Bright's Dis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chronic mania.....	1	3							1				1				1				1		1	
Puerperal mania.....		1																						
Epileptic mania.....						2																		
Parox. mania.....							1																	
Melancholia.....	1	1										1												
Gen. Paresis.....															1				1					
Acute mania.....		1																						
Dementia.....	1																							
Total.....	3	6	1			2	1		1			1	1		1		1		1		1		1	

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the age of those who died.

	Phtisis.		Serous Apo-plexy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Cancer of the Liver, Peritonia, and Phtisis.		Cancer of the Stomach.		Aneurism of Aorta.		General Paresis.		Pyæmia.		Cardiac Paralysis.		Gangrene.		Bright's Disease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 15 to 20 years.....		1																						
20 to 25 do.....											1													
25 to 30 do.....		2						2																
30 to 35 do.....					1																1			
35 to 40 do.....		1																	1					
40 to 45 do.....									1															
45 to 50 do.....	2																							
50 to 55 do.....																								
55 to 60 do.....		1													1		1							1
60 to 65 do.....		1																						
65 to 70 do.....	1																							
70 to 75 do.....													1											
75 to 80 do.....																								
Total.....	3	6	1		1			2	1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1			1

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Duration of Disease in those who Died.

	Me n.	Wemen	Total.
7 weeks	1	.....	1
6½ months	1	.....	1
8½ months . . . . .	.....	1	1
9½ months	1	.....	1
10 months . . . . .	.....	1	1
11½ months . . . . .	.....	1	1
1 year and 7 months . . . . .	.....	1	1
2 years and 1 month	1	.....	1
2 years and 4 months . . . . .	.....	1	1
3 years	1	.....	1
3 years and 1 month . . . . .	.....	1	1
3 years and 4 months . . . . .	.....	1	1
4 years . . . . .	.....	1	1
5 years . . . . .	.....	1	1
5 years and 5 months	1	.....	1
8 years and 6 months . . . . .	.....	1	1
8 years and 9 months	2	.....	2
9 years and 2 months	1	.....	1
20 years . . . . .	.....	1	1
51 years and 6 months	1	.....	1
Total	10	11	21

TABLE No. 16.

Showing those who have attempted or threatened Homicide, Suicide or Arson.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Committed homicide . . . . .	.....	1	1
Attempted homicide	7	3	10
Threatened homicide	2	.....	2
Attempted suicide	4	3	7
Threatened arson . . . . .	.....	1	1
Attempted arson . . . . .	.....	1	1
Committed arson	2	1	3
Threatened homicide and suicide	1	.....	1
Attempted arson and homicide . . . . .	.....	1	1
Committed arson and threatened homicide . . . . .	.....	1	1
Total	11	11	28

STEWARD'S ACCOUNT.

The following is the steward's list of vouchers for all purchases made by him during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, giving in detail the date of the transaction, the name of the person, the article purchased, the amount paid for the same and the number of the voucher.*

It includes also, the amounts paid out which are chargeable to the several appropriations made for coal house, steam drums, etc.

*The list of vouchers referred to, amounting in the aggregate to \$82,874.64, is omitted from the printed report by the Commissioners of Printing, in accordance with sec. 5, chap. 32, laws of 1874, and recorded in the office of Secretary of State.

DETAILED EXPENDITURES.

Amusements—		
Expenses to circus and fair.....	\$21 60	.....
Violin strings.....	4 00	.....
		\$25 60
Architect -		
North wing.....		884 30
Books and stationery.....		178 32
Butter..... 10,373½ lbs.	\$0 28 ⁵ / ₁₀	2,952 85
Beef..... 109,699 lbs.	4 ⁵ / ₁₀	4,953 15
Bureaus.....		186 00
Bedsteads.....		244 00
Blankets..... 1,498 prs.	1 17	1,760 85
Brooms.....		72 55
Chairs and seats.....		564 30
Cows..... 6	29 00	174 00
Corn meal..... 2,705 lbs.	01 ⁵ / ₁₀	63 91
Clothing—		
150 shirts.....	1,230 00	.....
Dress goods, shirting, etc.....	873 14	.....
		2,103 14
Coal—		
Soft..... 1,595 tons.	\$4 50	11,027 45
Hard..... 500 tons.	6 05	
Gas..... 21 tons.	9 17	
Insurance, unloading, etc.....	632 38	
Cheese..... 627 lbs.	15	96 15
Coffee..... 2,917 lbs.	29 ⁵ / ₁₀	865 75
Coal house.....		1,993 15
Crackers..... 125 lbs.	07 ¹ / ₂	14 03
Crockery.....		368 33
Cutlery.....		85 14
Drugs and medicines.....		1,105 46
Expenses of sewing room thread, buttons, etc.....		88 97
Express.....		10 60
Exchange.....		17 25
Eggs..... 1,901 doz.	17	324 26
Farm stock.....		257 00
Farmer's kettle.....		38 00
Freight.....		250 44
Freight on coal.....		5,906 00
Flour..... 73,100 lbs.	2 87	2,097 93
Furniture and furnishings.....		670 09
Fish.....		242 50
Fire apparatus.....		388 60
Feed..... 18,624 lbs.	15 00	279 36
Fruit—		
Dried.....	285 92	.....
Green.....	192 92	.....
Canned.....	35 10	.....
		513 94
Hardware.....		877 45
Hominy..... 10 bbls.		56 25
Lard..... 1,309½ lbs.	10½	137 70
Labor.....		533 70
Land plaster.....		25 00
Lights, including change in gas house.....		2,331 02
Livery and horse hire.....		123 50

Detailed Expenditures—continued.

Liquors, etc.—			
Alcohol		21 15	
Brandy		7 90	
			29 05
Mutton..... 851½ lbs.		06½	57 16
Oysters			44 95
Postage and envelops.....			90 55
Peas, spilt			7 88
Pearl barley			14 98
Pork, mess..... 2,705½ lbs.		11½	311 15
Potash..... 3,377 lbs.		12½	425 70
Poultry		14	68 20
Potatoes..... 664½ bus.		80½	534 38
Patients' general expenses—			
Car fare home, returning elopers, etc.			31 75
Pay rolls.....			19,523 99
Repairs, general.....			1,038 16
Repairs, engine and boilers, including steam drums...			576 68
Blacksmithing			98 07
Rice..... 1,671 lbs.		08½	146 02
Railroad tracks			100 00
Sheeting..... 1,510½ yds.		31	468 12
Straw.....			35 00
Spices			41 85
Soap..... 2,269 lbs.		07½	178 10
Seeds and roots			268 36
Salt.....			29 98
Steward's petty cash.....			92 91
Small groceries			68 50
Surgical apparatus			24 00
Syrup..... 357½ gals.		43½	154 31
Sugar..... 15,205 lbs.		10½	1,595 28
Starch..... 560 lbs.		09½	52 20
Shoes, boots and slippers			591 15
Ticking..... 244½ yds.		25	61 08
Tea..... 1,542 lbs.		64	991 09
Trustees' expenses			389 83
Traveling expenses superintendent.....			49 60
Tobacco..... 129 lbs.		63	81 57
Telegrams			2 30
Towels..... 1,222 yds.			170 65
Tools			306 40
Vehicles and robes, etc.			1,126 25
Vinegar..... 7 bbls.....			97 60
Visiting committees.....			65 80
Vegetables			97 09
Water supply			2,616 97
Wood—			
Hard..... 60 cords.		3 00 }	4,690 34
Slabs..... 2,092½ cords.		2 15 }	
Wooden ware			33 70
Total.....			\$82,374 64

STEWARD'S REPORT.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

			AT	Amount.
Lettuce.....	18,080	bunches.....	\$ 65	\$904 00
Radishes	1,055	bunches.....	06	63 30
Peas, green	42	bushels.....	1 00	42 00
Peas, dry	47	bushels.....	1 00	42 00
Cucumbers	105	bushels.....	1 75	183 75
Tomatoes.....	285½	bushels.....	90	256 95
Beets	199	bushels.....	06	149 25
Carrots	576	bushels.....	06	432 00
Potatoes	776	bushels.....	60	465 60
Cabbage, early	3,000	heads	08	240 00
Cabbage, late	2,600	heads	08	208 00
Cabbage, red.....	440	heads	08	35 20
Beans, green.....	22½	bushels.....	1 80	40 50
Beans, dry.....	29	bushels	2 50	72 50
Beans, Lima.....	3	bushels	4 00	12 00
Parsnips	84	bushels	75	63 00
Celery.....	736	heads	08	58 88
Corn in ear	840	bushels.....	45	378 00
Corn, sweet.....	102	bushels	1 25	127 50
Corn sowed	10½	tons.....	10 00	105 00
Oats.....	758	bushels	58	439 64
Hay.....	65½	tons.....	15 00	978 75
Corn stalks	21	tons.....	4 50	94 50
Onions, green.....	4,540	bunches.....	09	408 60
Onions, dry	65	bushels.....	08	65 00
Beets, green.....	150	bushels.....	4 00	600 00
Turnips	18	bushels.....	50	9 00
Squash, summer	1,637	bushels.....	05	81 85
Squash, Hubbard	5,000	pounds.....	½	75 00
Salsify	27	bushels.....	3 00	81 00
Egg plant	26	bushels.....	05	1 30
Parsley	450	bunches	05	22 50
Sage	150	bunches	05	7 50
Milk	31,415	quarts.....	06	1,884 90
Pumpkins				50 00
Total.....				\$8,683 97

INVENTORY OF FARMING UTENSILS, ETC.

2	lumber wagons.....valued at.....	\$80 00
1	market wagon.....do.....	80 00
1	ox cart.....do.....	55 00
3	ox yokes.....do.....	15 00
2	ox chains.....do.....	16 00
1	Buckeye mower and reaper.....do.....	160 00
4	plows.....do.....	55 00
4	cultivators.....do.....	50 00
2	harrows.....do.....	35 00
1	horse rake.....do.....	38 00
12	hand rakes.....do.....	8 00
18	forks.....do.....	16 20
16	shovels.....do.....	16 00
4	spades.....do.....	6 00
18	hoes.....do.....	12 00
2	pickaxes.....do.....	3 50
2	iron bars.....do.....	4 80
4	axes.....do.....	6 40
2	double harnesses.....do.....	95 00
1	single harness.....do.....	20 00
1	hand plow.....do.....	20 00
1	hand cultivator.....do.....	7 00
12	garden rakes.....do.....	9 00
..	coal wheelbarrow.....do.....	17 00
1	wood wheelbarrow.....do.....	15 00
6	scythes and snaths.....do.....	15 10
12	corn cutters.....do.....	6 00
6	brush hooks.....do.....	12 00
1	horse cart.....do.....	50 00
1	cart harness.....do.....	
..	ice tools.....do.....	80 75
1	double harness, worn out.....do.....	5 00
1	one horse cutter.....do.....	100 00
1	omnibus.....do.....	550 00
Total.....		\$1,653 75

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

5	horses.....valued at.....	\$980 00
2	yoke cattle.....do.....	325 00
16	milch cows.....do.....	608 00
52	hogs.....do.....	1,092 00
92	pigs.....do.....	368 00
1	bull.....do.....	35 00
Total.....		\$3,408 00

MATRON'S REPORT.

Articles made in the house during the year, in addition to mending.

Dresses.....	288	Pillow ticks	43
Chemise.....	187	Straw ticks	48
Drawers.....	324	Wrappers.....	266
Skirts.....	281	Handkerchiefs.....	293
Shirts.....	371	Collars.....	84
Aprons.....	111	Sun bonnets.....	40
Pillow cases.....	317	Bureau spreads.....	103
Sheets.....	410	Napkins.....	78
Long towels.....	154	Jackets.....	11
Short towels.....	405	Caps.....	11
Dress skirts.....	27	Table cloths.....	36
Dress waists.....	9	Sacks.....	33
Night dresses.....	122	Overalls.....	2
Socks, pairs.....	9	Strong waists.....	34
Hose, pairs.....	18	Suspenders.....	54
Coats.....	11	Polonaise.....	3
Pants.....	16		
Vests.....	4	Total.....	4,554

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:

GENTLEMEN: The secretary herewith respectfully presents his annual report:

The treasurer, E. M. Danforth, has received from state treasurer, as per notices.....	\$29,805 21
That he has disbursed, as per orders of the secretary.....	29,256 89
Balance in the hands of Treasurer Danforth	<u>\$548 32</u>

We find, on comparing our books, that he has vouchers for the amount disbursed.

He has no vouchers or order of the secretary for \$143.46, which he has charged on his book as paid out for "legal expenses."

The following is a list of the orders drawn by the secretary, giving names of persons in whose favor they were drawn, the article, the number of the voucher, and the amount of each.*

By an act of the legislature, passed during the session of 1874, the moneys appropriated for current expenses, etc., were ordered to be drawn from the State Treasurer by the Board of Trustees, and it has been drawn and disbursed by them, as follows:

Amount received from State Treasurer	\$70,551 34
Amount received from Steward, for hides, pelts, tallow, etc.....	632 81
Received for board and clothing of patients	608 82
Received from Spangler & Marrs, contractors of artesian well, for board of men and for fuel.....	357 10
	<u>\$72,150 07</u>
Amount received and reported by treasurer.....	29,805 21
	<u>\$101,945 28</u>
Total receipts.....	82,374 64
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$19,580 64</u>
Balance	<u>\$19,580 64</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SKEELS,
Secretary.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
OSHKOSH, Oct. 21, 1874.

* Omitted from the printed report, in accordance with sec. 5, chap. 32, laws of 1874.

ORDERS DRAWN BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES.*

Aggregate amount of orders drawn.....	\$51,952 89
Amount paid out by steward, included in his list and audited by the board.....	1,164 86
Total.....	<u>\$53,117 75</u>

*Detailed, but omitted from printed report, in accordance with sec. 5, ch. 32, laws of 1874.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—The auditing committee, having examined the accounts of E. M. Danforth, late treasurer of the Northern Hospital for Insane for the preceding year, and up to the present date (Oct. 21, 1874), find the same correct,

Excepting the items of, Error per order No. 8, 1873.....	\$0 60
Expenses incurred to collect hospital dues	125 76
Expenses as witness on hospital account vs. James Reynolds & Co	17 10
Amounting in all to.....	<u>\$143 46</u>

Which items we find no authority for his paying. Said committee have also examined the financial books of the secretary and steward, and the financial transactions of the executive committee, as required by the by-laws, and find them correct.

J. T. KINGSTON,
C. D. ROBINSON,
Auditing Committee.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Oct. 21, 1874.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, treasurer, respectfully presents this, his annual report for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1874:

At the commencement of the year there was a balance on hand of	\$18,555	21
Received Nov. 3d, drafts of state treasurer, 4th quarter current expense account	11,250	00
	\$29,805	21
Paid orders of secretary to amount of	29,256	89
	\$548	32
Error per order No. 8, 1873	\$0	60
Expenses incurred to collect hospital dues	125	76
Expenses as witness on Hospital account vs. James Reynolds & Co	17	10
	143	46
Leaving balance in the treasury at close of year	\$404	86

A detailed statement is herewith submitted.*

Respectfully,

E. M. DANFORTH.

OSHKOSH, October 1, 1874.

*Omitted in printed report in accordance with sec. 5, ch. 32, laws of 1874.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

October 21, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:

GENTLEMEN: The Building Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Since the date of our last report (July 14, 1874), the contractors have pushed forward the construction of the south wing in a very energetic manner, so that by the 23d inst., the brick work will be completed.

The material for the roof is all on the ground, and the contractors are nearly ready to commence laying the tin, and the committee are of opinion that the work will be completed within the contract period (Dec 1, 1874.)

The sewage for the south wing, connecting with the main system, ordered by you, has been completed by Messrs. Fellenz, Bentley & Co., at a cost of \$614.46, which sum is now due them.

The joists in corridors, also ordered by you, to secure the building by giving proper anchorage to the walls, have been supplied at an expense of \$108.43, which sum is due Messrs. Fellenz, Bentley & Co.

The steps at the extreme south end of the building have been changed by order of this committee, so that the approaches are from the two sides, instead of the centre, as shown in the plan. This change was rendered necessary on account of lowering the grade, and entails no additional expense.

The steps at the rear of wing "C" we have changed so as to make the approach from the front of the steps instead of side, also without additional expense.

Your committee, after having consulted with the architect, and

procuring abundant information on the subject, finally concluded to substitute the style of tin roofing known as "standing seam," as being a better roof than continuous tin, and costing no more.

In regard to the funds, we have to report the amount of appropriation was \$90,000.

Amount of contract.....	\$84,449 00
Additional work ordered by you.....	1,689 39
Cost of advertising for proposals for building south wing.....	105 00
Due building committee for service and expense as follows:	
T. D. Grimmer.....	184 40
D. W. Maxon.....	164 38
Amount of appropriation expended.....	<u>\$86,592 17</u>

Balance \$3,407.83, from which architect's fees must be deducted.

D. W. MAXON,
T. D. GRIMMER,
Committee.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, November 13, 1873.

Appointed by the board of trustees as a member of the visiting committee, whose duty it is to inspect and report on the condition of the institution, I have this day made the inspection, but propose to reserve my report to the end of the quarter, when, after the several reports have been made, I shall feel better qualified to do justice to the subject.

I must, however, here say that the management, in all respects, strikes me most favorably.

E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D.

As a member of the committee, I concur in the foregoing statement.

D. W. MAXON.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, December 31, 1873.

After having, this day, again inspected the Northern Hospital for the Insane, I have this to say: that in each and every department, order reigns; the management of the institution, in part and in whole, is unexceptionable, therefore I have no suggestion to make with a view to improve the management.

Believing, however, that the investigations, through the agencies of the microscope and photography of the brain and nervous system of the insane, pursued by the superintendent, are of paramount importance, showing, in all cases of insanity, a pathological condition of the brain, thereby justifying the use of appropriate remedies for the restoration of this most important of all organs to a physiological and consequently sane state; placing the treatment of insanity on the same basis as other disordered functions of organs. In this light, the importance of such investigations cannot be overestimated.

In alluding to this subject, my object is to impress, as far as I can, its importance on the minds of the members of the Board of Trustees, that the necessary means, both time and money, be furnished the superintendent for prosecuting his investigations in this almost totally unexplored but interesting field of inquiry. The advantages heretofore enjoyed by the superintendent, his zeal and adaptation for the work, insures in my judgment, with fair encouragement, such success as will reflect not only high credit on himself, but prove the wisdom of the state authorities in their selection of Superintendent of the Northern Hospital for Insane.

E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D.

I fully concur in the above report.

THOS. D. GRIMMER.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Feb. 5, 1874.

I have this day made such an inspection of the hospital as in my judgment appeared required of me as a member of the visiting committee; and as I passed from ward to ward and from department to department, I was forcibly and favorably impressed with their comforts and conveniences, for in everything that appertains to either, there has been such economy and utility evinced as to impress me favorably. I am quite agreeably surprised that so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

The ventilation, the cleansing of the bed clothes and wearing apparel of the inmates, the kind and quantity of the food, the way in which all the room is utilized, together with the careful manner in which the records of the individual cases are kept, receive my most hearty approval and commendation.

G. F. WITTER, M. D.

I fully concur in the above report and statement with regard to the hospital arrangements.

J. T. KINGSTON, *Trustee*.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL, March 17, 1874.

We have this day inspected the Northern Hospital, and find that it reveals an unexpected degree of system and perfection in its various departments, and considering the short time it has been in operation and the many embarrassments with which it has had to contend, this perfection and system elicit our mutual congratulation.

The northwest has never been in a better condition than at the present time to extend assistance to this class of unfortunate beings, and we hope it will secure the co-operation of the public.

Having entire confidence in the superintendent's ability to manage the hospital in the best possible manner, we have no suggestions to make in that regard.

We respectfully recommend that every possible aid be afforded the superintendent in his valuable microscopic researches of the brain in the different stages of insanity, as a valuable means of not only perfecting this branch of medical science, but also as a means of prevention of this disease.

J. T. KINGSTON, *Trustee*.

G. F. WITTER, M. D.,

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, May 20, 1874.

I have this day visited the Northern Hospital; have carefully examined every apartment of the institution, and am satisfied, judging from the cleanliness of the wards, the neatness of the dining rooms and all other apartments of the building, together with the appearance of its inmates, the excellent quality and abundance of food with which they are furnished, that all is being done that lies in the power of the superintendent and his attendants, to make the institution redound to the interest and honor of the state.

It is my opinion that the trustees of the Northern Hospital may flatter themselves with almost a certainty of its perfect success, while it is under the management of Dr. Kempster. His system and order are as nearly perfect as may be, and prove him to be a close observer, and thoroughly acquainted with the business. In short, the condition of the hospital at present is such as to defy the most unscrupulous critic at fault finding, and reflects great credit upon its managers.

A. EVERHARD, M. D.

I visited the hospital in company with Dr. Everhard, and concur in the statement made by him.

A. M. SKEELS, *Trustee*.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, July 9, 1874.

I have this day visited the Northern Hospital, and have again carefully examined the different wards of the institution, and there

seems to be but one thing wanting to its perfect success, or to complete the comfort and welfare of its inmates, and that is room. The wards for the female patients are so badly crowded as to render a proper classification impossible which causes a great deal of trouble to the superintendent, and prevents the benefit which might otherwise result to patients.

It is therefore hoped, and confidently believed, that the board of trustees will spare neither pains nor expense in speedily prosecuting to its completion the wing of the building now in process of construction, and I have every reason to believe, when this shall have been accomplished so as to give ample room for a better classification of patients, that under the present management, the institution will be all that can be desired.

A. EVERHARD, M. D.

I accompanied Dr. Everhard in his examinations and concur in his statements.

A. M. SKEELS, *Trustee*,

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, July 31, 1874.

I have this day visited and made careful examination of the Insane Hospital, paying especial attention to the system and management adopted by its officers. The general appearance of the building is pleasing and an air of cleanliness apparent. The quality of food given to the patients is good and adapted to their needs and wants; the method of distribution is simple and excellent.

I particularly noticed the medical department. The superintendent has certainly shown great enterprise in the adoption of new and approved methods of treatment. In his care of the patients is this seen, especially, and also in the moral treatment. Their faces wear a cheerful and contented look, and there is an air of personal comfort about them seldom seen in similar institutions.

I have no suggestions to offer. I have nothing but congratulations for the trustees. For the friends of the inmates, nothing but assurance of the most skillful treatment on the part of the superintendent.

A. P. BARBER, M. D.

Have no suggestions to make.

THOMAS D. GRIMMER.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, August 28, 1874.

I have this day made a careful and thorough examination of this institution—noticing the condition of its inmates, the means of medication employed for them, discipline, and attention to personal comfort and cleanliness. I was also present at meal time and noticed the quality and quantity of food served and its mode of cooking; also visited the kitchen, store room, out buildings and a portion of the farm, and it gives me pleasure to state that in every department, I can most heartily commend. I can make no suggestions of improvement upon the management of this institution.

O. H. MARTIN, M. D.

To the above I say, amen.

THOMAS D. GRIMMER.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, September 28, 1874.

We have to-day examined the Northern Hospital for Insane in all its departments, and are pleased with the orderly and systematic manner in which we find it conducted, with the cleanliness of the wards and building, the cheerful and satisfied air of the patients, the lack of all unnecessary restraint, and the quiet yet firm and humane discipline maintained over both patients and attendants, so absolutely essential and necessary for the prosperity and effectiveness of the hospital.

We would especially recommend fitting up and furnishing the patients' ward sitting rooms, with suitable furniture, reading matter, games, etc., which will tend to relieve the tedium of hospital life, and be conducive to their mental improvement.

THOMAS D. GRIMMER, *Trustee*.

J. C. NOYES, M. D.

DOCUMENT 9.

TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

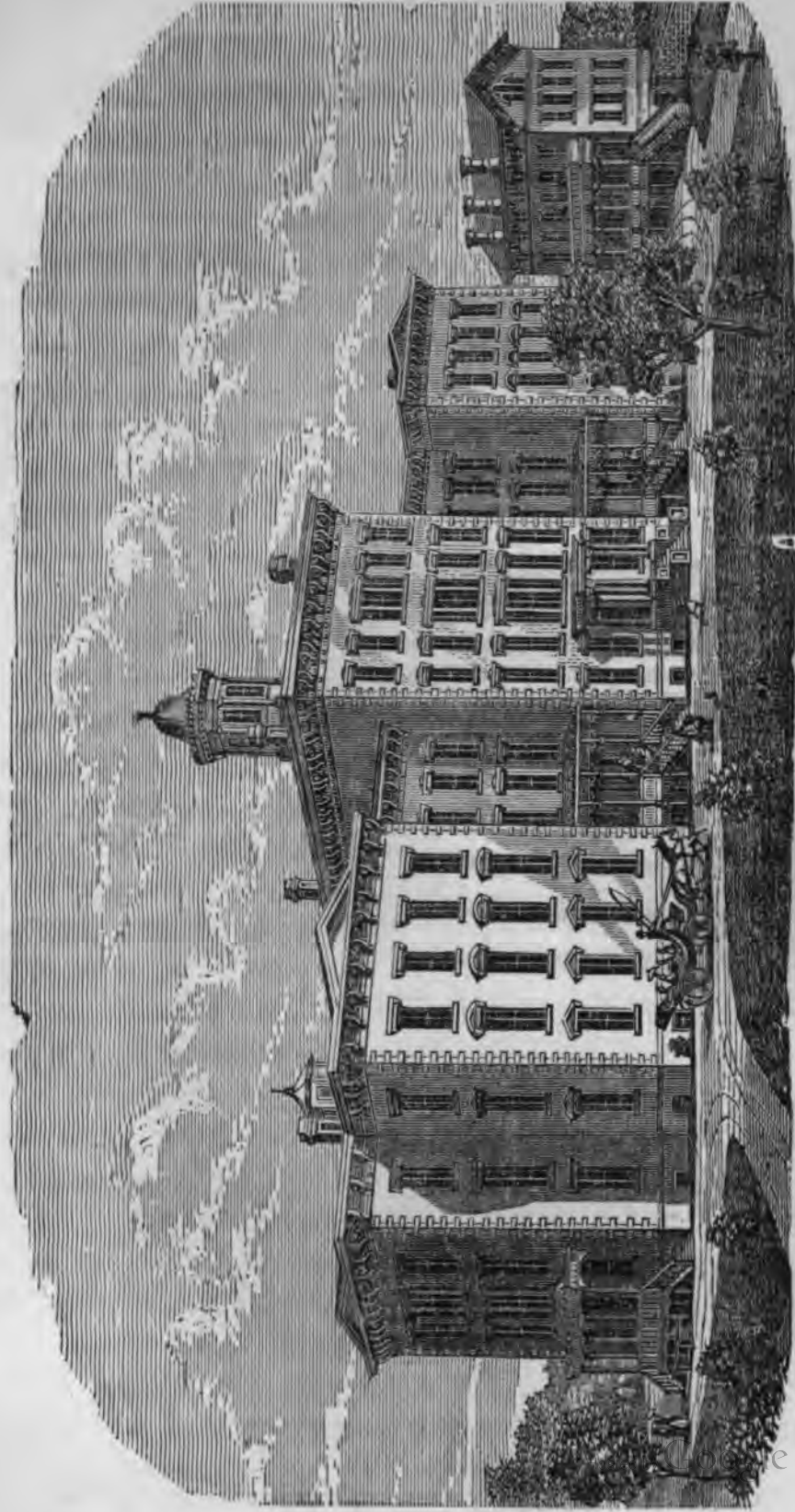
WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1874.



Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, located at Janesville, Wis.

[Main Building destroyed by fire April 13, 1874.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Terms expire April 3, 1875.

J. D. REXFORD.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.

Terms expire April 3, 1876.

WM. H. TRIPP.

A. A. JACKSON.

Term expires April 3, 1877.

J. B. DOE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON,

President.

J. D. REXFORD,

Treasurer.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.,

Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SUPERINTENDENT.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

MISS S. A. WATSON,

MISS A. I. HOBART,

MRS. S. C. LITTLE.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

MAURICE D. JONES,

MISS FRANCES L. COLVIN.

MATRON.

MRS. MARIA H. WHITING.

FOREMAN OF SHOP.

JAMES STEPHEN.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, W. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of Wisconsin:

The trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind respectfully submit their twenty-fifth annual report. There will be found herewith the reports of the secretary, treasurer and superintendent, to which we respectfully call attention.

In our last report, attention was called to the need of a new barn for the institution. In compliance with our recommendation, the legislature at its last session made an appropriation of twenty-eight hundred dollars for the construction of a new barn, which has been erected costing twenty-eight hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents. We also called attention to one of the sewers of the institution which discharged upon lands lying between the grounds of the Institution and Rock river, and not owned by the state. It was found that the land upon which the sewer discharged could be purchased nearly as cheaply as the sewer could be extended to the river, and it was deemed best by the legislature to purchase the land instead of continuing the sewer to the river. An appropriation of one thousand dollars was made for that purpose. The land has been purchased for that sum, and a deed thereof taken to the state.

The appropriation made by the last legislature for the current expenses of the year.....	\$19,000 00
Of this sum our treasurer has received three quarters	14,250 00
Leaving in the state treasury.....	<u>\$4,750 00</u>

On the evening of the 13th of April last, the main building of the institution was wholly destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered near the roof, in a small elevator, by the side of which was a ventilator. As no fire could be used in this part of the building, its presence cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The only explanation that we can suggest is, that the fire was drawn from the

engine room in the sub-basement, through a chimney five stories high, and then carried twenty feet in open air, and through a narrow space under the cap of the ventilator, into the ventilator, which had a smooth surface inside, upon which it would be difficult for fire to lodge. It gives us pleasure to say, that not only are the Superintendent, officers and teachers entirely free from blame, but they are entitled to much credit for their persistent efforts to subdue the fire and save the lives of the unfortunate children under their charge. Special mention should be made of the Superintendent, who, in his efforts to save the children and property of the state, was so severely burned and otherwise injured that he was confined to his bed for a long time. All of the inmates were saved, with the exception of Henry Nelson, of Beloit, who was lost, as is noted in the report of the Superintendent. Nearly all of the furniture, bedding, apparatus and musical instruments were destroyed. All of the provisions and supplies were burned. The shop and barn were saved. There was no insurance on the building that was burned. The buildings of the institution were kept insured until the adoption by the legislature of joint resolution number two, February 8, 1872, prohibiting any further insurance of the buildings belonging to the state. The insurance on the building at the time of the adoption of the resolution was left to expire by the terms of the policy then held, and expired about eight months before the destruction of the building.

Immediately after the fire, we secured the best rooms that could be found, and continued the school without further interruption until the end of the term. During the vacation, we caused the shop and new barn to be fitted for the use of the school, which is now in operation on our own grounds. The old barn will be preserved and used for the present.

For the purpose of continuing the school, it became necessary to replace a considerable portion of the bedding, furniture, apparatus and supplies destroyed. This has made the disbursements of the year much larger than they would have been had not this calamity overtaken us, and larger than the appropriations made by the last legislature for the current expenses of the year.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance Oct. 4, 1873.....		\$2,946 52
One Quarter of Appropriation of 1873.....		5,125 00
Three Quarters of Appropriation of 1874.....		14,250 00
Appropriation for barn		2,800 00
For pupils' clothing and traveling expenses.....	\$186 55	
Books and apparatus	46 19	
Sales in girls' work department	86 49	
Pigs	219 18	
Vegetables	34 14	
Cow	32 50	
Hay and pasturage	24 00	
Barrels and old metal.....	13 91	
Old boiler	20 00	
Sundries.....	19 70	
		682 66
		<u>\$25,804 18</u>
EXPENDITURES.		
For amusements	\$7 98	
Apparatus and means for instruction	761 04	
		\$769 02
Clothing and traveling expenses of pupils.....		265 76
Drugs and medicines.....	\$47 68	
Doctors' bills.....	138 00	
		185 68
Farm and barn expenses.....		692 73
<i>Fuel</i> —		
Coal, 31½ tons.....	\$332 50	
Charcoal, 7 bushels ..	2 55	
Wood, 84½ cords.....	503 94	
		838 99
House furnishing		2,987 23
Laundry and cleaning.....		130 08
Lights.....		324 31
Liquors, including alcohol for apparatus.....		9 40
Manufacturing.....		34 08
Miscellaneous purposes.....		1,101 67
<i>Permanent improvements</i> —		
Double windows.....	\$675 00	
New barn.....	2,810 00	
Laundry boiler and fixtures.....	360 00	
Modification of buildings and minor improv's.	2,230 07	
		6,075 07
Repairs.....		699 64
Rent.....		482 86
Salaries and wages.....		6,865 27
<i>Subsistence—Breadstuffs</i> —		
Bread, 13,595 lbs.....	\$463 91	
Cakes	7 40	
Crackers, 351 lbs.....	30 14	
Flour, family, 2,950 lbs.....	\$87 25	
Flour, Graham, 460 lbs..	11 79	
Flour, Buckw't, 600 lbs.....	23 35	
	122 39	
Corn meal, 1,070 lbs.....	11 50	
	\$657 44	

Statement—continued.

<i>Expenditures—continued.</i>			
For Butter, 2,596 lbs.....		677 06	
Coffee, 698 lbs.....		192 96	
Eggs, 848 doz.....		119 51	
Fruit.....		\$292 49	
Lard, 1,178 lbs.....		95 83	
<i>Meats, etc.—</i>			
Beef, 11,143 lbs.....	\$756 00		
Dried beef, 174 lbs.....	27 13		
Veal, 433 lbs.....	41 04		
Mutton and lamb, 374 lbs.....	35 90		
Fresh pork, 410 lbs.....	25 80		
Hams, 566 lbs.....	66 14		
Soup bones.....	6 00		
Sausage.....	7 21		
Tongues.....	2 50		
Fish.....	68 95		
Poultry.....	78 18		
		1,114 85	
Sugar, A, 1,690 lbs.....	\$185 91		
Sugar, C, 2,719 lbs.....	220 08		
Sugar, Maple, 419 lbs.....	41 90		
		447 89	
Tea, 139 lbs.....		97 85	
Vegetables.....		384 38	
Miscellaneous articles of subsistence.....		176 65	
Total subsistence.....			\$4,256 91
Trustees' expenses.....			73 80
Total.....			\$25,792 50

No deficit appears in the foregoing statement for the reason that a considerable portion of the disbursements for other than the ordinary expenses of the institution will be made after the first day of October, and will not be included in this report. At our interview with your Excellency immediately after the fire, we estimated the additional expenses of the institution for the year, on account of the destruction of its building, at from \$5,000 to \$7,000, but we are gratified to be able to state, that they will amount to only \$4,000. We respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to meet this deficiency. The estimate for the current expenses of the next year is as follows :

Apparatus and means of instruction.....	\$1,068 00
Clothing.....	125 00
Drugs, medicines and doctor's bills.....	225 00
Farm and barn expenses.....	586 00
Fuel.....	1,500 00
House furnishing.....	1,393 00
Laundry and cleanliness.....	320 00
Light.....	150 00
Repairs.....	400 00

Salaries and wages.....	6,632 00
Subsistence.....	4,176 00
Work department.....	242 00
Miscellaneous purposes, including labor, freight and express, stationery, postage, etc., amusements, traveling, tools, con- tingencies, etc.....	1,183 00
Total	<u>\$18,000 00</u>

This being our quarter-centennial report, it may not be inappropriate to briefly review the history of the Institution and its work. Prior to the 27th day of August, 1849, and before the establishment of any benevolent institution in this state, the subject of establishing a school for the education of the blind in the then village of Janesville, had received some attention from the residents of the village. On the 27th day of August, a public meeting of the citizens of the village was held at the court house, for the purpose of adopting some measures looking to the establishment of such a school. The meeting was presided over by Hon. A. Hyatt Smith, the Rev. Hiram Foote acting as secretary. There was present at this meeting, by invitation, Mr. J. T. Axtel, a recent graduate of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. Being himself a blind man, he made an impressive appeal in behalf of those who, like himself, were deprived of vision; explained the methods of instruction, and proposed to remain and assist in establishing a school, provided the citizens would contribute the necessary funds. For the purpose of raising the money required, a subscription was circulated, of which the following is a copy:

"The undersigned agree to pay to the trustees of the Wisconsin Academy for the Instruction of the Blind, the amounts by us respectively subscribed hereto, for the purpose of founding a school in the village of Janesville for the instruction of blind persons resident in Wisconsin, and the purchase of the necessary apparatus for the instruction of six such persons. We also agree to pay the said amounts in installments as follows: One-fourth on the first day of November next; one-fourth every three months thereafter.

October 12, 1849."

This subscription was signed by A. Hyatt Smith, Ira Miltimore, L. E. Stone, Lawrence, Strong & Co., Charles Stevens, H. O. Wilson, Dimock & Clark, Rodney Eaton, Wm. Hodson, J. Milton May, Charles S. Weed, Chas. H. Parker, William Trusdell, Alden & Holt, Chittenden & Robinson, J. B. Doe, E. L. Roberts, O. W. Nor-

ton, Joseph H. Budd, Moses S. Prichard, M. B. Edson, H. Taylor, Lyman J. Barrows, R. B. Treat, James Sutherland, Wm. Macloon, Bowen & Bangs, J. W. Hobson, Bennett & Hudson and P. F. May.

With the funds raised by this subscription, a few pupils were gathered and a school opened in a house owned by Capt. Ira Miltimore, on the right bank of Rock river, near what is now known as the Monterey bridge.

Thus the enterprising citizens of the then village of Janesville, by their own contributions, founded and commenced this school, and the first benevolent institution in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Axtel took charge of the school thus established, and such was the progress of the blind pupils, that in February of the next year, those under whose fostering care the school had been organized and carried forward, consented to take them to Madison and give an exhibition of their progress and methods of instruction, before the legislature then in session. So satisfactory was this exhibition to that body, that on the following morning, for the purpose of aiding in sustaining the school thus founded, it passed, under a suspension of the rules, an act incorporating the school. The first section of the act named A. Hyatt Smith, Hiram Foote, Ira Miltimore, Levi Alden, Jairus C. Fairchild and William A. Barstow, as trustees, and gave them corporate powers.

The second and third sections are as follows:

"SEC. 2. The object and duty of this corporation shall be to continue and maintain the school for the education of the blind established in Janesville, and to qualify, as far as may be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens."

"Sec. 3. The school shall be continued in or near Janesville, and the corporation shall as early as practicable purchase a suitable lot of ground containing not less than ten acres nor more than twenty acres, and proceed to erect thereon suitable buildings, and make such improvements as are necessary for the school."

Thus was originated by the citizens of Janesville, and thus was established the first of the benevolent institutions, which now reflect so much credit upon the people of Wisconsin.

Of the incorporators and first board of trustees, the four chosen

from Janesville are still spared to watch the growth and prosperity of the Institution, founded by them more than a quarter of a century ago. Hon. A. Hyatt Smith, and Capt. Ira Miltimore are still residents of our own city. The Rev. Hiram Foote has removed to another field of labor and now resides at Brodhead in this state, while Hon. Levi Alden has become a resident of the beautiful capital of our state. The lives and public services of Gov. Barstow and Hon. J. C. Fairchild are too familiar to the residents of this state to need particular mention by us.

In 1850, the school was transferred to the residence of Mrs. H. Hunter, on Jackson street, and she became the matron thereof. She still survives and occupies the residence into which she took this school in its infancy. The school was continued at the residence of Mrs. Hunter until the first of June, 1852, when the new building on the present grounds of the institution was completed and the school removed to it.

The third section of the act incorporating the institution required that the trustees named, "purchase a suitable lot of ground, not less than ten acres nor more than twenty acres," upon which to erect suitable buildings. The state however was saved the cost of the grounds. Capt. Ira Miltimore very generously donated to the state ten acres of land on the southerly bank of Rock river, about one mile southwest from the then village of Janesville, upon which the buildings of the Institution were erected. No finer grounds could have been found in the state. The trustees accepted the gift, and located the institution upon them. The deed to the trustees, however, contains this provision: "It is expressly understood that no buildings shall be erected on said premises to be occupied as private residences, nor for any other purposes not connected with said Institution." The building erected in 1851 and 1852, on the land so deeded to the state, was soon found insufficient for the purposes of the school, and was replaced by the building which was destroyed in April last.

The increase in the attendance upon the school is shown by the following table:

No.	FROM	To
8	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
9	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
9	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852
13	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
16	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
14	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855
19	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856
20	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
25	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
27	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
34	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
42	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
50	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
54	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
59	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
58	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
54	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
54	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
60	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
69	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
64	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
68	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
76	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
77	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873
75	Oct. 1, 1873	Oct. 1, 1874

The number of blind persons in the state, as shown by the census report, is as follows:

In 1850.....	50
In 1860.....	220
In 1870.....	409

The pupils of the institution are scattered from ocean to ocean. Not a few of them are distinguished as musicians, one of whom is the very competent and successful professor of music in the institution at the present time. Another was alluded to, in a public address by a distinguished divine who had large opportunity to become acquainted with the musical culture of some of the graduates of this institution, as "one whose almost inspired hand could wake the marvellous melodies of the organ." Another graduate is now preparing for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Evanston, Ill. Some have taught successfully in other state institutions, while many others are as successfully engaged in the mechanical arts taught them while in our institution.

Those who labored to establish the school, and stood by it in its helpless infancy are also scattered. Many of them have closed their labors, but they still live in the grateful memories of those into whose souls the light of science shines by reason of the work they helped to do.

From its infancy, the institution has received the warmest sympathy and kindest coöperation of the citizens of Janesville. They have regarded it as springing from their own individual efforts, and have watched its growth and success with peculiar satisfaction. Every trustee appointed by the executive of the state, since the incorporation of the institution, has been a citizen of Janesville or of Rock county, with the exception of two who resided in Milwaukee. When the main building was destroyed in April last, the city of Janesville at once tendered to the trustees the use of one of its school buildings without charge therefor, and closed one of its streets, so that the blind children could go to and from their school without danger. Many of the children lost all of their clothing, and were rendered entirely destitute by the fire. Their needs were promptly supplied by the generosity of the ladies of Janesville, who immediately took upon themselves the labor of meeting the wants of the children.

The grounds of the institution now embrace about thirty-five acres, pleasantly located on the banks of Rock river. The shop and barn are substantial brick buildings, well adapted to the purposes for which they were constructed. The foundation of the main building was not materially injured by the fire. It can safely be used it is believed, in the construction of a new building, as can also a considerable quantity of the stone from the walls of the building destroyed. The value of the grounds and the shop, barn and materials thereon is estimated at about forty thousand dollars.

Immediately after the destruction of the building it was the pleasure of your Excellency to request that we cause plans and estimates to be prepared a new building. We have complied with such request. The plans are prepared for a building one story less in height, and a little larger on the ground than the old building, but using all of its foundation, and saving a large amount in the cost of a new building.

The old building was constructed of stone. We are of the opinion that such a building as is required by the school can be constructed more cheaply of brick than of stone. The plans and esti-

mates prepared, are for a brick structure with stone quoins, window caps and sills.

While the shop, barn and buildings occupied by the school are not adapted to the purposes for which they are used, and a new building is very much needed, yet in view of the financial condition of the country and our duty to ask for the smallest appropriation compatible with the best interests and welfare of the school, we have come to the conclusion to recommend the rebuilding of only the west wing at present, which will be the wing next to the shop, as shown in the frontispiece. The shop and barn as now arranged, can be used in connection with the west wing, and will make a temporary home for the unfortunate inmates of the institution until the state shall be in a condition to appropriate the sum necessary to complete the new building. The estimated cost of the west wing is fifty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars, and we respectfully recommend that an appropriation of that sum be made. It is believed to be for the safety of the new building that the heating apparatus be placed in a fire proof building, situated at a proper distance from the main building, that it should be constructed at the time of the erection of the west wing, and that it should be sufficient to accommodate apparatus large enough to warm the whole building when completed. The estimated cost of such an engine house is five thousand dollars.

It is believed by many that all new public buildings should be made fire-proof, or as nearly so as possible. Various methods have been adopted and different materials used to render buildings fire-proof, and not expensive, with some success. While we have given the subject considerable attention, we are not prepared to make any recommendation at present. We respectfully call attention to the subject, and shall cheerfully adopt that plan that shall combine the most perfect safety with the greatest economy.

We desire to make especial mention of the fidelity with which the superintendent, matron and teachers have performed their respective duties, and the patience with which they have endured the discomforts attendant upon the destruction of the building.

We also desire to give public expression to the thanks due to the citizens of Janesville, and especially to the fire department, for their heroic efforts to save the buildings and property of the state from destruction, and their generous aid in the time of our

need. The ladies of Janesville are entitled to all praise for the prompt and efficient aid rendered by them.

Our thanks are also due to the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for the furniture and bedding loaned to us. Also to the friends of the institution in different parts of the state, and in Chicago, for clothing sent the children.

In closing our report of the affairs of the institution during its most eventful year, we feel ourselves justified in earnestly calling the attention of your Excellency and the legislature to its pressing needs, asking that they shall, in view of the policy adopted by the state towards its unfortunates, receive such consideration as an enlightened and Christian charity shall demand, and commending it and its unfortunate inmates to your kindest and most considerate care.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. JACKSON,

President.

J. B. WHITING,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present statement in details of orders drawn on your treasurer from October 1, 1873, to October 6, 1874, inclusive.*

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,

J. B. WHITING, *Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, Oct. 10, 1874.

*The detailed statement above referred to has been omitted from the printed report and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 32, Laws of 1874.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith, I submit a statement of my receipts and disbursements on account of the institution you have in charge, since the date of my last report:

J. D. REXFORD, *Treasurer, in account with the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.*

		<i>Dr.</i>	
1873.			
Oct. 10	To cash on hand.....	\$2,946 52	.....
Nov. 5	To cash of State Treasurer.....	5,125 00	.....
Nov. 14	To cash of T. H. Little, Sup't, sales.....	200 08	.....
1874.			
Jan. 13	....Do.....do.....do.....	100 91	.....
Mar. 19	To cash of State Treasurer.....	4,750 00	.....
Mar. 19	To cash of State Treasurer—special ap- propriation to build barn.....	2,800 00	.....
May 8	To cash of State Treasurer.....	4,750 00	.....
May 26	To cash of T. H. Little, Sup't, sales.....	202 49	.....
Aug. 6	To cash of State Treasurer.....	4,750 00	.....
Nov. 2	To cash of T. H. Little, Sup't, sales.....	179 18	.....
		<i>Cr.</i>	
Nov. 2	By paid orders No. 636 to No. 878, both inclusive		\$25,792 50
Nov. 2	Cash on hand		11 68
		\$25,804 18	\$25,804 18

J. D. REXFORD,
Treasurer.

Dated Nov. 2, 1874.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—During the past year there have been no important changes in the management of the school.

Seventy-five pupils, thirty-nine male and thirty-six female, have been instructed. Fourteen of these were present for the first time, and one had been present for a few weeks several years ago. Six pupils have been dismissed and three have died. The average attendance during the school year is sixty. This average is larger than that of any previous year. Six members of the school are absent who are daily expected to return. Eight are absent who are not expected to return this year, and two have been accepted who have not yet entered. The number present to-day is fifty-eight. Want of room to accommodate them has prevented my taking the usual pains to secure the attendance of those who should be here.

During the last term, five classes were taught reading, five spelling, five arithmetic, three geography, one writing, one geometry and one history. Each class had five lessons a week. This term, there are five classes in arithmetic, five in reading, five in spelling, three in geography and one each in writing, grammar, geometry, natural philosophy and mental philosophy. Writing is taught both by the New York system of tangible dots and by the use of card and pencil for the common alphabet. Three of the more advanced pupils have rendered assistance in teaching reading, spelling and arithmetic.

In the musical department, there have been kept up two choirs, a class in harmony and an orchestra. The piano, cabinet organ, violin and various orchestral instruments have been taught. A number of pupils have had special exercises for training the voice.

Considerable progress has been made in learning to read and write music by the New York system.

In the work department, the boys have confined their attention almost altogether to broom making. They have made 1,700 dozen of brooms. Interest in this branch of business has increased since the plan of making the foreman of the shop pecuniarily interested in its results was adopted. The girls have continued to work at sewing, knitting, beadwork and various kinds of fancy work. So far as arrangements of the school and family would permit, pains have been taken to train some of them in housework. Blind girls might do more of this than is thought practicable in many families; and it would be much better for them to do it than to be idle. Home, however, is the best place for receiving this training. A number of girls have practiced cane-seating with good success.

In the corps of instructors, there have been two changes. Mr. Showers has preferred to return to teaching in ordinary schools, and Miss Smith to remain at home with her parents. The vacancies made by the retirement of these faithful teachers have been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Little and Miss Almira I. Hobart. Other officers are the same as last year.

A fact in the history of one of our last year's graduates may be mentioned here as a gratifying illustration of the attainments which may be made in the literary department of the school. George Schorb, a young man totally blind, and wholly educated here, upon leaving, entered the Theological Seminary of Evanston. During the year, in competition with his classmates, he gained a prize of \$100.00, offered for excellence in English composition.

It remains to speak of the calamities that have given the year an unfortunate distinction in the history of the Institution.

In November, 1873, this region was visited by the measles, of a type unusually malignant. The disease soon found its way into the Institution and prostrated so many scholars that it became necessary to give up the work of instruction in order to care for the sick. Two pupils, Wm. Otes of Dane county, and Caroline Hyland of Rock county, died. They had not been long in school; but their estimable qualities had gained them many friends. Sorrow for them was mingled with intense anxiety for other pupils whose ed to be on the verge of the grave. We have reason to be thankful that in other cases, our fears were not realized.

On the evening of the 13th of April, the chief building of the

institution was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire has never been discovered. At your desire, I will describe minutely the place where it originated. In the east side of the short wing by which the main body of the west wing was connected to the central building, there was a small elevator or dumb waiter, extending from the basement to the fourth story. It had an opening in the kitchen and was mainly used for the service of the dining room on the first floor. It was not in use at all above the second floor, the upper doors being locked and the keys kept by superintendent or matron. The weight that balanced the movable shelves of the elevator, rose and fell in an enclosed space beside it. This space contained also a soil pipe and a few pipes for steam, gas and water. The steam and gas pipes reached the third floor. The water pipes alone reached the fourth story. The architect had also made use of this space as a ventilator by carrying its walls up through the roof, and by connecting it with the ventilating flues of certain rooms. At the top, it was covered, just above the roof, by an iron cap, under the edges of which the air escaped. At the bottom, it opened through the ceiling of the boiler room. This room was about thirteen feet high, and constructed altogether of stone, brick and iron. One could enter this ventilator at the bottom with some difficulty, by getting a ladder and climbing up. There was no other way to get into this space without cutting through the partition of boards between it and the elevator. Workmen had sometimes occasion to get in there, but it had not been entered for a long time. It contained no gas burner or other arrangement for fire or light. It was more than twenty feet from the chimney, which was a large brick stack, containing iron flues for conducting smoke. No kerosene or burning fluid was used in the house.

The fire was discovered from the second story. It was then burning strongly in the elevator above the floor of the third story. It gave those who saw it the impression that it had been communicated to the elevator from the ventilator.

Every exertion was made to subdue the flames by means of the fire hose and extinguishers, but in vain. At this hour, the pupils were gathered every evening in reading classes. Although strict directions were sent to them to remain on the lower floor where they were out of danger, an effort was made to ensure the safety of every one of them by a personal visit to each room. By the

time this inspection of the girls' rooms was completed, it was found to be quite impossible to reach the fourth story in the boys' end of the house. It afterwards appeared that a man about 30 years of age, named Henry Nelson, of Rock Co., failed to make his escape. He was connected with the work department only, and for various reasons had been permitted to exercise his own discretion in regard to attending the evening reading. He had been away on a visit to his friends, and had returned that very day. Feeling weary, when the others went to class, he set out for his room. It is not clear whether he was ever seen again, though the cook was confident she had talked with him in the lower hall after the fire had been a long while in progress. When he was found to be missing, it was too late to attempt anything further in his behalf. He was a worthy, industrious young man, for whose misfortunes much sympathy had been felt, and whose loss was sincerely mourned.

The records and nearly all the valuable papers of the Institution were saved. A considerable part of the furniture on the first floor and some of that on the second floor, the library in common print, some apparatus, including a couple of pianos and some valuable maps, were also saved, though damaged by removal or by the rain; but much the greater part of the contents of the house perished.

The fury of the wind that hastened the destruction of the house secured the safety of the other buildings.

The school thus suddenly turned out of doors, suffered an unavoidable interruption of ten days. It was then resumed in the Williams House and in the neighboring school building. There, under great disadvantages, it was carried on until the close of the term in June. On the 28th of September, work was resumed in our present quarters, viz: in the building formerly used for a shop and for other purposes, in the building erected this year for a barn, and in a temporary wooden structure attached to the end of the shop.

It is not necessary here to dwell upon the difficulty of carrying on a school for the blind in buildings not specially designed for the purpose, since they may readily be imagined, and since it is unlikely that the people of Wisconsin will permit the arrangement to continue longer than the time required for the erection of a more suitable building.

That the school has maintained a good degree of efficiency, under the misfortunes of the year, is creditable to the pupils. It is in a

large measure due to the unflagging zeal and energy of my subordinates, whose faithfulness to their duties, I take great pleasure in commending to your attention.

It is proper here gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of the people of Janesville in opening their houses to receive our homeless family, in furnishing clothing to replace that which was lost, in providing a house in which a considerable part of the operations of the school could be carried on for a time, and in permitting a portion of High street to be closed for our convenience. I may mention here the city officers, the board of education and various organizations of ladies. If I do not mention others specifically, it is because it is not possible to enumerate all who lent their efforts to our assistance.

Nor were assistance and sympathy confined to Janesville. There were those in other places (Milwaukee, Ft. Atkinson, Platteville and Chicago especially), who sent money and clothing to help in refitting those who had suffered by the fire. The officers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home also are to be gratefully remembered for promptly and generously forwarding, upon information of what was most needed, a supply of bedsteads and bedding.

By the census of 1870, there were in the state one hundred blind persons under twenty years of age. The number had increased seventy-five per cent. since the census of 1860. The numbers in the census tables always fall below the truth; and they do not include the purlblind children, who are as really deprived of the use of the usual means of education, by their affliction, as if they were totally blind. By the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1873, it appears that 163 children were reported to his office as deprived, that year, of the benefit of the common schools by defects of vision. There are therefore now more than one hundred blind children in the state in need of educational facilities which they can obtain nowhere else; and the number is fast increasing. The Institution therefore needs a new building that will provide room for one hundred pupils, and will admit of future extension. It ought not to be so high a building as the old one. Security against fire cannot be too carefully sought. Our building is the third of the kind that has been burned in the United States, and several others are known to have narrowly escaped the same fate. It were well if a new building should be perfectly fire-proof. It should at least be constructed in sections so arranged that fire cannot pass from one

to the other. All corridors and stairways should be entirely fire-proof. Two flights of stairs should be provided in each section, our experience having shown that currents of air may so drive the fire into a stairway as to make it impassable, although it cannot burn, and even though the adjacent rooms may not be on fire.

The publishers of the following papers have sent them gratuitously to the institution, and in so doing have deserved public recognition for their kindness:

Crescent, Appleton.
 Advocate, Green Bay.
 Standard, Burlington.
 Chief, Fort Atkinson.
 Sentinel, Monroe.
 Union, Kenosha.
 Telegraph, Kenosha.
 Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
 Advocate, Atlanta, Georgia.
 Journal of Commerce, Chicago.
 Official Gazette (Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

Recognizing the courteous consideration I have always received at your hands during the progress of a year of trial and hardship, I respectfully submit the foregoing as my annual report.

THOMAS H. LITTLE,
Superintendent.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, Janesville, Oct. 10, 1874.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

<i>Names.</i>			<i>Residence.</i>
Charles Evans,	-	-	Walworth county.
Charles Hartle,	-	-	Portage county.
Philip Wentzel,	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Mesenburg,	-	-	Dodge county.
Julia Gorham,	-	-	Shawano county.
Barbara P. Fontaine,	-	-	Brown county.
Hege Knutson,	-	-	Dane county.
James Brennan,	-	-	Grant county.
Mary Hrobsky,	-	-	Dodge county.
Kate Page,	-	-	Walworth county.
Allie M. Brown,	-	-	Walworth county.
Sophronia Johnson,	-	-	Jefferson county.
Adam Zepp,	-	-	Washington county.
Emma Henderson,	-	-	Rock county.
Elizabeth Noonan,	-	-	Rock county.
George O. Rice,	-	-	Outagamie county.
Frederick Tranton,	-	-	Marathon county.
Frederick Parker,	-	-	Rock county.
Ira M. Griffin,	-	-	Dodge county.
William Bautz,	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Jennie Cummings,	-	-	Rock county.
Catharine Sullivan,	-	-	Rock county.
Levi G. McColloch,	-	-	Crawford county.
Edwin Bates,	-	-	Jefferson county.
Frank Finsterbach,	-	-	Pierce county.
Amanda McClosky,	-	-	Crawford county.
Margaret Fohey,	-	-	Waukesha county.
Charles Krakopsky,	-	-	Racine county.
Willard Close,	-	-	Waupaca county.
Edward B. Speer,	-	-	Dane county.

Catalogue of Pupils—continued.

<i>Name.</i>		<i>Residence.</i>
George Steumpfig,	- -	Columbia county.
Thirza L. Vanderzee,	- -	Vernon county.
Jonas Hedburg,	- -	Pierce county.
Caroline Hedburg -	- -	Pierce county.
Selby Rich,	- -	Dodge county.
Conrad Miller,	- -	Crawford county.
Theodore Dressen,	- -	Washington county.
Margaret Lapine, -	- -	Fond du Lac county.
Josephine Lapine,	- -	Fond du Lac county.
Caroline Hyland, -	- -	Rock county.
Henry Hill,	- -	Milwaukee county.
Julia Patch,	- -	Ozaukee county.
Sarah Murphy, -	- -	Rock county.
Primus Wright,	- -	Iowa county.
Charles E. Flick,	- -	Dane county.
William D. Otes, -	- -	Dane county.
Augusta Zimmerman, -	- -	Jefferson county.
Henry Nelson,	- -	Rock county.
Libbie Wood, -	- -	Fond du Lac county.
John F. Amerine, -	- -	Milwaukee county.
Laura Briggs, -	- -	Fond du Lac county.
Clarissa Moon,	- -	Grant county.
Hannah B. Pratt,	- -	Grant county.
Silas Waters,	- -	Green county.
William O. Cline,	- -	La Fayette county.
Fritz Klemp,	- -	Dodge county.
Agnes O. Jenkins,	- -	Jefferson county.
Katie Youngman, -	- -	Milwaukee county.
John Oleson, -	- -	Juneau county.
Henry Heyden,	- -	Jefferson county.
Mary A. Shanahan,	- -	La Fayette county.
Mary McLaughlin, -	- -	Rock county.
Bartholomew Hyde,	- -	La Crosse county.
George A. Dugar, -	- -	Juneau county.
Ari May Lyon, -	- -	Walworth county.
Anna Carter,	- -	Crawford county.
Nelly A. Garner,	- -	Grant county.

Catalogue of Pupils—continued.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
John H. Wilson, - - -	Grant county.
Eliza Robinson, - - -	Winnebago county.
Ida M. Flick, - - -	Dane county.
Frederic M. Lawton, - - -	Eau Claire county.
Ashley B. Miner, - - -	Walworth county.
Clyde A. Whitney, - - -	Rock county.
Cora B. Cook, - - -	Green county.
Willham Stafford, - - -	Milwaukee county.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the state of Wisconsin?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the Institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All the clothing must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

There is no charge for tuition, or for board; but a small sum should be deposited with the Superintendent for occasional expenses.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session; and it is expected of all others that they will be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institution within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution in order to insure their prompt reception.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institution, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institution allow the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older, their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to trust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed, every year's experience serves to indicate more clearly the lamentable prevalence of this

unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several Institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institution commences on the second Wednesday of September in each year, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday of June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

Parents of blind children are cordially invited to visit the Institution, that they may decide from their own observation whether it is best to send them here.

All persons are requested to send the names and addresses of blind children of their acquaintance, to the Superintendent,

T. H. LITTLE,
Institution for the Blind,
Janesville, Wis.

Valuable information in regard to a kindred Institution is contained in the following

NOTE.

THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, located at Delavan, Walworth Co., is free to the deaf and dumb of the state, and will receive those who are too deaf to be taught in the common schools. Pupils are admitted between the ages of ten and twenty-five. The term begins on the first Wednesday of September.

For further information, address the principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wis.

DOCUMENT 10.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the
Deaf and Dumb,

FOR THE

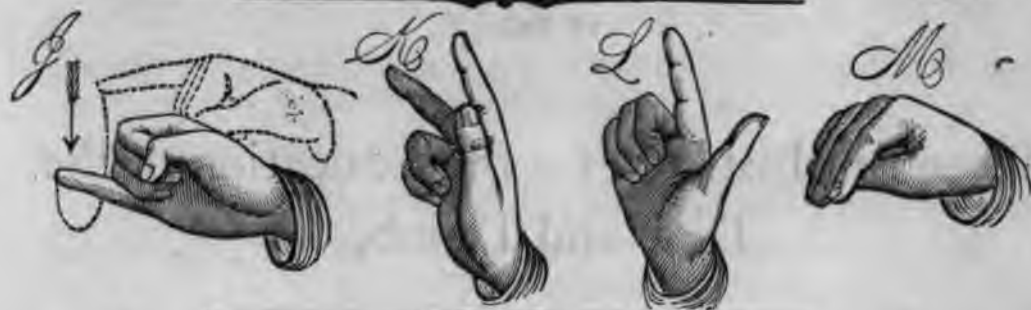
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

LOCATED AT DELAVAN.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874



To His Excellency, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the twenty-third annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. L. WEED,
Secretary.

Delavan, Nov. 1, 1874.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Term expires April, 1875.

HOLLIS LATHAM,	-	-	Elkhorn,	-	-	Walworth county.
JAMES ARAM,	-	-	Delavan,	-	-	Walworth county.

Term expires April, 1876.

AARON L. CHAPIN,	-	-	Beloit,	-	-	Rock county.
HENRY L. BLOOD,	-	-	Appleton,	-	-	Outagamie county.

Term expires April, 1877.

JOHN E. THOMAS,	-	-	Sheboygan Falls,	-	-	Sheboygan county.
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,
AARON L. CHAPIN.

SECRETARY,
GEORGE L. WEED.

TREASURER,
ALFRED D. THOMAS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
HOLLIS LATHAM. JAMES ARAM.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

PRINCIPAL,
GEORGE L. WEED, M. A.

Intellectual Department.

INSTRUCTORS,

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.	H. PHILLIPS.
C. L. WILLIAMS.	EMILY EDDY.
THOMAS CLITHERO, M. A.	MARY E. SMITH.
Z. G. McCOY.	ELEANOR McCOY.

Domestic Department.

MATRON,
LUTHERA J. HILL.

PHYSICIAN,
D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.

CLERK,
A. J. WOODBURY.

Mechanical Department.

MASTER OF CABINET SHOP,
EMANUEL YOUNG.

MASTER OF SHOE SHOP,
CHARLES H. RIDEOUT.

ENGINEER,
D. T. GIFFORD.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

SIR: The Board of Trustees for the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully submit the following, as their Twenty-Third Annual Report, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

The work of the Institute has been carried on satisfactorily for another year, with no material change in the policy or management. The Principal and other officers have been faithful to the trust committed to them by the state, and true to the interests of the unfortunate class under their charge. The large household have been favored with almost unvarying health, and cheerfulness and mutual good-will have pervaded the institution.

The total expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1874, were thirty-five thousand, four hundred and forty-nine dollars and three cents. Appended to this report is a detailed statement of the articles purchased. The Executive committee, who are charged with the oversight of expenditures in the intervals between the meetings of the board, and to whom every bill is submitted for their approval, have met monthly and carefully examined every account and made record of their judgment concerning each purchase. This duty has been performed, not in a formal manner, but under a sense of personal responsibility. It is believed that a careful examination of these accounts will show that expenditures have been economically made and strictly limited to the recognized wants of the institute.

The special item under the head of Permanent Improvements, is the purchase of a piece of land so situated that it should constitute a part of the Institute premises—it being necessary for the

protection of the grounds adjoining, and for a road in the rear of the building.

The heaviest expenditure is for fuel. The question of economical and proper heating is the most embarrassing one in the financial administration. The board, especially during the last two years, have had this matter under serious consideration at every meeting, and a year ago, took formal action by the appointment of a committee "to inquire into and obtain information as to the propriety of changing the furnace plans and making other arrangements with a view to lessen the expense of heating the institute." It was found impossible to make any change during the past season, and the board was without funds to meet the expense, however desirable the change might appear. Under the present arrangement, the draft is evidently insufficient for an economical consumption of the fuel, to secure the heat needed. It is thought that the building of a smoke stack will bring relief. The amount of funds requisite for this is included under the item of permanent improvements, in the estimate for the coming year. Other changes or additions in the heating apparatus may be deemed necessary or preferable. The whole matter is still under advisement of the board, who are especially desirous to do that which will ensure the highest degree of comfort with the strictest economy.

The subject of heating is closely related to that of enlarged and improved accommodations to which attention was called in the last report. If additions are to be made to the present edifice, it is important to adjust the heating of the old and of the new apartments in a way to secure unity of plan and involve no waste of expenditure. The postponement from year to year of action for additional accommodations has occasioned delay in the final adjustment of plans for heating. Most of the considerations urged in the last report for an addition to the main edifice are still in force, and the board would respectfully renew their recommendation that the legislature, at its approaching session, appropriate twenty thousand dollars for erecting the walls of an addition, the whole cost of which when finished, it is estimated will come within the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars.

The main edifice in which are both the domestic and educational apartments, was erected in sections, at three different periods, as the growth of the school demanded increased accommodations. This has involved incidental evils, especially as some of the work was

imperfectly done. We are thankful that through more than one narrow escape, the officers and pupils have been exempt from serious injury by the fall of plastering, especially in the chapel. It has been found necessary to renew the ceilings entirely in the chapel and in several other rooms, and to patch in all parts, especially the older portions of the building. It is believed that all is now made safe from that danger.

The east lateral and transverse wings were built of red brick, the remaining portions on the front and on the west end, were built of Milwaukee brick. The want of uniformity in color has long marred the appearance of the building and provoked the just criticism of every visitor. It was deemed therefore a judicious outlay to have the red brick painted to correspond in color with the rest of the building. In so large a structure, with every department so fully and so constantly occupied, especially by children and youth, it is important that the ordinary repairs be promptly and faithfully made. Considerable painting has accordingly been done and more is still needed, for the timely and economical preservation of that which is getting worn by use.

A careful examination of the prospective wants of the Institute based on the acknowledged necessities of the past, indicates that the sum of thirty-eight thousand and one hundred dollars will be needed for the year to come. The board therefore respectfully ask of the legislature an appropriation of that amount to be distributed according to the following itemized estimate of current expenses for the year commencing February 1, 1875, viz:

Amusements and means of instruction	\$600 00
Clothing for indigent pupils.....	1,000 00
Drugs.....	100 00
Farm and barn.....	800 00
Fuel.....	3,000 00
House furnishing.....	1,600 00
Light.....	500 00
Live stock.....	400 00
Laundry.....	400 00
Managers and Trustees	600 00
Manufacturing.....	600 00
Ordinary repairs.....	1,500 00
Permanent improvements.....	2,500 00
Subsistence.....	2,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	15,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$38,100 00

On the recommendation of the state board of charities and re-

form, the appropriation year has been made uniform in all the state institutions, commencing February 1st. This date makes the year of this institute commence two months earlier than formerly. As the last appropriation bill was not passed until late in the legislative session, this institute was without funds from the above date until March 23d. It seems important either that appropriations should be made to run over beyond the 1st of February, or that the appropriation bill should be passed earlier in the legislative session.

With a view to some extended observation and conference respecting the best methods of instruction and administration, the principal and one of the trustees, by request of the board, attended the general convention of American instructors of mutes, held at Belleville, in the Dominion of Canada, and the principal visited several of the older institutions of our country. The board are disposed to avail themselves of all the wisdom derived from these sources to give the highest character and efficiency to this branch of public education in our state.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees,

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. CHAPIN, *President.*

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit, according to your by-law, providing for the same, a report, which is the twenty-third in the history of this institution, of its condition during the year just closed.

For convenience of reference, and to save ambiguity, it is proper to note the three-fold sense in which the term year is used in connection with this Institute. 1. The financial year, commencing October 1. 2. The appropriation year, commencing February 1. 3. The school year, commencing the first Wednesday of September. The present record embraces the financial year, which closed Sept. 30, 1874.

Within this period two changes have occurred, both in the department of instruction; Miss Mary Johnson having left to take a similar position in the Ontario Institution, and Mr. Levi Eddy, who had been identified with this Institute during the greater part of its history, to take charge of the West Virginia Institution. Mr. Thomas Clithero, of Portage City, in this state, has been in service since January 1, and Mrs. Eleanor McCoy since January 28.

Within the last year several of the deaf and dumb institutions of this country have been interrupted in their work by sickness, and in the town of Delavan there has been a fatality never before experienced in an equal period; but our household has been almost entirely exempt from serious illness, of which fact we would make grateful record. It is noticeable that many of our pupils improve physically from the time of their entry. Considering the fact that the school is composed largely of persons with constitutional tendencies to disease, of which their deafness is a result, and also that they are here during the critical period of transition from youth to maturity, the health record of this institute during its entire history is remarkable. This favorable condition is secured in part, by regularity of habits; by simple, yet generous diet; by an adjustment,

so far as is practicable, of study, manual labor, recreation and rest, to each other in such proportion as seems best adapted to the harmonious development of all the faculties, by constant watchfulness and early treatment of indisposition, and by attention to the manifold sanitary conditions on which the health of so large a household depends.

The following table gives, by counties, the attendance of pupils within the year.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female	Total.
Brown	5	4	9
Buffalo		1	1
Calumet	1		1
Chippewa		1	1
Clark		1	1
Columbia	4	2	6
Dane	8	3	11
Dodge	4		4
Door	1		1
Dunn		5	5
Eau Claire	1		1
Fond du Lac	1		1
Grant	4	3	7
Green	4	1	5
Iowa	4		4
Jackson	2	1	3
Jefferson	7	5	12
Juneau	1	1	2
Kenosha	3	2	5
La Crosse	1		1
La Fayette		1	1
Manitowoc	6	1	7
Marathon	1	2	3
Marquette	5		5
Milwaukee	5	4	9
Monroe	1	1	2
Oconto		1	1
Outagamie	1		1
Ozaukee		1	1
Pierce		2	2
Portage	1	2	3
Racine	4	3	7
Richland	3	1	4
Rock	6	2	8
Sauk	2		2
Shawano		1	1
Sheboygan	3	1	4
Vernon	2	3	5
Walworth	4	2	6
Washington	2	1	3
Waukesha	3	3	6
Waupaca		4	4
Waushara	4	1	5
Winnebago	3	2	5
	107	69	176

In accordance with your appointment, I attended the Eighth Convention of American Instructors of Deaf and Dumb. Our Institute was also represented by Mr. G. F. Schilling, Mr. H. Phillips and Miss M. E. Smith, teachers, and by Hon. J. E. Thomas, trustee. The convention was held in Belleville, Ontario, July 15th-20th, by invitation of W. J. Palmer, Ph. D., Principal of the Ontario Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and of J. W. Langmuir, Government Inspector of Benevolent Institutions. In common with other deaf and dumb institutions of the United States, it is fitting that we should acknowledge the courtesy, hospitality and cordial aid granted by the government of Ontario, the citizens of Belleville and the officers of the Ontario Institution, on that occasion. Every assurance of welcome, and of effort to render the convocation most pleasant and profitable, was made good by antecedent preparation, and by constant attention during the entire session. The convention was fully attended, being the largest ever held in America. It was composed chiefly of principals, instructors and trustees of deaf mute institutions in the United States and Canada. Five days were fully occupied with the consideration of topics directly connected with deaf-mute education, and with a comparison of methods and results. With diversity of views sufficient to evince independence of thought and originality in application—thus giving circumstantial variety to the proceedings—there was an essential unity in theory and conclusions that made the occasion one of interest and value. I feel confident in assuring you that its results will have an immediate, direct and permanent influence on our own school.

Attendance upon the convention has suggested several facts worthy of report.

It was gratifying to notice that certain methods of instruction, especially in language, which were urged by resolution for adoption in each institution as a hopeful experiment, have been pursued here for several years with most favorable results. The representatives of this school had the satisfaction of feeling that in some respects our success has been greater than the ordinary standard of attainment.

The convention suggested the desirableness of familiar acquaintance with kindred institutions. Where there is only one school of a kind in a state, its isolation is manifest, with the disadvantages which isolation implies. There are certain characteristics of the

work of deaf-mute instruction that demand personal intercourse. Especially is this true of the medium of communication—the sign language. A dictionary of signs is well nigh impracticable. The manual alphabet consisting of varied positions of the hand can, by feeling, be apprehended and used by one that is blind, but the motions and expressions that belong to the language of signs must be visible. Moreover there should be agreement, as nearly perfect as possible, as to what motions and expressions shall suggest the same ideas, thus securing uniformity, and consequent ready communication among those for whose benefit this medium of intercourse has been devised. Where an institution is without direct and frequent intercourse with others, it is only natural that provincialism should grow up, and a sign dialect should prevail as truly as where a colony is separated from the mother country.

Another fact, not first suggested, but enforced by the convention, is the value of Illustrative Apparatus in instructing the deaf and dumb. A large number of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Museum of Education connected with the Government Normal School, in Toronto, the most complete collection of the kind on this continent. The deaf and dumb are educated through the eye. Object teaching, in its most comprehensive sense, is the form best adapted to their wants. If it offers advantages to the seeing and hearing pupil, much more is it of value where the organ of sight must do the work also of hearing. An Educational Museum, not as a curiosity, but as a means of instruction, would greatly facilitate our work, by securing economy of time and labor in teaching, by giving clearness of ideas to the pupils, by enlarging their thoughts, and by familiarizing them with the objects and the nomenclature of practical life. The purchase within the last year of a Stereo-Panopticon has proved, as was anticipated, a great source of gratification to the pupils, and is a most valuable instrument of instruction. An addition from year to year of illustrative apparatus, would in time form a collection of desirable aids in our work.

In the last report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D., says: "It is important that there should be connected with the institution a museum, which should contain a great variety of objects, classified to meet the wants of the school room. The series of models, invented

by Doctor Auzoux of Paris, would form an important feature of such a collection."

In the same connection, Dr. Peet refers to the benefits which his pupils have derived from visits to the American Institute, menageries, panoramas, and other interesting and instructive collections. Where an institution for the deaf and dumb is located in a small town, and deprived of the opportunities afforded by a large city, it is important to collect within its walls all that our means will allow of illustrative apparatus.

The following table, prepared for the "American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb," gives valuable information concerning all the institutions in the United States and Canada. It shows the relative position of the Wisconsin Institute. By comparison we notice that it is thirty-five years younger than the oldest in this country, that it is the fifteenth in the date of organization, that it was established earlier than similar institutions in some states older than Wisconsin, and that, of thirty-five schools now in operation in the United States, it is the eighth—almost the seventh—in the number of pupils.

American Institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb for the year 1873.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of open- ing.	No. of Pupils in 1873.	Male.	Female.	Semi-Mute. ¹	Number of Teachers. ²	Male.	Female.	Deaf Mute. ³	Semi-Mute. ¹
1 American Asylum	Hartford, Conn.	1817	280	171	199	23	18	8	10	4	1
2 New York Institution	New York, N. Y.	1818	596	338	248	49	31	21	10	8	9
3 Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	1820	260	129	131	33	14	11	8	3	...
4 Kentucky	Danville, Ky.	1823	94	51	43	6	5	4	1	2	1
5 Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	1823	433	250	184	55	24	8	16	10	1
6 Virginia	Staunton, Va.	1830	93	52	41	4	7	7	...	3	1
7 Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.	1844	331	192	139	...	15	10	5	2	5
8 Tennessee School	Knoxville, Tenn.	1845	115	65	50	10	7	7	...	2	1
9 North Carolina Institution	Raleigh, N. C.	1845	132	74	58	...	9	6	...	3	...
10 Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	1846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Georgia	Cave Spring, Ga.	1846	63	28	35	8	5	4	1	1	1
12 South Carolina	Cedar Spring, S. C.	1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Missouri	Fulton, Mo.	1851	185	93	92	13	9	4	5	3	...
14 Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.	1852	53	31	22	1	5	4	1	1	1
15 Wisconsin	Delavan, Wis.	1852	173	99	74	13	5	6	3	1	1
16 Michigan	Flint, Mich.	1854	175	96	79	44	10	7	3	4	2
17 Iowa	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1855	138	76	62	8	8	6	2	3	...
18 Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.	1856	47	24	23	9	3	3	...	1	1
19 Texas	Austin, Texas	1857	34	23	11	2	3	2	1	2	...
20 Columbia	Washington, D. C.	1857	108	92	16	22	11	10	1	1	3
21 Alabama	Taladega, Ala.	1858	60	20	40	...	5	3	2	3	...
22 California	Oakland, Cal.	1860	65	40	25	9	4	4	...	1	...
23 St. Bridget's Inst'n (Cath.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kansas Institution	Olathe, Kansas	1862	77	47	30	...	6	4	2	2	...
25 St. Mary's Asylum (Cath.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1862	72	38	34	6	6	...	6	1	...
26 Minnesota Institution	Faribault, Minn.	1863	83	56	27	12	7	4	3	2	2
27 Inst'n for Improved Inst'n	New York, N. Y.	1867	80	40	40	10	7	1	6	...	...

28	Clarke's Institution.....	Northampton, Mass....	1867	71	40	31	27	8	.....	8	.....	2	.....
29	Arkansas Institute.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1867	86	49	37	8	5	2	3	.....	2	.....
30	Maryland Institution.....	Frederick City, Md....	1868	99	62	37	8	9	5	4	.....	2	.....
31	Nebraska Institute.....	Omaha, Neb.....	1869	28	15	13	2	3	3	1	.....	1	.....
32	Pittsburgh Day School....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1869	40	21	19	6	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
33	Boston day School.....	Boston, Mass.....	1869	58	26	32	15	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
34	Whipple's Home School....	Mystic River, Conn....	1869	9	6	3	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	West Virginia Institution	Romney, West Va.....	1870	60	36	24	5	5	2	3	.....	1	.....
36	Oregon Institution.....	Salem, Oregon.....	1870	27	13	14	8	3	2	1	.....	1	.....
37	Cayuga Lake Acad. Class..	Aurora, N. Y.....	1871	7	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
38	Institution for Colored ...	Baltimore, Md.....	1872	10	4	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
38	Institutions in U. S.....	No. in 35 Institutions..	.....	4,252	2,410	1,842	423	274	163	111	71	33	.....
	National Deaf Mute Col. ⁵	Washington, D. C.....	1864	59	59	.....	19	8	8	.....	.....	2	.....
1	Montreal Cath. Inst.(male)	Montreal, Can.....	1848	46	46	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....
2	Montreal Cath. Inst. (fem)	Montreal, Can.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Halifax Institution.....	Halifax, N. S.....	1857	40	25	15	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
4	Ontario ...do	Belleville, Ont.....	1870	205	140	65	17	10	7	3	.....	2	.....
5	Montreal Protestant Inst'n	Montreal, Can.....	1870	21	17	4	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
6	Evening and Sunday Sch'l	St. John, N. B.....	1873	19	9	10	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
6	Institutions in Canada ...	No. in 5 Institutions..	.....	331	237	94	26	22	18	4	7	.....	.....

¹ Under this head are included the semi-deaf and all the deaf who have acquired some knowledge of language through the ear.

² Including the principal.

³ Not including the semi-mute teachers.

⁴ Number in 31 institutions, containing 3,652 pupils.

⁵ The National Deaf Mute College is a distinct organization within the Columbia Institution. Its professors and students are included in the statement of the Columbia Institution given above.

I have recently visited several of the oldest and largest institutions for deaf mute instruction—those in Indianapolis, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford; also the Clark Institution for deaf mutes at Northampton, Massachusetts. The design of this visit has been to examine methods of teaching, courses of study, the relative progress of pupils, articulation, departments of instruction not yet introduced into our school, text books, domestic arrangements, and many minor, yet in their relations important, matters connected, directly or indirectly, with our work. I have found this opportunity helpful in suggestion and encouragement.

Thankful for your manifest appreciation of endeavors to carry out your purposes for the good of this school, and with a desire to have the coming year more fruitful than the past, this record is

Most respectfully submitted.

GEO. L. WEED,
Principal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following newspapers and magazines have been sent to the Institute gratuitously, for which, editors and proprietors will please accept thanks:

Wisconsin State Journal.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Beloit Free Press.
 Racine Advocate.
 Chicago Post and Mail.
 Burlington Standard.
 Burlington Independent.
 Delavan Republican.
 Kenosha Telegraph.
 Walworth County Liberal.
 Monroe Sentinel.
 Der Herold.
 Acker Und Gartenbau Zeitung.
 Boston Journal of Chemistry.
 American Educational Monthly.
 Northwestern Christian Advocate.
 Deaf-Mutes' Chronicle.
 Deaf-Mute Advance.
 Silent World.
 Deaf-Mute Pelican.
 Kentucky Deaf-Mute.
 Mexico Independent.
 Mute Journal of Nebraska.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, for a beautiful collection of chromos; to Mr. H. H. Andrews of Keshe-
 na, for maple sugar, and to Mr. James McAllister, Superintendent
 of Public Schools in Milwaukee, and Mr. Thomas Desmond, Sec-
 retary of the City Board of School Commissioners for aid in secur-
 ing information concerning deaf-mutes.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—It again becomes my duty to submit to you the sanitary report of your institution during the year past; and I am happy to be able to state that the health of the pupils has been remarkably good; we have seldom greater reason for thankfulness in this respect.

There have been several cases of bronchial affections, one of which was quite severe; eight of scarlet fever of a mild form; two of bilious fever; one of pneumonia; one of pleurisy, and one of acute rheumatism; all recovered perfectly, and are able to pursue their studies. There were also several slight accidents, none of which required special treatment.

I am still of the opinion that more room and better ventilation is required for the health and convenience of the pupils and household.

Respectfully submitted,

D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.,
Physician in Charge.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute
for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following is an exhibit of all moneys received and paid out by me since my last report:

DR.

To amount received from state treasurer.....	\$40,500 00
September 30, 1874, to amount received from the principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	1,072 85
Total received	<u>\$41,572 85</u>

CR.

By payment of overdraft due September 30, 1873, as per my last re- port.....	\$1,874 54
By payment of orders drawn by principal of Deaf and Dumb In- stitute from No. 620 to No. 1194 inclusive *	<u>35,449 03</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount received	\$41,572 85
Total amount paid out.....	<u>37,323 57</u>
Amount in my hands.....	4,249 28
Amount in hands of state treasurer.....	8,750 00
	<u>\$12,999 28</u>

Dated September 30, 1874.

All of which is,

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. THOMAS,
Treasurer.

* NOTE.—The detailed lists of expenditures and orders drawn are omitted from the printed report and recorded in the office of secretary of state, in accordance with section 5, chapter 32, laws of 1874.

LIST OF PUPILS.

In School within the Year ending September 30, 1874.

MALES.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Andrews, William.....	Jefferson	Jefferson.
Asenbauer, Sebastian.....	Theresa	Dodge.
Barker, Sidney R.....	Poysippi.....	Waushara.
Barnhart, Charles	Wautoma	Waushara.
*Beers, La Fayette G	Janesville	Rock.
Bevins, George.....	La Valle	Sauk.
Blair, John W	Boscobel	Grant.
Birk, Gustav.....	Glen Haven	Grant.
Blonde, Micker	New Franken	Brown.
Boyea, Joseph	Depere	Brown.
Boyea, George	Depere	Brown.
Buchman, William.....	Hortonville	Outagamie.
Bushel, Louis.....	Aztalan	Jefferson.
Callahan, Patrick	Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha.
*Chambers, James	Garden Valley.....	Jackson.
Clawson, Frank T.....	Brodhead.....	Green.
*Coke, Fred. E.....	Brookfield Center.....	Waukesha.
*Cole, Christian S.....	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
Conery, Philip J.....	Fall River.....	Columbia.
Cork, Hugh.....	Mazomanie	Dane.
Cullen, James F	Janesville	Rock.
Cullen, William G	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.
*Day, William.....	Mineral Point	Iowa.
Deubel, Edmund	Watertown	Jefferson.
Dill, Johan	Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.
Donegan, Edward S.....	Janesville	Rock.
Dorn, Leonard	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Drinkwine, Elick.....	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Eberle, Martin	West Bend	Washington.
Eldridge, Charles E.....	West Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Englert, Leonard.....	New Franken.....	Brown.
Ernst, Edwin H. K.....	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Falk, Edwin J	Stettin	Marathon.
*Felton, John.....	Dayton	Richland.
Ferris, Francis W.....	Tomah	Monroe.
Field, Sievart S.....	Racine	Racine.
Florey, Elmer L	Lyndon	Sheboygan.
Foy, Thomas	Madison.....	Dane.

List of Pupils—Males—continued.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Gauger, Carl	Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
*German, Fred E.	Montello	Marquette.
Goodness, Alexander	Stevens Point	Portage.
Gorey, Dennis	Magnolia	Rock.
Grenwis, Albert	Merton	Waukesha.
Grosenick, Heinrich	Watertown	Jefferson.
Gunderson, Gunder M.	Waterford	Racine.
Hadley, Rufus E.	Janesville	Rock.
*Hartloff, John F. M.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hebberd, Perry G.	Hamilton	La Crosse.
Hecker, Louis	Mayville	Dodge.
Henry, Albert	West Point	Columbia.
Henry, Charles	Palmyra	Jefferson.
Henry, George A.	Glen Haven	Grant.
Hines, John	Sturgeon Bay	Door.
Heup, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hoskins, John H.	Linden	Iowa.
Hulburt, Arthur D.	Loganville	Sauk.
*Jearmark, John	La Fayette	Walworth.
*Johnson, John	Coon Valley	Vernon.
Jœckel, George E.	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
Jones, Seth B.	Montello	Marquette.
Karges, Theodore	Burlington	Racine.
Kirk, John J.	Sharon	Walworth.
*Klug, August	Reeseville	Dodge.
Larson, Lars M.	Jefferson	Vernon.
Larson, Charles M.	Mount Morris	Waushara.
Lissac, John	Kiel	Manitowoc.
Lynch, James	Milford	Jefferson.
*Matthias, Emil E. G.	Bloomfield	Waushara.
Meeland, Knud E.	Columbus	Columbia.
Miller, William	Union Grove	Racine.
Minert, Garet	Albany	Green.
Noeldner, Ernst W.	Mayville	Dodge.
O'Connell, Dennis	Westfield	Marquette.
O'Connell, P. Henry	Westfield	Marquette.
*O'Neal, Patrick	Reedsville	Manitowoc.
Pœllmann, Francis	St. Lawrence	Washington.
Poh, Henry	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
Prochnow, Bernhard F. M.	Paynesville	Milwaukee.
Rassell, John	Decada	Sheboygan.
Reed, Harry	Menasha	Winnebago.
Riggs, Austin W.	East Delavan	Walworth.
Riley, Francis W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Riley, John	Montello	Marquette.
*Riplinger, Herman	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
Robinson, Warren	Moscow	Iowa.
Ryan Michael	Delavan	Walworth.
*Ryan, Michael	Portage City	Columbia.

List of Pupils—Males—continued.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Sampson, Erick L.....	Norway Grove.....	Dane.
Seigler, Peter	Madison	Dane.
Scott, Charles W.....	Brothertown.....	Calumet.
*Shaffer, William I.....	Downsville.....	Dane.
Sprendiano, August.....	Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.
Stickles, Fred.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Taylor, Samuel J.....	Montfort.....	Grant.
*Titzlaff, August C.....	Depere.....	Brown.
Tolles, George.....	Porter.....	Rock.
Tschudy, Fridolin F.....	New Glarus.....	Green.
*Tschudy, Josua.....	New Glarus.....	Green.
*Tyler, Edwin E.....	Richland Center.....	Richland.
Wakefield, William E.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Wakefield, Claude A.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Webb, Charles S.....	Sylvan.....	Richland.
Weller, America Emil.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
White, James.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
White, William F.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Worden, George F.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
Winters, Charles.....	Highland.....	Iowa.

FEMALES.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Andrews, Dora E.....	Keshena.....	Shawano.
Althaus, Emily.....	West Bend.....	Washington.
Atkins, Alma N.....	Wrightstown.....	Brown.
Bailey, Belle.....	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.
Bailey, Lida.....	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.
Bandow, Wilhelmla.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Bartlett, Chloe M.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
Bates, Emma J.....	Sherman.....	Sheboygan.
*Behling, Johanna.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Bishop, Ada J.....	Union.....	Rock.
*Blair, Olivia J.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.
Blonde, Anna.....	New Franken.....	Brown.
Boro, Mary.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
*Bues, Sophia W.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Bunker, Carrie M.....	Troy Center.....	Walworth.
Burger, Mary.....	Marathon City.....	Marathon.
Carroll, Margaret.....	Erfurt.....	Jefferson.
*Churchill, Emily.....	Eagle.....	Waukesha.
Conery, Honora.....	Fall River.....	Columbia.
Cutler, Carrie E.....	Fremont.....	Waupaca.
Daly, Johanna.....	Asketon.....	Brown.
Dickson, Nellie M.....	Spring Brook.....	Dunn.
Dudley, Ella.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.

List of Pupils—Females—continued.

NAMES.	Town.	County.
Eberle, Emily.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Eberhart, Mary A.....	Le Roy.....	Monroe.
Grant, Wilmet U.....	Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.
Gratz, Kate.....	Racine.....	Racine.
*Gullickson, Ragnill.....	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Haas, Rosa.....	Tabor.....	Racine.
Hackett, Mary.....	Platteville.....	Grant.
*Hahn, Elizabeth.....	Painesville.....	Milwaukee.
*Hulse, Kate E.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Hunnell, Alda F.....	Argyle.....	La Fayette.
Hutton, Maggie.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Johnson, Mary C.....	Ora Oak.....	Grant.
Lafier, Mary A.....	Wyocena.....	Columbia.
Minert, Frances.....	Albany.....	Green.
Munseh, Emma.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
McKee, Mary A.....	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
Mehler, Esther H.....	Rockton.....	Vernon.
Molster, Annette W.....	Merton.....	Waukesha.
Morse, Pruella J.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Moser, Lina.....	Gilmanton.....	Buffalo.
Oleson, Tomena.....	Ontario.....	Vernon.
Overton, Ella.....	Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Overton, Bella.....	Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Peterson, Carrie C.....	Orange.....	Juneau.
Phillips, Evangeline.....	Danville.....	Dunn.
*Quade, Bertha W.....	Naugart.....	Marathon.
Redford, Eneretta E.....	Menominee.....	Waukesha.
Ringrose, Evangeline M.....	Garden Valley.....	Jackson.
*Riplinger, Elizabeth.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Resmond, Emma A.....	Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Schwarz, Charlotte.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
*Slattery, Barbara.....	Stiles.....	Oconto.
Smith, Ella.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Smith, Jennie O.....	Wautoma.....	Waushara.
Smith, Melinda J.....	Downsville.....	Dunn.
Stillwell, Mary F.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
*Tenney, Helen.....	Richland Center.....	Richland.
*Wells, Mary A.....	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
*Wells, Theresa.....	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
White, Elizabeth.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
White, Mary J.....	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Wichtner, Augusta.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Wilhelmi, Mary.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Williams, Cynthia L.....	Ontario.....	Vernon.
Zastrow, Amelia.....	Concord.....	Jefferson.
Zimmer, Mary.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.

List of Pupils—continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in attendance within the year.....	107	69	176
*Left within the year	19	14	33
Number present October 1, 1874	88	55	143

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delevan, Walworth county, on the Western Union Railroad.

It is a *school* for the education of the children and youth of the state who, on account of *deafness*, cannot be instructed in the common schools.

The proper age for admission is twelve years; application should not be made for any child under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. It is understood that parents and guardians will allow their children to remain during that period unless their stay is shortened by removal or Providential circumstances. The only time in the year for admission is the beginning of the term, on the first Wednesday of September. The term closes in June. There is no winter vacation.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind will knowingly be admitted; and such, if received, will be discharged on discovery that they cannot be instructed by means of the method here employed.

All applicants must be free from immoralities of conduct, and from offensive or contagious diseases.

There is no charge for children of the state for board or tuition, but their friends are expected to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to supply clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or be sent by express as needed. Ordinary mending is done at the Institute, but the making of garments is no part of its work. Every garment should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. A sum of money, not less than five dollars, should be deposited with the Principal at the beginning of the school year, for incidental expenses.

All letters respecting applicants or pupils should be addressed to
3—D. & D.

(Doc. 9.)

the Principal, to whom money should be sent by draft or post office order.

All letters and express packages for pupils should be marked "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb." Express matter should be prepaid.

Any person knowing of deaf mute children or youth, not in school, may confer a great blessing on them by sending their names, and the address of their parents, to the Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wisconsin.

*Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,
Delavan, Walworth County.*

FORM OF APPLICATION.

1. Full name of deaf-mute.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Names of parents.
 Father.
 Mother.
5. Residence of parents.
 Town.
 County.
 Post office.
 Nearest railroad station.
6. Occupation of father or mother.
7. Nationality of parents.
8. Was the child born deaf?
 Or, what was the cause of deafness?
 At what age?
9. Is deafness total, or partial?
10. What is the general health?
11. Is there any imbecility or idiocy?
12. Has it had the Small Pox?
 Mumps?
 Measles?
 Whooping cough?
13. Are any of the family connections deaf?
14. Were the parents related before marriage?

15. Names of all the children in the order of age.

Signature of parent or other person making application.

Post office address.

This form, when filled and signed, should be sent to

GEORGE L. WEED, JR.,

Principal Institute for Deaf and Dumb,

Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis.

NOTICE.

The state supports also an Institution for the Education of the Blind. Persons who cannot see enough to attend the common schools, and are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, are entitled to admission. No charge is made for education of children of citizens of the state.

For further information, address the Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin.

DOCUMENT 11.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1874.

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

Hon. D. WORTHINGTON,	MADISON.
Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF,	JANESVILLE.
Col. C. K. PIER,	FOND DU LAC.
Col. W. F. VILAS,	MADISON.
Capt. G. L. PARK,	STEVENS POINT.

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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. W. BURTON,

SUPERINTENDENT.

Mrs. E. W. BURTON,

MATRON.

A. J. WARD,

PHYSICIAN.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The law instituting the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, requires the board of trustees, at their annual meeting, to make a full report to the governor of all their proceedings connected therewith; and in pursuance thereof, we hereby present our ninth annual report. At the close of the war, Wisconsin was the first among the states to acknowledge her obligations to provide for the maintenance and education of the orphaned children of her sons who had met death in upholding her honor in distant fields. In the fall of 1865, Mrs. L. P. Harvey, Hon. B. F. Hopkins, the patriotic citizens of Madison, Milwaukee and other parts of the state, raised by subscription over twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of commencing the organization of a soldiers' orphans' home in Madison. The use of buildings known as "Harvey Hospital" was donated by the general government, and subsequently sold to the state for a nominal sum in aid of the enterprise. The institution was refitted, furnished and opened for the reception of inmates, on the first day of January, 1866; and before an appeal could be heard by the legislature to adopt the work, over twenty thousand dollars had been expended in providing for those who sought admission. On the 31st day of March, 1866, an act was approved establishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin, providing for the purchase of the present site, the appointment of a board of trustees, and making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to pay the purchase money of the grounds and buildings. At the same session, a further appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was made to meet the current expenses for the ensuing year. During the year 1868, a substantial stone school building was erected on the premises at a cost of

twelve thousand dollars. For the nine years that the home has been in existence, including purchase money, additions, repairs and current expenses, there has been appropriated for this institution the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Other states following the example of Wisconsin, have provided homes for the orphans of their soldiers who fell in the discharge of duty; some of them on a larger and much more expensive scale than ours, and we doubt if one can be found in which an equal amount of honest care and work has been performed in this field of labor, for so small an amount of money. Many of them, we know, have cost very much more per capita annually than ours; and so far as we have been able to compare and judge of results, the people of the state may well feel a just pride in the work which this institution has accomplished. There have been admitted to the Home from the date of its organization, six hundred and eighty-three inmates. These are but a small proportion of the orphans of Wisconsin's soldiers; but, as a rule, they were the most needy; and the Home has furnished to them opportunities for acquiring a common school education, of commencing life under bright and hopeful prospects, and with probabilities of their becoming useful and valuable citizens, such as they never could have had but for this kindly interposition in their behalf by the good people of this state. During the whole period of the existence of the Home, the Christian people of Madison have rendered valuable assistance to the Superintendent and teachers in conducting the Sabbath schools. By their aid, a high standard of instruction has been maintained, a variety of interest given to the exercises, and a more healthful, social, moral and religious tone imparted to this branch of labor than could have been maintained without their aid. In addition to the ordinary studies of the day schools, elementary, vocal exercises have been taught and some knowledge of instrumental music has been given, to such as manifested special aptitude; a class in telegraphy has received instruction from a competent teacher, while others have been required to devote a portion of their time regularly allotted to some useful occupation. Special attention has also been devoted to the best physical and moral results possible to be reached by correct personal habits and in deportment both in the school, in the buildings and also on the play grounds, while under proper care, each of the children has been permitted and required to regularly attend such places of worship as its inclination sug-

gested, so that instruction, labor, recreation and duty have been carefully combined to develop self-respect, self-reliance and establish character.

At the last session of the legislature, an act was passed directing the board of trustees to procure homes in private families for all children in the Home, who were, or might become fourteen years of age, within six months from the date of the passage of said act; also, to contract with parents or guardians, suitable to have the charge of children under that age, to withdraw them from the Home upon condition that, until such children become fourteen years of age, the board shall pay to their parents or guardians at the rate of five dollars per month each, upon condition that the children for whose benefit such allowance is made, shall be required to attend school at least four months in each year, unless prevented by sickness. Section 3 of said act provides that in case of children who have no mother or legal guardian, or where such mother or legal guardian is not a suitable person to have the charge of such children, the board of trustees shall find a home with the relatives of the children, if they have relatives within the state who are suitable persons, and if not, with other persons; and failing to find homes for such children within six months from the date of the passage of said act, then to contract for the maintenance of such children in some private orphan asylum, until they shall have reached the age of fourteen years, and to pay for such maintenance the sum of six dollars per month, reserving the right to annul all contracts made under said act, and resume the care of any child whenever, in the judgment of the board, the interests of such child will be subserved thereby. Under the operation of this law, the inmates of the Home have been reduced from one hundred and fifty-eight, at the date of our last report, to thirty-five. These will be withdrawn by their friends, or homes furnished for them, before the meeting of the legislature, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home practically closed.

Continued care and watchfulness, by correspondence and personal visitation on the part of some one of the officers, are found necessary to protect the children from the selfishness of parties to whom they have been entrusted, and to see that school advantages are regularly afforded during the winter season. This oversight should be maintained for years to come.

During the past year, we have continued at the Normal School

at Platteville, Mary Barritt; at Oshkosh, Annie Randall, Ora Nichols and Aggie McDonald; and at Whitewater, Fred. Hawes, Albert Howard and Bennie Jones. Some complaint of indifference to study has been made in one or two cases; but, as a whole, this is the best and most efficient class which has been sent from the Home to the Normal Schools. After the first year's study, as these pupils become young men and women, the appropriation made by the legislature, of \$200 per annum for each pupil, becomes insufficient for their support, but, by drawing to a limited extent on the stores of the Home for clothing, we have been enabled to carry them through without using any of an additional \$50 per annum each, which the board placed at our disposal years ago wherewith to meet deficiencies in case any should exist.

At the present meeting of the board of trustees, arrangements have been made for the division of the Ward and Smith Funds, among all the orphans who have been inmates of the Home, as they shall become of age, boys at twenty-one years and girls at eighteen, in accordance with the provisions of the will of Mr. Ward, the principal testator. As nearly as can be estimated, these funds will give to the orphans forty-five dollars each. Special care will be taken to guard this money from charges for fees of any description, and to place the full amount in the hands of each orphan who is entitled to receive it. The internal administration of the Home has continued, during the past year, to meet our unqualified approbation. Under the rigid economy which has been practiced, and by utilizing the labor of the boys and the employes in the farm garden, in the shoe shop and at other employments, the appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars, made by the last legislature, will meet our current expenses and pay all the contracts now made for maintenance under the act of last winter, until the next meeting of that body. The superintendent and matron will remain in charge of the property of the institution until some other provision be made by the legislature; and under the direction of the board of trustees, the superintendent is charged with the clerical work necessary to prepare for and commence the distribution of the Ward and Smith bequests. When all the inmates shall have been disposed of, it is estimated that there will be about one hundred orphans under fourteen years of age, in whose behalf the state will be charged with the payment of five dollars per month; of these, not more than three or four, at six dollars per month. During the past two years,

homes have been found in families in different parts of the state, for over fifty orphans. Some of these may be returned, or it may be found necessary to remove them for the benefit of the children. All who are entitled to the five dollars per month have not yet made application, so that a careful estimate of our liabilities for maintenance, together with other necessary expenses, reaching from the date of the meeting of the legislature until another appropriation can be made, a period of about fourteen months, compels us to ask the legislature for nine thousand dollars.

JAMES BINTLIFF, *President.*

DENISON WOTHINGTON, *Secretary.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to make the following report:
During the year, there has been no death in the "Home." The
general health of the children has been unusually good.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

A. J. WARD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant with the requirements of law instituting the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, I respectfully submit this my third annual report:

Number of children in the Home, October 1st, 1873.....	144
Since admitted.....	13
Readmitted.....	2
Total.....	159
Number discharged.....	116
Number furnished with homes.....	8 124
Total belonging to the home.....	35
Number present.....	35

Average age, 11 years.

The children received are:

ALFRED J. PIERCY, aged 7 years, son of James Piercy, Co. G, 20th Reg. Died at Little Wolf. Entered by mother, Oshkosh October 5, 1873.

FRANK E. PIERCY, aged 5 years; as above.

LORANA A. DOUGLAS, aged 11 years, daughter of David Douglas, Co. C, 46 Reg. Died at Petersburg, Va. Entered by mother, La Crosse, Wis., October 7, 1873.

WILLIAM H. MEYERS, aged 10 years, son of Samuel Meyers, 110th Reg. Penn. Vol. Died at Philadelphia, hospital. Entered by mother, Ellen Leffingwell, Watertown, Wis., October 11, 1873.

CHARLES BECKER, aged 8 years, son of John Becker, 35th Reg. Wis. Vol. Died at Brownsville, Texas. Entered by mother, Milwaukee, Wis., October 21, 1873.

OLIVE BALLENGER, aged 11 years, daughter of Asa A. Ballinger, Co. I, 38th Reg. Died at Petersburg, Va. Entered by mother Oneco, Ill., November, 3, 1873.

THOMAS BENNETT, aged 10 years, son of Moses Bennett, Co. G, 7th Reg. Died at Washington, D. C. Entered by mother, Seneca, Wood Co. Wis., November 4, 1873.

EDITH MANSFIELD, aged 13 years, daughter of John L. Mansfield, Co. H, 14th Reg. Died at Greenbush, Wis. Entered by mother, Greenbush, Dec., 18, 1873.

SILAS HATFIELD, aged 10 years, son of Silas Hatfield, Co. B, 7th Reg. Died at Chester, Penn. Entered by mother, Marshall, Dane Co., Wis., March, 23, 1874.

SAMUEL HAYNES, aged 12 years, son of David Haynes, Co. F, 32d Reg. Died at Jackson, Tenn. Entered by O. C. Bissell, Fond du Lac, Wis., March, 30, 1874.

JAMES C. WILLIAMS, aged 10 years, son of James P. Williams, Co. K, 6th Reg. Died in hospital, Baltimore, Md. Entered by O. H. Millard, Whitestown, Vernon Co., Wis., March 31, 1874.

EMMET HUMPHREY, aged 5 years, son of Aaron Humphrey, Co. E, 12th Reg. Died at Delton, Wis. Entered by A. Warren, Reedsburg, Wis., April 28, 1874.

CHARLES W. BOYCE, aged 9 years, son of Alexander Boyce, 18th Reg., Co. I. Died at Altoona, Ga. Entered by mother, Columbus, Wis., Sept. 15, 1874.

Children furnished with homes since last report are :

MALISSA FAITH, with H. C. Williams, Madison, Dane Co., Wis.

JAMES ROBINETTE, with Jacob Arnold, Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis.

ORVILLE VANDUSEN, with M. McLaughlin, Madison, Dane Co., Wis.

JOHN SKINNER, with Dr. G. Case, Madison, Wis.

ROSA TOUNARD, with Mrs. S. S. Clark, Oregon, Wis.

OTIS HUMPHREY, with James Malrooney, Mt. Hope, Grant Co., Wis.

ORTON HUMPHREY, with James Mulrooney, Jr., Mt. Hope, Grant Co., Wis.

NINA TIFFT, With James Hayden, Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis.

As compared with last year, little has been done in the matter of placing children in adopted homes. While applications to take children have been much more numerous than formerly, in supplying the want, difficulties have arisen not heretofore encountered. The children most attractive, as to age and appearance, needing homes, had been previously furnished, leaving a remnant possessing characteristics not so well calculated to recommend them to the favor of parties applying. In cases where an adopted home seemed to offer advantages, both as to education and a general preparation for life, far superior to any in the gift of the parent, the latter has refused her consent. Again children have shown more hesitancy in entrusting themselves to the care of strangers. Nor is this a matter of wonder to us after reviewing our experience in this branch of duty. Parties, wanting children, come highly recommended, and promise well; but, having the children once in their power, most are disposed to substitute them for men upon the farm or maids in the kitchen. Promises to school and care for them as their own are ignored and forgotten. Their deep sympathy (?) for this class of unfortunates soon lies buried beneath their own selfishness. Of children placed in homes, eight have been restored to our care. Of this number, three have been refurnished, and two have gone to their parents. So long as no binding obligation exists between the Board of Trustees and parties adopting children, this unsettled condition of the latter will continue. Looking to the final closing of the Home, this matter claims your early consideration.

The law relating to the management of the Home, enacted by our last general assembly, came upon us suddenly but not entirely unexpectedly. Its provisions, coupled with a meager appropriation, necessitated the almost immediate dismissal of inmates of fourteen years of age. This class of itself was large, while with these went many under the maximum age, as in cases of families of twos and threes. Thus our population was rapidly reduced. Through the fall and winter terms of school, teachers had worked with unusual energy; while pupils had responded with good lessons, promptness, and close attention; but when the force of the law was applied, pulsation in this department immediately ceased. There was a show of life, but the spirit had departed. "Home Breaking Up" was the only subject talked or thought of. Scarcely a class remained unbroken; while many were entirely swept away. We

scarcely need add that teachers were slightly discouraged. After the first shock was spent, and reorganization by consolidation of three schools into two effected, school matters resumed a more regular course. Still a constant loss was realized, until within a space of three months, our number diminished from one hundred and forty (140), to forty-four (44) pupils. In this particular, of course our Sunday School fully sympathized. With an appropriation so limited, a margin of six months to accomplish the work contemplated by the law, was ineffectual to save us from confusion; otherwise, our full number might have been retained till the close of the school year, June 19th, and a great loss to the children warded off.

While it is not our province or our purpose here to discuss at length the expediency of the law, yet we believe it would have been far better had no more admissions been granted, and the Home allowed to die a natural death; for, in the natural order of things, its necessary existence was short.

The advantage to mothers (\$5 per month per child) offered by the law is merely nominal. It is a glittering bait by which soldiers' orphans have been drawn into poverty, into regions destitute of school privileges, or placed upon a course of training in the street school. Already, mothers, among the first to claim the benefit (?), have earnestly sought to restore their children to the care of the Home. Many of them, with children here, had broken up their homes and were occupying positions as house servants, washers, sewers, book agents, teachers; earnest in their own support, and that of their children when no longer wards of the state. Unexpectedly, the law compels them to reestablish their homes with scanty means, and so prepare to receive the absent ones. The mothers are now at home, but with hands tied, as it were, and an additional burden imposed. Few boys at fourteen are self-supporting, much less able to contribute to the support of a family. As to the girls, the prospect is less favorable. While Wisconsin, conscientiously, perhaps, was cutting short the life of its Home for Soldiers' Orphans, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio were fostering with more tender care this branch of public charities. Iowa has three Homes, located respectively at Davenport, Cedar Falls and Glenwood. These embrace a population of about five hundred (500) inmates, with an appropriation of one hundred and twenty (120) dollars per capita, or \$60,000 annually, for support alone. The

maximum age is sixteen (16) years. Already, upwards of two thousands of soldiers' orphans have been benefited by these Homes, and now, the question of admitting "orphans generally" of suitable age is being discussed by their managers. These Homes have no provision for teaching trades, and but little ground for cultivation.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, located at Normal, has a population of about three hundred (300) pupils, and an appropriation of \$50,000, or about \$166 per capita. Maximum age, 14 years; average age of pupils, 10 years. This institution has a small farm, but no facilities for teaching trades.

The Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is located at Xenia. Its average number of inmates is five hundred and seventy. Maximum age, sixteen years, while, at the discretion of the officers, it may be extended to eighteen years. The average age of pupils is nine years. The annual appropriation, per capita, is ninety-three dollars—making in the aggregate, fifty-three thousand and ten dollars.

This Home has no advantages for trades, but has fifty acres of land under cultivation. Although much has been urged against our Home, on the ground of its lacking systematic industries, in this respect, we find that it compares favorably with like institutions of neighboring states. While trades are not taught, the Home is not a hive of drones, or a school for idlers; but every boy and every girl, of working age, has daily tasks to perform. Yearly, there is the cutting and preparing of three hundred cords of wood for burning, the handling of sixty tons of coal, involving the care of many stoves, the milking and tending of seven cows, the feeding and care of twelve hogs, much work in barn and stable, the cultivation of a garden of eight acres, yielding more than a necessary supply of vegetables for our household; besides a great amount of work arising from care of grounds and buildings. Add to this the making and mending of all shoes worn by inmates, and you have a large amount of work accomplished by the boys under direction of employés. The girls are employed in every department of household work. During the last three years, by the reduction of our pay roll and employment of many little hands, thousands of dollars have been saved the state and a great benefit rendered the children. Since our present small number of inmates renders expenses largely disproportionate to the benefits arising;

and inasmuch as nearly every child destitute of friends has been provided for, we respectfully recommend the immediate closing of the Home. The law governing us affords authority ample to secure this result by January 1, 1875.

The health of the children has been unusually good. Agreeably to your instructions to secure the services of a physician for the year, I contracted with Dr. A. J. Ward to continue his attendance at a salary of \$200. Previous to March 1st, the excellent condition of our schools, in point of order, progress and good scholarship, had never before been reached. Subsequently, the unsettled condition of affairs interfered with good work. Our present school, numbering thirty-five (35) pupils, opened Sept. 15th. Though "mixed" in its character, scholars are making progress under the conduct of Miss Addie Webster. Our advanced class of '73, consisting of six pupils, is making the best record of any that has left the Home for Normal School.

Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the season in consequence of the drouth, our garden operations have been more profitable than last year. At a low rate, the estimated value of crops is \$621.60. Total expense, including rent of land, is \$182.28.

PRODUCTS OF VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Corn, field	45 bus.
Corn, green	2,100 doz.
Potatoes, Early Rose	631 bus.
Squash, Hubbard	2½ tons.
Beans, white	4 bus.
Beans, string	9 bus.
Beans, Lima	4½ bus.
Cabbage	700 hds.
Tomatoes	16 bus.
Pickles	4 bbls.
Onions	20 bus.
Beets	60½ bus.
Carrots	188 bus.
Radishes, winter	20 bus.
Turnips	10 bus.
Peas, green	8½ bus.
Cauliflowers	20 hds.

Our dairy, consisting of from five to seven cows, continues a success. It has yielded sufficient milk at a cost not to exceed 3 cents per quart. Our profitable returns from a stock of twelve hogs, exceeded 100 per cent. of first cost and expense of feeding.

Our shoe shop was closed May 1st. In consequence of the small number of children and loss of our older boys, it became economy

to buy our shoes, having a man come occasionally to do the mending. One woman, assisted a part of the year by girls, has done the work of the sewing department.

REPORT OF CLOTHING MADE.

Common woolen pants.....	111
Vests.....	4
Common woolen coats.....	120
Flannel shirts.....	150
Shirt bosoms.....	9
Collars, linen.....	22
Suspenders, pairs.....	120
Handkerchiefs, hemmed.....	132
Girls' clothing—Chemise.....	81
Drawers.....	105
Dresses.....	101
Cloaks.....	12
Skirts.....	35
Night dresses.....	51
Hats trimmed.....	60
Aprons.....	104
Sheets.....	30
Pillow cases.....	29

The balance, \$274.49, of repair fund, has been judiciously expended.

The lack of pupils of suitable age rendered it unnecessary to continue the class in telegraphy, after June. To those pupils who were well qualified for positions, lacking only a short experience in a general office, the unsettled condition of railroad matters brought disappointment in matter of employment, companies not conforming to their usual custom of opening summer offices.

The following publications seldom fail of a weekly appearance at the Home:

Fond du Lac Commonwealth.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Kenosha Union.
 Racine Journal.
 Waukesha Freeman.
 Western Farmer.
 University Press.
 State Gazette.
 Monroe Sentinel.
 Burlington Standard.
 Weekly Rescue.
 Grand Army Sentinel.

To their publishers, we take pleasure in acknowledging our yearly indebtedness.

In accordance with the act of last legislature relating to the management of the Home, parents and guardians were furnished with a copy of the law. In matter of pensions provided for by said act, proper papers being filed, the following amounts have been promptly paid.

For April quarter:

Mary A. Gear, Rockford.....one pension.....	\$16 37
Ellen Leffingwell, Watertown.....do.....	11 63
Lydia Davis, Tiffany Creek.....do.....	11 67
F. W. Menkey, Beaver Dam.....two pensions.....	30 00
Harriet Hatch.....one pension.....	14 67
A. M. Barritt, Cedar Falls.....do.....	7 17
Frances Hawes, Fox Lake.....do.....	11 34
R. Phillips, Clinton.....two pensions.....	20 34
C. S. Piercy, Oshkosh.....do.....	23 00
W. B. Cole, Greenfield, Indiana.....one pension.....	4 67
Helen M. Coan, Verona.....do.....	13 00
Total	<u>\$163 86</u>

There are now upon our pension list sixty-nine (69) children, having an average term as pensioners of $25\frac{3}{4}$ months, requiring an expenditure of \$8,855. This list is liable to receive twenty-eight additional names, increasing the length of the average term.

With the approval of Gov. Taylor and trustees, Col. W. F. Vilas and Hon. D. Worthington, upon the 30th of April, I transferred to Thomas H. Little, Supt. of Wisconsin Institute for the Blind, the following property, for use of said institution, whose building and furniture were completely destroyed by fire on the evening of April 13:

Bedsteads	50
Blankets, double.....	36
Blankets, single.....	57
Bedticks.....	35
Pillows.....	84
Pillow cases.....	50
Bed spreads.....	60

General financial statement:

Balance of funds on hand, October 1, 1873; \$1,093.93; amount received from all sources, \$20,487.45; amount of orders paid, \$21,-021.43; balance on hand, October 1, 1874, \$559.95.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. BURTON, *Sup't.*

LIST OF PENSIONERS.

NAME.	Parent's Name.	Regiment.
Angell, George.....	Geo. W. Angell.....	10th Inf.
Barritt, Jas.....	Samuel Barritt.....	29th Inf.
Bacon, Willie.....	D. L. Bacon.....	3d Bat.
Baker, Mark*.....	Wm. G. Baker.....	30th Inf.
Bradshaw, Frank.....	J. D. Bradshaw.....	36th Inf.
Browning, Willie*.....	Chas. A. Browning.....	3d Cav.
Bannister, Sylvester.....	Wm. Bannister.....	21st Inf.
Bannister, Chs.....	Wm. Bannister.....	21st Inf.
Becker, Samuel.....	John Becker.....	35th Inf.
Becker, Chs.....	John Becker.....	35th Inf.
Baker, John.....	John Baker.....	14th Inf.
Bennett, Thos*.....	M. Bennett.....	7th Inf.
Baker, Lizzie*.....	Wm. G. Baker.....	30th Inf.
Baker, Ettie*.....	Wm. G. Baker.....	30th Inf.
Baker, Eva.....	Wm. G. Baker.....	30th Inf.
Ballenger, Olive.....	Asa A. Bellenger.....	38th Inf.
Corbit, Thos.....	James Corbit.....	17th Inf.
Corbit, Minnie.....	James Corbit.....	17th Inf.
Cressey, Stephen.....	H. W. Cressey.....	25th Inf.
Cooper, Thos*.....	Thomas Cooper.....	2d Cav.
Coan, Thos.....	William Coan.....	42d Inf.
Crandall, John.....	D. V. Crandall.....	19th Inf.
Cane, Mary*.....	Anthony Cane.....	10th USI
Coleman, Alice.....	Jordan Coleman.....	36th Inf.
Coleman, Mary.....	Jordan Coleman.....	36th Inf.
Clendenning, Ella.....	Alex. Clendenning.....	14th Inf.
Close, Maria.....	John Close.....	8th Inf.
Dutcher, Frank.....	N. P. Dutcher.....	12th Inf.
Devoe, Elmon*.....	Amos Devoe.....	29th Inf.
Damkoehler, Clara*.....	E. Damkoehler.....	26th Inf.
Douglas, Lorane.....	D. Douglas.....	36th Inf.
Devoe, Nettie*.....	A. Devoe.....	29th Inf.
Ellis, Ella.....	R. Ellis.....	25th Inf.
Ellis, Carrie.....	R. Ellis.....	25th Inf.
Ellis, Jane.....	R. Ellis.....	25th Inf.
Farry, Robert*.....	Wm. Farry.....	25th Inf.
Farry, John*.....	Wm. Farry.....	25th Inf.
Farry, Louisa*.....	Wm. Farry.....	25th Inf.
Fountain, Alex.....	A. Fountain.....	11th Inf.
Gear, Harry.....	J. H. Gear.....	3d Inf.
Gilbert, Frank.....	Jas. Gilbert.....	35th Inf.
Gilbert, Willie.....	Jas. Gilbert.....	35th Inf.
Hatch, Warren.....	W. D. Hatch.....	33d Inf.
Hayes, Leroy.....	S. H. Hayes.....	36th Inf.
Hayes, Samuel.....	S. H. Hayes.....	36th Inf.
Hayes, Willis.....	Jacob Hayes.....	23d Inf.
Hess, James*.....	John Hess.....	12th Bat.
Hatfield, Frank.....	Silas Hatfield.....	7th Inf.

List of Pensioners—continued.

NAME.	Parent's Name.	Regiment.
Hawes, Hattie.....	A. P. Hawes.....	17th Inf.
Hollenbeck, Anna.....	Robt. Hollenbeck.....	42d Inf.
Hicks, Luna*.....	G. E. Hicks.....	7th Bat.
Jones, Viola*.....	W. J. Jones.....	23d Bat.
Jones, Hattie*.....	P. Jones.....	1st Bat.
Kellison, Jennie.....	Geo. Kellison.....	35th Inf.
Langdon, Fred.....	Fred. Langdon.....	11th Inf.
Lindsley, Chas.....	W. S. Lindsley.....	35th Inf.
Lindsley, Myron.....	W. S. Lindsley.....	35th Inf.
Long, Charles.....	C. H. Long.....	47th Inf.
Mansfield, Edith.....	John L. Mansfield.....	14th Inf.
McDonald, Elsie.....	C. McDonald.....	1st Inf.
Mumm, Hugo*.....	A. Mumm.....	.....
Miller, Henry.....	C. Miller.....	9th Inf.
Morton, Calvin*.....	I. H. Morton.....	28th Inf.
Meyers, Willie.....	Samuel Meyers.....	110 Pa. Inf.
Matthews, John.....	B. Matthews.....	4th Cav.
Mountford, Byron*.....	S. Mountford.....	5th Bat.
Mountford, Warren*.....	S. Mountford.....	5th Bat.
Mack, Effie.....	W. H. Mack.....	2d Inf.
Mack, Kittle.....	W. H. Mack.....	2d Inf.
McFadden, Maggie.....	H. McFadden.....	1st Cav.
Nash, Edward.....	A. H. Nash.....	17th Inf.
Nash, Christena.....	A. H. Nash.....	17th Inf.
Niel, Andrew*.....	James Niel.....	2d Cav.
Niel, Jennette*.....	James Niel.....	2d Cav.
Parker, John*.....	L. W. Parker.....	12th Inf.
Parker, Willie*.....	L. W. Parker.....	12th Inf.
Pratt, Alex.....	A. Pratt.....	3d Cav.
Pulver, Oliver.....	J. N. Pulver.....	43d Inf.
Parmalee, Geo.....	D. B. Parmalee.....	3d Cav.
Piercy, Alfred.....	James Piercy.....	20th Inf.
Piercy, Frank.....	James Piercy.....	20th Inf.
Pfeiffer, Amelia.....	A. Pfeiffer.....	26th Inf.
Pfeiffer, Emma.....	A. Pfeiffer.....	26th Inf.
Phillips, Emma.....	G. Phillips.....	38th Inf.
Phillips, Ettie.....	G. Phillips.....	38th Inf.
Randall, Willie.....	R. H. Randall.....	36th Inf.
Ramsey, Libbie.....	T. M. Ramsey.....	42d Inf.
Ramsey, Nellie.....	T. M. Ramsey.....	42d Inf.
Skinner, John.....	Wm. Skinner.....	4th Inf.
Shaw, Willie.....	W. F. Shaw.....	25th Inf.
Stillwell, Harrison.....	B. Stillwell.....	3d Inf.
Stoddard, Nora.....	J. Stoddard.....	36th Inf.
Warner, Geo.*.....	G. E. Warner.....	49th Inf.
Warner, May*.....	G. E. Warner.....	49th Inf.
Warner, Minnie*.....	G. E. Warner.....	49th Inf.
Welton, Elsie.....	M. S. Welton.....	1st Cav.
Welton, Mattie.....	M. S. Welton.....	1st Cav.

*Will be pensioners.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The receipts and expenditures of the "Home" from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874, inclusive, correspond to the following:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1873	\$1,093 93
Received from various sources during year*	20,487 45
	<u>\$21,581 38</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid as per list*	\$21,021 43
Cash on hand, September 30, 1874	559 95
	<u>\$21,581 38</u>

* The detailed statement of receipts and list of orders paid, are omitted from the printed report and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with chapter 32, laws of 1874.

WARD FUND.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1873	\$6 20
Received from various sources during year	958 30
	<u>\$964 50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For expenses during year	\$944 50
Balance on hand, September 30, 1874	20 00
	<u>\$964 50</u>

* Detailed statements of receipts and disbursements are omitted from the printed report and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with chapter 32, general laws of 1874.

[Published March 5, 1874.]

CHAPTER 72.

AN ACT relating to the government of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home are hereby authorized and directed, within six months from the passage of this act, to procure homes in private families, according to law, for all children who are, or may become fourteen years of age, within the time specified above, and in case the respective parents or guardians of such children shall fail or refuse to give their consent in writing to the acts of the board in the procurement of homes as aforesaid, the said Board of Trustees shall return such children to their legal guardians or parents.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to ascertain, by personal examination or otherwise, whether the mother or legal guardian of any child, or children, under fourteen years of age, who may, upon the passage of this act, be inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, are suitable and proper persons to be intrusted with the care and custody of such child or children, and if it shall be ascertained that such mother or legal guardians are suitable and proper persons to be intrusted with the care and custody of such children, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees, and they are hereby authorized to contract with such mother or legal guardian, for the care and maintenance of such child or children, until they shall have reached the age of fourteen years, and for this purpose the said Board of Trustees are authorized to pay to such mother or legal guardian, for such care and maintenance, the sum of five dollars per month, for such child so maintained, the same to be paid quarterly out of any moneys which have been, or may be appropriated for the current expenses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; provided, that the said Board of Trustees may, in their discretion,

withhold one half of the above sum until satisfactory proof shall have been furnished that the said child or children, have been in regular attendance at school for at least four months in each year, or have been prevented by sickness from thus attending school.

SECTION 3. In case of children who have no mother or legal guardian, or where such mother or legal guardian are not suitable persons to have the charge of such children, it shall be the duty of the trustees to find a home with the relatives of the children if they have relatives within the state who are suitable persons, and if not, with other persons, or failing to find homes for such children in private families within six months after the passage of this act, the said board of trustees are authorized to contract for the care and maintenance of such children in some of the private orphan asylums in this state, until such children shall have reached the age of fourteen years, and for this purpose the board of trustees shall have power and they are hereby authorized to pay for each child thus maintained, the sum of six dollars per month, in the same manner, subject to the same provisions as specified in section one of this act.

SECTION 4. In all cases where contracts shall be entered into for the care and maintenance of orphan inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the trustees shall reserve the right to annul such contracts, and reserve the custody of such orphans whenever they shall become satisfied that the interests of the child, or children, will be subserved thereby, and nothing in this act or in any contract entered into, shall prevent the board of trustees from exercising a general supervision over said children, and adopting such measures as they may deem for their best interests.

SECTION 5. The said board of trustees shall furnish to each parent or legal guardian of children, who may, upon the passage of this act, be inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, a copy of this act, and shall include in their annual report to the governor a full statement of all their actions under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 28, 1874.

